SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 03-May-2001 **Revision Date** 18-Mar-2021 **Version** 5

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Base Asphalt - Non-oxidized

Synonyms Emulsion Base, Running Track Base

Product Code OCRA00025

Recommended Use Base asphalt used for manufacturing industrial products, not for use directly in paving

UN/ID no. UN3257

Manufacturer Address
Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC
One Owens Corning Parkway
Toledo, Ohio 43659

Company Phone Number 1-800-GET-PINK or 1-800-438-7465
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-741-5970 CCN17393
Emergency Telephone 1-419-248-5330 (after 5 pm ET and weekends)

E-mail address safetydatasheet@owenscorning.com
Company Website http://owenscorning.com/

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Regulatory Status This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A

Label elements

Warning

Hazard statements
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation

Eyes
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

Skin
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) • Not applicable

Unknown acute toxicity • 0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Product Components

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%	Trade Secret
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use)	8052-42-4	99-100	*

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

Eye contact
• Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes
• If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

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/advice
• Medical personnel can soften and remove cooled product with petroleum jelly or mineral oil

• **COLD MATERIAL:**
• Clean exposed skin with mild soap and water
• If skin irritation persists, call a physician

Inhalation
• If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim to fresh air away from source of exposure and into fresh air
• If breathing is difficult, give oxygen
• If symptoms persist, call a physician
• If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately

Ingestion
• **DO NOT** induce vomiting
• If vomiting occurs naturally have the person lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration
• Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water
• Get medical attention

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
• Irritation nose and thoat
• Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes
• Skin irritation
• Unconsciousness
• Corneal damage
• Narcosis
• Decrease in motor functions
• Behavioral changes
• Edema
• conjunctivitis
• Defatting of skin
• Rash

Note to physicians
• Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

- Treat as fuel oil or hydrocarbon fire
- Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams
- Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel

Unsuitable extinguishing media

- Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Hot product may ignite flammable materials on contact

Hazardous combustion products

- Carbon monoxide
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Oxides of sulfur
- Hydrogen sulfide

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact • No

Sensitivity to Static Discharge • No

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

- As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

- Avoid contact with eyes and skin
- Evacuate personnel to safe areas

Environmental precautions

- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so
- Avoid runoff into storm sewers, ditches and waterways
- See Section 12 for ecotoxicology additional information

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment

- Contain spill with an inert absorbent material such as soil, sand or oil dry
- Prevent from spreading by covering, diking or other means

Methods for cleaning up

- Use personal protective equipment as required
- Take up mechanically, placing in appropriate containers for disposal
- Clean contaminated surface thoroughly
- Dam up
- Cover liquid spill with sand, earth or other non-combustible absorbent material

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing
- Avoid breathing fumes from hot material
- Hydrogen sulfide, an extremely flammable, colorless, highly toxic gas is emitted from heated asphalt and may accumulate in storage tanks or bulk transport containers
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions
• Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place
• Assure proper ventilation of storage or shipping containers to prevent accumulations of hazardous concentrations of off-gassed hydrocarbon gas or H2S

Incompatible materials
• Strong oxidizing agents
• Water

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines •

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use) 8052-42-4	TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ benzene-soluble aerosol fume, inhalable particulate matter	0.5 mg/m³ Respirable/inhalable fraction	Ceiling: 5 mg/m³ fume 15 min
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 1 ppm	Ceiling: 20 ppm	IDLH: 100 ppm Ceiling: 10 ppm 10 min Ceiling: 15 mg/m³ 10 min
Asphalt Fume 8052-42-4	TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ benzene-soluble aerosol fume, inhalable particulate matter	-	Ceiling: 5 mg/m³ fume 15 min

NIOSH REL Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Other Information
• Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992)

Engineering Controls
• Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
• Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles)
• Wear face shield if splash hazard exist

