



Personal Protective Equipment					WHMIS Pictograms	DOT Pictograms
Chemical Splash Goggles	Safety Glasses	Protective Gloves	Face shield	Half Face Respirator	D2B Toxic	

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Oxidized Asphalt
MSDS Manufacturer Number: 13629-NAM
Synonyms: Burial Vaults, Coating, Culvert Compound, Dead Level, Industrial and Shingle Laminating, Mineral Rubber, Pipe Coatings, Potting Compound, Pond Lining Asphalt, Shingle Adhesive, Waterproofing; ASTM D-312 Mopping Asphalts; BURA (Types 1, 2, 3 & 4) or (Types I, II, III & IV), TruLo® Lo Odor, TruLo® Max
Manufacturer Name: Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC
Address: One Owens Corning Parkway
Toledo, OH 43659
Customer Service Phone Number: 1-800-GET-PINK or 1-800-438-7465
Health Issues Information: 1-419-248-8234 (8am-5pm ET)
Technical Product Information: 1-800-GET-PINK or 1-800-438-7465
Emergency Phone Number: 1-419-248-5330 (after 5pm ET and weekends)
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (24 hours everyday)
Canutec: (613) 996-6666 (Canada 24 hours everyday)
Website: www.owenscorning.com
MSDS Creation Date: January 11, 1996
MSDS Revision Date: August 12, 2010
MSDS Format: According to ANSI Z400.1-2004



HMIS	
Health Hazard	1*
Fire Hazard	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	X

* Chronic Health Effects

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS#	Ingredient Percent
Asphalt, oxidized	64742-93-4	100 %

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Applies to Product

Emergency Overview: Upon heating, hydrogen sulfide gas may be released from this material. Vapor spaces in tanks and shipping containers containing hot asphalt or asphalt products may accumulate hydrogen sulfide vapors at harmful concentrations.

Route of Exposure: Eye contact
Skin contact
Inhalation
Ingestion

Potential Health Effects:

Eye:
Hot Material: Contact with hot material may result in pain, tears, swelling, redness blurred vision and thermal burns.
Cold Material: Cool material may cause eye irritation.

Skin:
Hot Material: Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns.
Cold Material:

Cool material will cause minor skin irritation.
Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dryness and skin irritation.
Long term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun, and may cause discoloration.

Inhalation:	Hot Material: Fumes from hot material can be unpleasant and may produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Substance contains sulfur which may form hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S). Exposure to H ₂ S may result in respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat, and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. H ₂ S concentration of 1000-2000 ppm can be extremely hazardous. See Section 8 for exposure controls.
Ingestion:	May be harmful or fatal if ingested. If ingested, may cause mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract irritation and upset with possible nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of petroleum distillates into the lungs can cause severe chemical pneumonitis that can be fatal.
Chronic Health Effects:	Studies of workers exposed to asphalt have not established an association between asphalt fumes and cancer and other lung diseases in man. However this petroleum based product contains a variable amount of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons which have been shown to cause cancer and respiratory damage in laboratory animals. See Section 11 for additional toxicological data.
Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:	Chronic respiratory or skin conditions may temporarily worsen from exposure to this product.
OSHA Regulatory Status:	This product is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Ensure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers. Get medical attention, if irritation or symptoms of overexposure persists.
Skin Contact:	Hot Material: Immediately drench or immerse area in water to assist in cooling. Apply iced water or ice packs to burned area. DO NOT use iced water or ice packs if the burned area covers more than 10% of the body, as this may contribute to shock. DO NOT try to remove product from burned area after it has cooled. Seek immediate medical attention. Medical Personnel can soften and remove cooled product with petroleum jelly or mineral oil. If skin irritation persists, call a physician. Cold Material: Clean exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Due to possible aspiration into the lungs, DO NOT induce vomiting if ingested. Provide a glass of water to dilute the material in the stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, have the person lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration.
Note to Physicians:	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties:	Not available.
Flash Point:	> 525 °F (274 °C)
Flash Point Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (C.O.C).
Auto Ignition Temperature:	> 650 °F (343 °C)
Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit:	Not available.
Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit:	Not available.
Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. Treat as fuel oil or hydrocarbon fire.
Unsuitable Media:	Do not use water directly on asphalt fires as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.
Protective Equipment:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire fighting protective gear.
Unusual Fire Hazards:	DO NOT direct water into a container or directly onto hot product, a vessel or storage tank containing hot product as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot product. Hot product may ignite flammable materials on contact.

Hazardous Combustion
Byproducts:

Primary combustion products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water.
Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide. Other
undetermined compounds could be released in small quantities.

NFPA Ratings:

NFPA Health: 1
NFPA Flammability: 1
NFPA Reactivity: 0
NFPA Other:

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personnel Precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Isolate area and keep unnecessary personnel away.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid runoff into storm sewers, ditches, and waterways.

Methods for containment: Contain spills with an inert absorbent material such as soil, sand or oil dry.
Prevent from spreading by covering, diking or other means.

Methods for cleanup: Solidify with inert absorbent material such as sand or oil dry, pick up and put
into suitable container for disposal.
Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.
Evaluate residue to determine if it is a hazardous waste by characteristic
(D001).
Dispose of in accordance with Local, State, Federal and Provincial regulations.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling: Do not get this material in your eyes, on your skin, or on your clothing and avoid
inhaling vapors, fumes or mist.
Use this product with adequate ventilation.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of heat and
incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.
Keep away from heat, sparks, or open flame.
Assure proper ventilation of storage or shipping containers to prevent
accumulation of hazardous concentrations of off-gassed hydrocarbon gas.

