

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** ASPHALT (ROOFING)

**Synonyms:** Roofing Asphalt; RF-35; RF-400

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Asphalt Roofing.

### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

#### Company

United Refining Company

15 Bradley Street, P.O.Box 780

Warren, PA 16365

Phone: (814) 723-1500

[www.urc.com](http://www.urc.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US/CA Classification

Carc. 2 H351

Aquatic Acute 2 H401

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see Section 16.

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US/CA Labeling

**Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)** :



**Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)** :

Warning

**Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)** :

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.

**Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)** :

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.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

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

P405 - Store locked up.

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

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Exposure may aggravate individuals with pre-existing skin, kidney, liver, and pulmonary disorders. Asphalt may contain trace quantities of benzene (< 0.1%). Elevated temperature conditions may emit hydrogen sulfide, an asphalt decomposition product. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and should not be used as an indicator for the presence of gas. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. 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.

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### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	95 - 100	Carc. 2, H351
Sulfur	(CAS No) 7704-34-9	0 - 5	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Comb. Dust
Hydrogen sulfide	(CAS No) 7783-06-4	< 0.1	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:gas), H330 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

\*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. High concentration of vapors may induce: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Toxic fumes may be generated from heating asphalt and may be harmful if inhaled.

**Skin Contact:** Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. May cause skin irritation.

**Eye Contact:** May cause eye irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If medical advice is needed, have product SDS at hand.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use water. Use of water on product above 100 °C (212 °F) can cause product to expand with explosive force.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not flammable.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive. In molten state: reacts violently with water (moisture).

**Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

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**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product at elevated temperatures.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

### Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not allow product to spread into the environment. Do not breathe gas or vapors.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Collect spillage. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Cool molten material to limit spreading.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. For further information refer to Section 13.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. When heated to decomposition, emits toxic fumes. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and should not be used as an indicator for the presence of gas. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

**Storage Conditions:** Keep/Store away from open flame, incompatible materials, heat, sparks. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. When molten: water.

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### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Asphalt Roofing.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonquantitative)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Petroleum-fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (petroleum fumes)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume and inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume and inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>		
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Mexico	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Mexico	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	20 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes once, only if no other measurable exposure occurs)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	100 ppm
Alberta	OEL Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	15 ppm

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Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
British Columbia	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	10 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
Québec	VECD (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VECD (ppm)	15 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	10 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm

## 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapors may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Gloves. Face shield.



**Materials for Protective Clothing:** Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

**Hand Protection:** Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

**Eye and Face Protection:** Chemical goggles or safety glasses. Face shield.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:** Use NIOSH-approved air-purifying or supplied-air respirator where airborne concentrations of vapor or mist are expected to exceed exposure limits.

**Thermal Hazard Protection:** If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

**Other Information:** When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Black / Dark Brown Viscous Fluid
Odor	: Petroleum
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: > 370 °C (> 698 °F)
Flash Point	: > 288 °C (> 550.4 °F) (Method:D92 COC)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Nil
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: 1.01
Solubility	: Water: < 0.1%
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: 60 - 100 cP @ 60° C (140 °F)

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see Section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Open flame, incompatible materials, heat, sparks.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. When molten: water.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

- Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified  
**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified  
**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified  
**LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available  
**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified  
**Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified  
**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified  
**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified  
**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer.  
**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not classified  
**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified  
**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not classified  
**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified  
**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. High concentration of vapors may induce: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Toxic fumes may be generated from heating asphalt and may be harmful if inhaled.

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**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. May cause skin irritation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause eye irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer.

### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 9.23 mg/l/4h
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	444 ppm/4h
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
IARC Group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Toxic to aquatic life.

<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	866 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	736 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	0.0448 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [flow-through])
LC50 Fish 2	0.016 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

<b>ASPHALT (ROOFING)</b>	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established. May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

<b>ASPHALT (ROOFING)</b>	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	0.45 (at 25 °C)

### 12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information:** Avoid release to the environment.

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## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

**Additional Information:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., (ASPHALT)  
 Hazard Class : 9  
 Identification Number : UN3257  
 Label Codes : 9  
 Packing Group : III  
 ERG Number : 128



### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., (ASPHALT)  
 Hazard Class : 9  
 Identification Number : UN3257  
 Label Codes : 9  
 Packing Group : III  
 EmS-No. (Fire) : F-A  
 EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-P



### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., (ASPHALT)  
 Identification Number : 9  
 Hazard Class : UN3257  
 Label Codes : 9  
 ERG Code (IATA) : 9L



### 14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., (ASPHALT)  
 Hazard Class : 9  
 Identification Number : UN3257  
 Label Codes : 9  
 Packing Group : III



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

<b>ASPHALT (ROOFING)</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on the United States SARA Section 302	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	100 lb
<b>SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)</b>	500 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	1 %



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### 15.2. US State Regulations

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### 15.3. Canadian Regulations

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Date of Preparation or Latest** : 03/19/2019

**Revision**

**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:gas) Category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

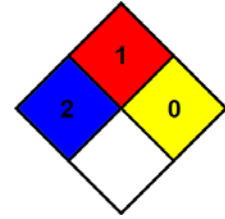
# ASPHALT (ROOFING)

## Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

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**NFPA Health Hazard** : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.



**NFPA Fire Hazard** : 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

**NFPA Reactivity Hazard** : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)