SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS# 1003

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Oxidized Base Sheets
CAS #: Mixture
Generic Name: Roll Roofing
Chemical Name: Asphalt Mixture (Article)
Chemical Family: N/A

Supplier Information:
U.S. PLY, INC.
P.O. Box 163980
Fort Worth, TX 76161
(817) 413-0103
Internet Website: www.usply.com
Email: technical@usply.com

Emergency Telephone Number
Company Phone: (817) 413-0103
Call Chemtrec Day or Night: 1-800-424-9300

Trade Name: USP® Type IV Glass Ply Felt, USP® Type VI Premium Glass Ply Felt

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

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

Skin corrosion / Irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2A

Label elements

Emergency Overview

Warning

Hazard Statements
May cause an allergic skin reaction
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes skin irritation

Appearance Black sheet in roll form with sand **Physical State** Solid **Odor** Asphaltic odor

Precautionary Statements PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
- **Read instructions before use.**
- **Use in a well-ventilated area.**
- **Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.**
- **Do not breathe dust.**
- **Wear proper Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, and respirator where appropriate.**
- **Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.**
- **Thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin after handling.**

Physical Hazards

APPEARANCE AND ODOR:
Black sheet in roll form with sand and an asphalt order. Under normal use conditions, this product is not expected to create any unusual emergency hazards.

Inhalation of excessive amounts of dust from the product may cause temporary upper respiratory irritation and/or congestion. Individuals affected should be moved to fresh air.

NOTE: Hydrogen sulphide (H2S), an extremely toxic gas, may be emitted from heated asphalt and may accumulate in storage tanks and other confined spaces. At low concentrations, H2S is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat, and at high concentrations (>500ppm) can cause rapid unconsciousness and death. The odor of H2S cannot be used as an indicator of exposure, because the gas causes rapid olfactory fatigue, which deadens the sense of smell. Use this product only under well ventilated working conditions.

Skin irritation may be treated by gently washing affected area with soap and warm water.
Eye irritation may be treated by flushing eyes with large amounts of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

In the event of fire, follow normal firefighting procedures to prevent inhalation of smoke and gases.

Potential Health Effects
The primary hazard of this product is nuisance dust. However due to the large size of the particles, little exposure to airborne dust is expected.

This product contains a small amount of polyaromatic hydrocarbons which have been shown to cause cancer and respiratory damage in laboratory animals. Some asphalts and some asphalt solutions have produced skin cancer in laboratory animals. No association has been established between industrial exposure and cancer. (IRAC*, PART 4, VOLUME 35). Due to size of the particles, minimal exposure to airborne dust is expected.

Exposure Routes

Primary: Inhalation (breathing dust), skin contact and eye contact.

Inhalation: Irritation of the upper respiratory tract may occur. Acute exposure may irritate mucous membranes with tightness in chest, coughing, wheeziness, or congestion.

Chronic exposure to silica may cause limitation of expansion of the chest, emphysema. Chronic exposure to talc may cause cough, pneumoconiosis.

Skin Contact: Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur. Contact with molten asphalt can result in burns.

Absorption: Not applicable

Eye Contact: May irritate eyes. Because of its adhesive and temperature features, the molten asphalt contact with eyes may cause physical damage due to adhesive properties as well as burns.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing upper respiratory, skin, lung or eye diseases or conditions.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance Mixture
This product is a mixture.
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Common Name USP® Type IV Glass Ply Felt, USP® Type VI Premium Glass Ply Felt
Synonyms None
Chemical Nature Asphaltic Mixture/Asphalt Coated Roll Roofing

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight - %	Trade Secret
Asphalt, oxidized	64742-93-4	15-30	*
Fiberglass Mat			
Fiberglass	65997.17.3	0-5	*
Formaldehyde (within the fiberglass)	9011-05-6	0-0.003	*

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General Advice This product is a mechanical irritant, and is not expected to produce any chronic health effects from acute exposures. Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.