Work Practices: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.
These include avoiding any unnecessary exposure and removal of the material
from the skin, eyes and clothing.

Special Handling Procedures: Hydrogen sulfide, an extremely flammable, colorless, highly toxic gas, is
emitted from heated asphalt and may accumulate in storage tanks and bulk
transport containers.

Hygiene Practices: Wash exposed areas thoroughly after handling this product.
Wash hands and arms frequently. Shower after exposure. Wash work clothes
when soiled.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION - EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Engineering Controls: General dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided
as necessary to maintain exposures below occupational exposure limits.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear safety glasses with side-shields or goggles.
Wear a face shield also when splash hazard exist.

Skin Protection Description: Protective gloves (heat insulated, leather or lined neoprene coated gloves are
recommended when working with hot product).
Long sleeved shirt and long pants (cotton or other thermal protective material
are recommended).

Respiratory Protection: When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use
appropriate certified respirators in accordance with their company's respiratory
protection program, local regulations or 29 CFR 1910.134.
Supplied air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used
when concentrations of hydrogen sulfide exceeds the occupational exposure
limit.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Ingredient	Guideline OSHA	Guideline NIOSH	Guideline ACGIH		
Asphalt, oxidized	PEL-TWA : 5 mg/m3 (Oil mist)	REL-TWA : 5 mg/m3 (Oil mist)	TLV-TWA : 0.5 mg/m3 (Fume)		

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Oxidized Asphalt
Revision:08/12/2010

Product Code: 13629-NAM
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Physical State Appearance:	Solid or molten liquid.
Color:	Brown Black.
Odor:	Petroleum odor.
Boiling Point:	>1000F (>538C)
Melting Point:	No Data
Specific Gravity:	Not applicable.
Solubility:	Insoluble
Vapor Density:	Not applicable.
Vapor Pressure:	3 mm Hg @ 20C
pH:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Flash Point:	> 525 °F (274 °C)
Flash Point Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (C.O.C).
Auto Ignition Temperature:	> 650 °F (343 °C)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from heat, sparks, or open flame. Do not allow hot, molten asphalt to contact water as this may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.
Incompatible Materials:	This product may react with strong oxidizing agents and water.
Special Decomposition Products:	Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogens:

	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA	IARC	NTP	MEXICO
Asphalt, oxidized	No Data	NIOSH carcinogen	No Data	Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to its Carcinogenicity to Humans.	No Data	No Data

Applies to Product :

Acute Effects: Inhalation of vapors may cause nose, throat, and mucous membrane irritation, and nausea, headaches or dizziness, and central nervous system depression, including drowsiness, loss of coordination, and unconsciousness. Eye contact may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision. If ingested, may cause mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract irritation and upset with possible nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of petroleum distillates into the lungs can cause severe chemical pneumonitis that can be fatal. See Section 8 for exposure controls.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in dryness and irritation of the skin. Prolonged contact with clothing saturated in petroleum distillates can cause second degree burns. Long term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun, and may cause discoloration.

Asphalt, oxidized :

Carcinogenicity: In March, 1987, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified bitumens (such as petroleum asphalt in this product) as a Group 3 material, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." This classification was made based on inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of undiluted air-refined bitumens in experimental animals and inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. However, asphalt does contain a small amount of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons which have been shown to cause cancer and respiratory damage in animals. Based on a 2000 review of health effects literature, NIOSH concluded that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Applies to Product :

Ecotoxicity: No data available for this material.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Applies to Product :

Waste Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with Local, State, Federal and Provincial regulations.
Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal.
RCRA Number: No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.
RCRA Characteristics: This material is not expected to be a characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Name: Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s Hot Product
DOT UN Number: UN3257
DOT Hazard Class: 9
DOT Packing Group: III
DOT Exemption: Cold Product - Not Regulated
Canadian Shipping Name: Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s Hot Product
Canadian UN Number: UN3257
Canadian Hazard Class: 9
Canadian Packing Group: III

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventory Status

	Japan ENCS	EINECS Number	South Korea KECL	Australia AICS	Canada DSL
Asphalt, oxidized	Not listed	265-196-4	KE-01957	Listed	Listed

TSCA Inventory

	Status
Asphalt, oxidized	Listed

Applies to Product :

Canada Reg. Status: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.
Canada WHMIS: Controlled - Class: D2B Toxic
CA PROP 65: The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.
SARA: This material contains Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) listed under SARA 313. For SARA 313 reporting information, see the following website:
<http://www.trumbullaspahl.com>.
Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Acute Health Hazard: Yes
Chronic Health Hazard: Yes
Risk of ignition: No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No
Clean Air Act: This product does not contain any Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs).

State Right To Know

	RI	MN	IL	PA	MA
Asphalt, oxidized	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
	NJ				
Asphalt, oxidized	No Data				

HMIS Health Hazard: 1*

HMIS Fire Hazard: 1

HMIS Reactivity: 0

HMIS Personal Protection: X

MSDS Creation Date: January 11, 1996

MSDS Revision Date: August 12, 2010

MSDS Revision Notes: Product Name Update

MSDS Author: KK

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