



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HMIS
 H = 1
 F = 1
 R = 0
 PPE = See Section 8

Section I

Manufacturer: Siplast, an Icopal Group Company
 (800) 643-1591 or (800) 922-8800
Address: 1000 E. Rochelle Blvd., Irving, TX 75062-3940
Emergency Phone No.: CHEMTREC, (800) 424-9300 (U.S.), (703) 527-3887 (outside of U.S.)
Product Class: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mopping Asphalt
Trade Name: PA-100 Asphalt

Section II - Ingredients

Ingredient	NTP/IRAC OSHA CARC.	Percent	ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL
			ppm	mg/m ³	
Asphalt CAS #64742-93-4	NO	100	N/A*	0.5	5 mg/m ³

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Range of Asphalt: min. 750°F
 Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
 Vapor Density: Not applicable
 % Volatile by Volume: Not applicable
 Weight per Gallon: 7-10 lbs.
 Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.037

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Data

DOT Category: UN1999
 Flash Point: 500°F Minimum (COC)
 Extinguishing Media: foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, water.
 Special Procedures: The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters. Cool exposed containers with water.
 Unusual Hazards: Combustible - Do not store near strong oxidants or open flame.

Section V - Health Hazard Data

This product is not considered a carcinogen. While OSHA does not require labeling of this product, good hygiene should be practiced when handling any petroleum product. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) states that there is inadequate evidence that petroleum bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. However, it states that

extracts of steam-refined petroleum bitumens, and pooled mixtures of steam and air-refined petroleum bitumens have caused tumors in experimental animals (mice) when painted on the animals frequently over long periods of time.

Summary of Risks: This product is an irritant, skin and eye hazard and is toxic.

Target Organs: Blood, nervous system, lungs, and kidneys.

Effects of Overexposure:

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause slight irritation.**

EYES: Contact may cause irritation, redness, blurred vision.

INHALATION: Excessive breathing of fumes from molten asphalt can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, and headache.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

EYES: Flush with large amounts of water. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove affected person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

Section VI - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable X Unstable _____
Conditions to Avoid: Open flame or storage near strong oxidants.
Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidants.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: H₂S released when heated. CO may be formed with incomplete combustion.
Hazardous Polymerization: May occur ____ Will not occur X

Section VII - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken: Shut off sources of ignition. Shut off leak, if possible without risk. Take up with sand or other noncombustible, absorbent material.
Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section VIII - Special Protection Information

Respirator: Self contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus when used in confined or enclosed space or when exposure limits are exceeded or hydrogen sulfide is unknown or exceeds 20 ppm. Organic vapor respirators can be used with good ventilation when organic vapors are less than 1000 ppm or ten (10) times permissible exposure limit, which ever is less.
Ventilation: If necessary, provide sufficient mechanical and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV.
Protective Gloves: Impervious in nature.
Eye Protection: Chemical goggles or face shield recommended if eye contact is possible.
Other Protective Equipment: As necessary.

Section IX - Special Precautions

Handling and Storage: Keep away from sources of ignition. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged inhalation of vapors.

- * Not available
- ** Poor industrial hygiene practices combined with prolonged or repeated contact may lead to skin cancer.

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