Skin and body protection
• Wear protective gloves (heat insulated, leather, lined neoprene coated gloves are recommended when working with hot product)
• Wear long sleeved shirt and long pants (cotton or other thermal protective material is 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
• If irritation occurs, wear an air purifying respirator with particulate and organic vapor cartridges
• Supplied air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used when concentrations of hydrogen sulfide exceeds the occupational exposure limit

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state Liquid when heated
Solid in cartons
Odor Petroleum
Color Black, Brown
Melting point / freezing point
Boiling point / boiling range > 538 °C / > 1000 °F

Flash point	> 274 °C / > 525 °F
Evaporation rate	
Vapor pressure @20 °C (kPa)	< 5 mm Hg @ 20°C
Water solubility	Insoluble in water
Autoignition temperature	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity • No data available

Chemical stability • Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions • Hazardous polymerization does not occur

Conditions to avoid
- Heat, flames and sparks
- Keep from possible contact with water when product is in liquid state

Incompatible materials
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Water

Hazardous Decomposition Products
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Carbon monoxide
- Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information No data available

Chemical name	**Oral LD50**	**LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS (Wizards mg/kg)**	**Inhalation LC50**
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use) 8052-42-4	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 94.4 mg/m³ (Rat) 4.5 h
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	-	= 700 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Asphalt Fume 8052-42-4	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 94.4 mg/m³ (Rat) 4.5 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Immediate Health Effects: Inhalation of vapors, fumes and/or mist 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

Delayed Health 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

Sensitization No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity This petroleum based product contains a variable amount of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) including polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which have been

shown to cause cancer and respiratory damage in humans and laboratory animals.

Chemical name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use) 8052-42-4	-	-	-	X

Reproductive toxicity No information available.
STOT - single exposure No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure No information available.
Target Organ Effects Eyes, Respiratory system, Skin.
Aspiration hazard No information available.
mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	0.0448: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 0.016: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through	-

Persistence and degradability No information available

Bioaccumulation No information available

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use) 8052-42-4	6
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	0.45
Asphalt Fume 8052-42-4	6

Other adverse effects No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal of wastes Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse container

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Note: Non-bulk containers of solid material are not regulated
Material heated at or above 100°C/212°F is regulated

DOT

UN/ID no. UN3257
Proper shipping name Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100°C (212°F), and below its flash point
Hazard class 9
Packing group III
Special Provisions IB1, T3, TP3, TP29
Description UN3257, Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100°C (212°F), and below its flash point (<TND>), 9, III
Emergency Response Guide Number 128

TDG

UN/ID no. UN3257
Proper shipping name Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100°C (212°F), and below its flash point

Hazard class	9
Packing group	III
Description	UN3257, Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100°C (212°F), and below its flash point, 9, III

MEX

UN/ID no.	UN3257
Proper shipping name	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100°C (212°F), and below its flash point
Hazard class	9
Packing group	III
Description	UN3257, Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100°C (212°F), and below its flash point, 9, III

ICAO (air) Forbidden Not regulated

IATA Forbidden Not regulated

IMDG

UN number	UN3257
Transport hazard class(es)	9
Packing group	III
EmS-No.	F-A, S-P
Special Provisions	232, 274

RID

ADR

ADN

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

Chemical name	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	ENCS	IECSC	KECL	PICCS	AICS
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use) 8052-42-4	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	100 lb	-	-	X

CERCLA

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)

Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	100 lb	100 lb	RQ 100 lb final RQ RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

Warning

This product can expose you to chemicals including those listed below, which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Chemical name	California Proposition 65
Bitumen, extracts of steam-refined and air refined 9999-99-9	CARCINOGEN

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Petroleum Asphalt (non-paving use) 8052-42-4	X	X	X
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons 130498-29-2	X	-	X
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	X	X	X
Asphalt Fume 8052-42-4	X	X	X

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Creation Date 03-May-2001
Revision Date 18-Mar-2021
Revision Note SDS sections updated 2, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16,

Disclaimer

* Asphalt Fume, Hydrogen Sulfide, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon are only liberated when oxidized asphalt is heated for the purpose of pumping.

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The manufacturer makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use

End of Safety Data Sheet