

ERGON ARMOR

BH5131

MSDS No. EA045

Date of Preparation: October 20, 2009

Revision No. 0

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Information

Product/Chemical Name:	BH5131
Chemical Formula:	Petroleum Hydrocarbon
CAS Number:	Mixture
Other Designations:	Air Blown Asphalt Cutback
General Use:	Coating
Manufacturer:	ERGON Armor; P O Box 1639; Jackson MS 39215-1639; Phone 601-933-3000; Hours of Operation 8:00 am – 5:00 pm; ERGON 24 Hour Emergency Phone Number 1-800-222-7122; CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

Section 2 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% Wt
Asphalt, Oxidized	64742-93-4	35-55%
Naphtha (solvent)	64742-89-8	45-65%
Including Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	4-6%

INGREDIENT	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Asphalt, Oxidized	5 mg/m ³	None estab.	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble aerosol)	None estab.	None estab.	5 mg/m ³ (ceiling)	None estab.
Naphtha	100 mg/m ³ as total particulate	None estab.	100 mg/m ³ as total particulate	None estab.	100 mg/m ³ as total particulate	None estab.	1000 ppm
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 ppm	None estab.	100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm

Section 3 – Hazards Information

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HMIS H-2 F-3 R-0 PPE* * Sec.8

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation and absorption.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system and kidneys.

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May produce symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination.

Eye: Highly irritating.

Skin: Irritation and dermatitis

Ingestion: Irritating to mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Carcinogenicity: There is inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of extracts of steam-refined bitumens, air-refined bitumens and pooled mixtures of steam- and air-refined bytumens in experimental animals. There is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of undiluted steam-refined bitumens and for cracking residue bitumens in experimental animals. IARC-3

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Dermatitis.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, photosensitization, and melanosis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on human skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

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Skin Contact: Do not use harsh solvents to remove asphalt from skin. Lotion or hand cream may aid in the removal of asphalt. Cover with a sterile dressing. Seek medical attention if needed.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting and seek medical help.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant paramedic or community medical support.

Special Precautions/Procedures: The petroleum hydrocarbons in this product are a complex mixture of paraffinic, naphthenic, and aromatic hydrocarbons. As with other petroleum products, the aromatic compounds are present in varying concentrations and structures. Some of these compounds may be those which have been shown to result in tumor formation in animals under laboratory conditions. The concentrations of aromatic compounds in this product require that the precautions outlined in this MSDS be followed to minimize personnel exposure.

Provide adequate ventilation to keep vapors below allowable exposure levels. Use PPE appropriate for the task.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 65°F

Flash Point Method: TOC

Ignition Temperature: No data

LEL: 1.0%

UEL: 7.0%

Flammability Classification: Flammable liquid Class IB

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, water fog, and carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: This product may ignite when sufficient heat is applied. Check for combustible vapors prior to and during welding or torch cutting on vessels or tanks. It has been found that in hot storage tanks low flash substances may accumulate in the vapor space. The flammability characteristics will not be detected by any flash point method. Keep ignition sources away from tank vents and prevent accumulation of pyrophoric iron sulfide.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Use of foam or water may cause frothing. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Use a water supply to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas where heavy smoke may occur.

NFPA



Section 6 – Accidental Release Matters

Spill/Leak Procedures: Stop spill at source. Confine spill by diking or impoundment. Remove sources of heat or ignition. Clean-up spill but do not flush to sewer or surface water. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Small Spills: Stop spill at source if possible. Isolate and confine by diking, or similar method. Remove discharged material.

Large Spills:

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Mix with inert absorbent material such as soil, sand, or oil dry, help clean up. Dispose of according to regulatory guidelines.

Regulatory Requirements: Notify local health and pollution control agencies as appropriate. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1900.120). This material is not a hazardous waste as defined in RCRA. For disposal follow all federal, state, and local regulations regarding solid waste.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid vapors. Ground lines and equipment used during transfer.

Storage Requirements: Ground and bond all transfer and storage equipment. Ventilation is required only in enclosed areas where the emulsion is subjected to severe conditions of heat or agitation.

Regulatory Requirements: None known.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Not applicable.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below

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OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. 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 times permissible exposure limit, whichever is less. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes: procedures for selecting respirators; medical evaluation; fit testing; use in routine and emergency situations; cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and maintaining respirators; adequate air quality, quantity and flow; training in respiratory hazards; training in use of respirators; evaluation of effectiveness of respiratory program.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets as need to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Goggles and face shields should be used in areas where splashing may occur. Wear protective eyeglasses or safety goggles per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Water Solubility: Negligible

Appearance and Odor: Black liquid with hydrocarbon odor

Other Solubilities: No data.

Odor Threshold: No data

Boiling Point: 240-315°F

Vapor Pressure: 21mmHg@ 100°F

Freezing/Melting Point: No data.

Vapor Density (Air = 1): >4.0

Viscosity: 30 cst @ 77°F

Formula Weight: ND

Refractive Index: No data.

Density:ND

Surface Tension: No data.

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1, at 4°C): 0.80-0.90

% Volatile: 60%

pH: NA

Evaporation Rate: 0.16

VOC lbs/gal: 4.23

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This product is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents..

Conditions to Avoid: Excess heat and open flames.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Primary decomposition products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water. Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Eye Effects: Vapors may cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary.

Skin Effects: Causes smarting of the skin and dermatitis.

Acute Inhalation Effects: Short Term Inhalation Limits

Acute Oral Effects: Rat, oral, LD₅₀: 5 to 15

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(Kerosene): 2500 mg/m³ for 60 min.

g/kg

Carcinogenicity: Not a known human carcinogen.

Mutagenicity: No data.

Teratogenicity: No data.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, photosensitization, and melanosis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on humans skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data.

Environmental Fate:

Environmental Transport: No data.

Environmental Degradation: No data.

Soil Absorption/Mobility: No data.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: Solidified waste material should not be a hazardous waste under RCRA guidelines. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of solid waste.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Recommend using a non-hazardous solvent to remove the product. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of the waste material, regardless of its waste classification.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Shipping Name: Tars, liquid including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cutbacks

Packaging Authorizations:

a) Exceptions: 173.150

b) Non-bulk Packaging: 173.202

c) Bulk Packaging: 173.242

Quantity Limitations:

a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: 5 L

b) Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L

Shipping Marking: NA

Hazard Class: 3

ID No.: UN1999

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable Liquid

Special Provisions (172.102): 149,

B13, IB2, T3, TP3, TP29

Vessel Stowage

Requirements:

a) Vessel Stowage: B

b) Other: NA

Shipping Description: "UN1999,

Tars, liquid, 3, II"

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Solidified waste material should not be a hazardous waste. However, waste material should be tested for the characteristic of ignitibility.

CERCLA

CERCLA: Not listed.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): This material is not a listed hazardous substance and does not have a reportable quantity. However, if spilled into waters of the U.S., it may be reportable under the Clean Water Act.

SARA

SARA 311/312 Codes: Acute

Yes

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Chronic	Yes
Fire	Yes
Pressure	No
Reactivity	No

SARA Toxic Chemical: Not listed.

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed.

OSHA Regulations

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): See Table in Section 2.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance: No

State Regulations: Listed in state hazardous substance list for CA and MN as Asphalt (petroleum fumes; FL, MA, NJ, as Asphalt fumes; and PA as Asphalt.

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision Notes: July 1, 2011, September 16, 2011

Additional Hazard Rating Systems: NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation of asphalt:

Fire – 1, Health – 2, Water Pollution – 1, Reactivity -0.

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