Eye Contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of cool water for at least 20 minutes, occasionally lifting the eye lids to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact Clean any exposed skin with warm soapy water if possible. If not, and a waterless hand cleaner is used, it should be without pumice. Do not use solvents or thinners to remove material from skin. Get medical attention if irritation persists or develops.

Inhalation If inhalation of dust occurs, remove person to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat or blow nose to clear. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel and get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to avoid aspiration of vomit into the lungs which can cause inflammation or pneumonitis. Call poison control center or get immediate medical attention.

Self-protection of the first aider First aider: Pay attention to self-protection!

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Not available.

Notes to physician: Treatment should be based on removing the source of irritation with treatment of symptoms as necessary

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
Dry chemical, CO2, or foam fire extinguisher should be used for controlling small fires.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous combustion products 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.

Explosion data
Treat as hydrocarbon type fire. Hot asphalt may ignite flammable materials on contact. DO NOT direct water into a container or directly onto hot asphalt, a vessel or a storage tank containing asphalt as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.

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.

Firefighting equipment/instructions Avoid breathing fumes. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full bunker turnout gear in a sustained fire. Wear protective clothing ensemble as defined in NFPA 1500 (1997, or as updated).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other Information Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Pick up large pieces of material. Vacuum dusts. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant such as water. Do not dry sweep dust accumulation. These procedures will help to minimize potential exposures. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Resource Conversation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Comply with state and local regulations for disposal. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact the local Public Health Department, or the local office of the EPA.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Use protective equipment as described in Section 8 of this material safety data sheet when handling uncontained material. Avoid direct exposure to very high heat or flame.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep away from heat, sparks or open flame. Store standing upright on end. Material should be kept dry, and protected from the elements. Recommended storage temperature is between 55°F to 95°F (12.7°C to 35°C). Protect from freezing.

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Exposure Guidelines No ACGIH or OSHA PEL is assigned to this mixture. Exposure limits for the component materials are shown below. This product, as supplied, is not believed to contain any hazardous material that exceeds exposure limits established by OSHA.

Chemical Name	OSHA		ACGIH	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
Asphalt, oxidized – (CAS 64742-93-4)	NE	NE	.5mg/m^3 [a]	NE
Fiberglass – (CAS 65997-17-3)	15 / 5 [b]	NE	5 [b]	NE
Formaldehyde – (9011-05-6)	.75	2	NE	.3

NE = Not Established
[a] = Asphalt Fume as benzene-soluble inhalable aerosol
[b] = Total Nuisance Dust / Respirable Dust

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Use only with adequate ventilation to maintain exposures below applicable exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin and body protection Personal protective equipment should include safety eye wear, fire resistant gloves, and long sleeve work clothes to prevent excessive skin contact.

Respiratory protection Normally not needed in well-ventilated areas unless cutting with power tools. If applicable exposure standards are exceeded or can be exceeded introduce ventilation to remove dust. If increased ventilation is not possible, use a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator. If concentrations are sufficiently high that this respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator/SCBA use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid	**Odor**	Asphalt odor
Appearance	Black sheet in roll form with sand	**Odor threshold**	Not available
Color	Black		

Property	Values	Remarks + Methods
pH	Not Available	
Melting point/freezing point	> 95 °C / 200 °F	Melting points are shown. Freezing point is not applicable.
Boiling point / boiling range	> 371 °C / 700°F	
Flash point	> 273 °C / 525 °F	Cleveland Open Cup
Evaporation rate	Not Available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Available	
Flammability Limit in Air	Not Available	
Upper flammability limit:	Not Available	
Lower flammability limit:	Not Available	
Vapor pressure	Not Available	
Vapor density	Not Available	
Specific Gravity	1.08 – 1.2	
Solubility in other solvents	Insoluble	
Partition coefficient	No information available	
Autoignition temperature	> 343 °C / 680 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No information available	
Kinematic viscosity	No information available	
Dynamic viscosity	No information available	
Explosive properties	No information available	
Oxidizing properties	None	

Other Information

Softening point Not applicable

Molecular weight	No information available
VOC Content (%)	Not applicable
Density	Not applicable
Bulk density	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
This product is a stable material. This product is not reactive.

