

# Roofing Asphalt

## Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision Date: 05/27/2016

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Version: 1.0

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Type III, Type IV, and Coating

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the substance/mixture:** Roofing Material.

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

##### Company

World Oil Corporation

9302 Garfield Ave

90280 South Gate, Ca.

T 562-928-7000

##### Manufacturer

World Oil Refineries

9302 Garfield Ave

90280 South Gate, Ca.

T 562-928-7000

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

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

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

##### Classification (GHS-US)

Not classified

#### 2.2. Label Elements

##### GHS-US Labeling

No labeling applicable

#### 2.3. Other Hazards

Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant. If stored under heat for extended periods, hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, 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 shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas. Vapor in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapor concentrations are within the flammability range. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. This product contains low levels of polynuclear aromatics (PNAs), which may cause skin lesions and skin cancer.

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

No data available

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	50 - 100	Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

**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).

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Seek medical attention for thermal burns. Do not attempt to forcibly remove material from skin after cooling.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists. Seek medical attention for thermal burns. Do not attempt to forcibly remove material from eyes after cooling.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if a large amount is swallowed.

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

**Symptoms/Injuries:** During processing, inhalation of fumes may cause dizziness and/or irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. This product if heated, may release asphalt fumes that may cause irritation to the throat, nose and skin irritation. If inhaled, the fumes may cause nausea, headache, or dizziness. Prolonged and repeated contact with cold asphalt may cause dermatitis and other skin problems, while contact with hot product will cause thermal burns. If ingested, the product may cause internal organ irritation and may cause possible nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Hot asphalt droplets or particles can cause eye burns or irritation. A splash in the eye of hot asphalt can cause serious eye injury. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin.

**Symptoms/Injuries after Inhalation:** Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause respiratory irritation. **WARNING:** irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** May cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause dermatitis. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**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. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Product may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin and other organs.

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

If burned by hot product, cool affected area immediately with cool water. Do not attempt to remove solidified material from skin or eyes. Seek medical attention immediately. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container, label, or SDS at hand.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Earth. Sand. Dry chemical powder.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force.

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

**Fire Hazard:** Product is not flammable, however flammable hydrogen sulfide is present in headspace of closed containers and in areas of insufficient ventilation.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive. Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal, and highly flammable gas. Explosion can occur if allowed to accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks, and in the presence of an ignition source.

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

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

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

**Firefighting Instructions:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water sources. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. . Remove containers from fire area if this can be done without risk.

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

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

**General Measures:** Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist, spray, gas).

#### 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

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

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. If possible, stop flow of product.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

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

**For Containment:** Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

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**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Cool molten material to limit spreading. Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. Take up mechanically (sweeping, shoveling) and collect in suitable container for disposal.

## 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Concerning disposal elimination after cleaning, see item 13.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Protect skin and eyes from contact with molten material. Do NOT breathe vapor, mist, spray, gas.

**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.

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

**Incompatible Products:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s) Roofing Material.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)

### 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. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production. Do not enter empty storage tanks until measurements of hydrogen sulphide concentration and available oxygen have been carried out.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

: Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Gloves. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



#### Materials for Protective Clothing

: With molten material wear thermally protective clothing.

#### Hand Protection

: If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

#### Eye Protection

: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

#### Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

#### Respiratory Protection

: Respiratory protection is not required during normal use. However, when first opening tank trucks, railcars, or other containers, it is recommended to wear appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection. Appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection must be worn if material is heated and/or generates asphalt fumes and/or hydrogen sulfide above the OSHA and ACGIH recommended limits.

#### Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Brown to Black Heavy Liquid
Odor	: Petroleum
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: 93.34 – 107.23 °C (200.0 - 225.0 °F)
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: > 371.12 °C (> 700.0 °F)
Flash Point	: > 273.9 °C (> 525.0 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available

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<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	: No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	: No data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C</b>	: No data available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	: > 1 (at 20°C, water=1)
<b>Solubility</b>	: No data available
<b>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water</b>	: No data available
<b>Viscosity</b>	: No data available

**9.2. Other Information** No additional information available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidizers may create an explosive mass.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition generates : Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen sulfide.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity:** Not classified

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
<b>LD50 Oral Rat</b>	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</b>	> 2000 mg/kg

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified **Serious**

**Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** Not classified

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
<b>IARC group</b>	2B
<b>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status</b>	Twelfth Report - Items under consideration.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not classified

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Inhalation of fumes or vapours may cause respiratory irritation. WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

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**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. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting. Product may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin and other organs.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**12.1. Toxicity** No additional information available

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## 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Type III, Type IV, and Coating	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Type III, Type IV, and Coating	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

## 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

**Additional Information:** Where possible, recycling of used and unused uncontaminated substance is recommended.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. at or above 100 C and below its flash point (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. at or above 100 C and below its flash point (Asphalt)  
Hazard Class : 9  
Identification Number : UN3257  
Packing Group : III  
Label Codes : 9  
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. at or above 100 C and below its flash point (Asphalt)  
Packing Group : III  
Identification Number : UN3257  
Hazard Class : 9  
Label Codes : 9  
ERG Code (IATA) : 9L



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 US Federal Regulations

Asphalt (8052-42-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### 15.2 US State Regulations

Type III, Type IV, and Coating	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	WARNING: This product contains chemicals in trace quantities known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
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	

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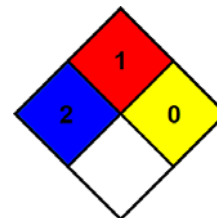
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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Revision Date** : 01/02/2015  
**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

**NFPA Health Hazard** : 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.  
**NFPA Fire Hazard** : 1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur.  
**NFPA Reactivity** : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



### HMIS III Rating

**Health** : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur  
**Flammability** : 1 Slight Hazard  
**Physical** : 0 Minimal Hazard

*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.*

SDS US (GHS HazCom)