

Safety Data Sheet Asphalt (Roofing)

SDS Revision Date:

05/12/2015



1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity Asphalt (Roofing)
Alternate Names Roofing Flux; RF- 400; RF- 35

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use See Technical Data Sheet.
Application Method See Technical Data Sheet.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name United Refining Company
15 Bradley Street
P.O. Box 780
Warren, PA 16365

Emergency

CHEMTREC (USA) (800) 424-9300
Customer Service: United Refining Company (814) 723-1500

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

No applicable GHS categories.

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.

No applicable GHS categories.

[Prevention]:

No GHS prevention statements

[Response]:

No GHS response statements

[Storage]:

No GHS storage statements

[Disposal]:

No GHS disposal statements

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3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

| Ingredient/Chemical Designations | Weight % | GHS Classification | Notes |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------|
| Asphalt (petroleum) CAS Number: 0008052-42-4 | 75 - 100 | Not Classified | [1][2] |

In accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.

*The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Skin: Moderately irritating.

Ingestion: Abdominal irritation.

Inhalation: If enlivened by primer or heat, over exposure to fume could cause irritation, dizziness.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, give artificial respiration. If unconscious place in the recovery position and obtain immediate medical attention. Give nothing by mouth.

Eyes

Flush with large amounts of water immediately. Eye lids 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.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting - aspiration hazard. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor for breathing difficulty. Get immediate medical attention. 3 to 5 oz. may be fatal.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Overview

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 to 5 oz. may be fatal. Ingestion is not considered likely to occur.

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

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS: Major hazard is from prolonged inhalation of the concentrated fumes from hot asphalt. Direct contact and ingestion should also be avoided.

See section 2 for further details.

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5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Foam, CO₂, or Dry Chemical Extinguishers.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

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.

ERG Guide No. 128

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow spills to enter drains or waterways.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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 personal safety and exposure to the spilled material.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry ventilated area. Maintain package labeling during storage.

Incompatible materials: Asphalt is incompatible primarily with strong oxidizing materials. Asphalts do not react with water, but water or foam may cause frothing under fire conditions.

See section 2 for further details. - [Storage]:

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

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8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure

| CAS No. | Ingredient | Source | Value |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 0008052-42-4 | Asphalt (petroleum) | OSHA | No Established Limit |
| | | ACGIH | TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ 2B |
| | | NIOSH | Ca C 5 mg/m ³ [15-minute] |
| | | Supplier | No Established Limit |

Carcinogen Data

| CAS No. | Ingredient | Source | Value |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|---|
| 0008052-42-4 | Asphalt (petroleum) | OSHA | Select Carcinogen: No |
| | | NTP | Known: No; Suspected: No |
| | | IARC | Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: Yes; Group 3: No; Group 4: No; |

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory

In case of burning material, use SCAB.

Eyes

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

Skin

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

Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Other Work Practices

Personal protective equipment should be worn to preclude contact with liquid and vapors. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Black Viscous Liquid

Odor

petroleum odor

Odor threshold

Not Measured

pH

Not Measured

Melting point / freezing point

Not Measured

Initial boiling point and boiling range

>700°F

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| | |
|--|--|
| Flash Point | 550°F (ASTM D-92) |
| Evaporation rate (Ether = 1) | Less than Ether |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not Applicable |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Lower Explosive Limit: Not Measured Upper Explosive Limit: Not Measured |
| Vapor pressure (Pa) | <1 mmHg |
| Vapor Density | Not Volatile |
| Specific Gravity | 1.01 |
| Solubility in Water | Less than 0.1% |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow) | Not Measured |
| Auto-ignition temperature | >600°F |
| Decomposition temperature | Not Measured |
| Viscosity (cSt) | 60 to 100 Poise @ 140°F |
| VOC Content | <1% |

9.2. Other information

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 asphalts, thus, should be differentiated from tar or pitch, which results from the destructive distillation of coal.

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid open flames and fume inhalation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Asphalt is incompatible primarily with strong oxidizing materials. Asphalts do not react with water, but water or foam may cause frothing under fire conditions.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide.

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11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

| Ingredient | Oral LD50, mg/kg | Skin LD50, mg/kg | Inhalation Vapor LC50, mg/L/4hr | Inhalation Dust/Mist LC50, mg/L/4hr | Inhalation Gas LC50, ppm |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Asphalt (petroleum) - (8052-42-4) | No data available | No data available | No data available | No data available | No data available |

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

| Classification | Category | Hazard Description |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Acute toxicity (oral) | --- | Not Applicable |
| Acute toxicity (dermal) | --- | Not Applicable |
| Acute toxicity (inhalation) | --- | Not Applicable |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | --- | Not Applicable |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | --- | Not Applicable |
| Respiratory sensitization | --- | Not Applicable |
| Skin sensitization | --- | Not Applicable |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | --- | Not Applicable |
| Carcinogenicity | --- | Not Applicable |
| Reproductive toxicity | --- | Not Applicable |
| STOT-single exposure | --- | Not Applicable |
| STOT-repeated exposure | --- | Not Applicable |
| Aspiration hazard | --- | Not Applicable |

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No additional information provided for this product. See Section 3 for chemical specific data.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | 96 hr LC50 fish, mg/l | 48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l | ErC50 algae, mg/l |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Asphalt (petroleum) - (8052-42-4) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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.

14. Transport information

| | DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation) | IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation) | ICAO/IATA |
|---|--|--|--|
| 14.1. UN number | UN3257 | UN3257 | UN3257 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | UN3257, Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., (Asphalt), 9, III | Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., (Asphalt) | Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., (Asphalt) |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | DOT Hazard Class: 9 | IMDG: 9 | Air Class: 9 |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | III | III |
| 14.5. Environmental hazards | | | |
| IMDG | Marine Pollutant: No | This only pertains to tank cars and rail cars. As a sample it is cooled to room temperature before shipments. It then becomes non-hazardous. | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | No further information | | |

15. Regulatory information

| | |
|---|---|
| Regulatory Overview | The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented. |
| Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) | All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory. |

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WHMIS Classification Not Regulated

US EPA Tier II Hazards

Fire: No

Sudden Release of Pressure: No

Reactive: No

Immediate (Acute): No

Delayed (Chronic): No

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%):

Asphalt (petroleum)

Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%):

Asphalt (petroleum)

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16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

This is the first version in the GHS SDS format. Listings of changes from previous versions in other formats are not applicable.

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