Conditions to avoid
Keep from heat, sparks, open flame and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE BURNED OR HEATED USING A DIRECT FLAME DEVICE.

Chemical Stability
Stable at normal conditions

Possible hazardous reactions
None under normal use

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Incompatible materials
This product will react with strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids and alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition Products
Oxides of carbon (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon particles, and hydrocarbons) are derived from burning.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information Toxicological testing has not been conducted for this product overall. Available toxicological data for individual ingredient are summarized below.

Ingestion May cause harmful effects if swallowed. However, ingestion is not likely to be a primary route of exposure.

Inhalation Dust may cause upper respiratory irritation.

Skin contact May cause skin irritation

Eye contact May cause eye irritation

Additional Toxicological Information

Oxidized Asphalt

Cancer: This product contains oxidized asphalt. Occupational exposures to oxidized asphalt and its emissions during roofing activities have been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2A). IARC based this classification on its finding that available data from studies in humans points to an association between exposures to oxidized asphalts during roofing and cancers of the lung and upper digestive tract. IARC also determined there was sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity of extracts and condensates of oxidized asphalts in experimental animals. The oxidized asphalt in this product may contain small amounts of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) some of which are recognized carcinogens in humans or experimental animals. Oxidized asphalt may also cause irritation of the respiratory tract. The physical nature of this product may help limit any inhalation hazard from oxidized asphalt during application in its hardened state. However, physical forces such as grinding, drilling and other demolition work on this product may liberate dust containing oxidized asphalt. Burning or heating of the product may cause fumes, vapors or mists.

Acute effects: Inhalation of dust may cause nose, throat, respiratory tract, and mucous membrane irritation. 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. See Section 8 for exposure controls.

Chronic effects: In addition to cancer, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in dryness and irritation of the skin. Long-term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun, and may cause discoloration. Oxidized asphalt may also cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Formaldehyde

Cancer: This product may contain extremely low levels of formaldehyde that are not expected to cause a health hazard under normal conditions of use. IARC and NTP have classified formaldehyde as a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal cancer in humans, limited evidence for cancer of the nasal cavity and paranasal in uses, and "strong but not sufficient evidence" for leukemia. The finding for leukemia reflects the epidemiologists' finding of strong evidence in human studies coupled with an inability to identify a mechanism for induction of leukemia. The physical nature of this product may help limit any inhalation hazard from formaldehyde during application and in its hardened state.

Acute effects: The major acute toxic effects caused by formaldehyde exposure via inhalation are eye, nose, and throat irritation and effects on the nasal cavity. Other effects seen from exposure to high levels of formaldehyde in humans are coughing, wheezing, chest pains, and bronchitis. Ingestion exposure to formaldehyde in humans has resulted in corrosion of the gastrointestinal tract and inflammation and ulceration of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach.

Chronic Effects: In addition to cancer, exposure to formaldehyde by inhalation in humans has been associated with respiratory symptoms and eye, nose, and throat irritation. Repeated contact with liquid solutions of formaldehyde has resulted in skin irritation and allergic contact dermatitis in humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
No information available

Persistence and degradability
No information available.

Bioaccumulation potential
No information available.

Other adverse effects
No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Water treatment methods

Disposal of waste This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Resource Conversation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Comply with state and local regulations for disposal. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact the local Public Health Department, or the local office of the EPA.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information
This product is not classified as a hazardous material for transport.

Freight Classification
Roofing composition or prepared roofing.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):
Some components in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability (CERCLA):
None

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances:
None

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
Immediate Health; Delayed Health; Fire Hazard

Section 313 Reportable Ingredients:
This material contains formaldehyde (CAS# 50-00-0), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals, including bitumen, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to: www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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

HMIS	Health Hazard	1	Flammability	1	Physical Hazards	0	Personal Protection	B

Chronic Hazard Star Legend * = Chronic Health Hazard

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End of Safety Data Sheet