



H.M.I.S. RATING
 Health 2
 Flammability 2
 Reactivity 0
 Protective Equip.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Names: Del Val SBS Modified Adhesive
Product Code: DV MOD ADH

Product Class: Black viscous liquid, hydrocarbon odor
Grade: Standard Contractor/Consumer grade

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

Manufacturer's Name: United Asphalt Company **Information Phone:** (856) 753-9811
Address: PO Box 291 **Emergency Phone:** CHEM (800) 424-9300
 Cedar Brook, NJ 08018 **Outside USA:** (856) 753-9811
Date Revised: September 28, 2012 **Date of Issue:** 9/25/12 **Replaces:** 3/11/05

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION =====

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS VAPOR PRESSURE			
HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV OTHER mm Hg @ TEMP
PETROLEUM ASPHALT/BASE ASPHALT	8052-42-4		0.5 MG/M3 5MG/M3 3.0 68F
STODDARD SOLVENT/MINERAL SPIRITS	8052-41-3		100PPM 100PPM N/A 3.4 68F
HYDRATED ALUM-MG SILICATE/ATTAPULGITE	12174-11-7		5MG/M3 3MG/M3 N/A
MINERAL FIBER/MINERAL FIBER	9004-34-6		15MG/M3 10MG/M3 N/A
LIMESTONE CaCO3/CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3		15MG/M3 10MG/M3 N/A

Petroleum asphalt may contain detectable amounts of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm. Coal tar pitch volatiles, soots, tars and oils are listed as a carcinogenic category by OSHA, ACGIH, the National Toxicological Program (NTP) and the international Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Prolonged or repeated contact may lead to dermatitis; and with poor hygienic practices, to more serious skin disorders such as ulcerations, benign skin growths and skin cancer. Generally, the above ingredients that do not possess a vapor pressure are pigments and are only hazardous as airborne particles when the coating begins to degrade. The HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System) codes at the upper right area of this page are recognized by OSHA. The PERSONAL PROTECTION code is left blank on United Asphalt Company MSDSs as it depends on application technique and workplace ventilation. Please read all other sections of this MSDS before deciding on the appropriate protective equipment and beginning work.

===== SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTONS OF EXPOSURE

Breathing difficulty, lightheadedness, headache, dizziness and nausea. Irritation to the nose, throat and lungs. Prolonged inhalation may lead to mucous membrane irritation, central nervous system depression, and unconsciousness. Coal tar and aromatic solvent volatiles - acute effects caused from overexposure may include coughing, sneezing, and swollen or irritated nasal mucus and sinuses. Repeated and/or prolonged contact to high concentrations may result in toxic effects, such as respiratory difficulties, convulsions, and possible cardiovascular collapse may occur.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTONS OF EXPOSURE

Irritation and watering of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause blurred vision and corneal injury. Coal tar and aromatic solvent volatiles and mist may cause irritation to the eyes. Eye contact with product will result in irritation, which in the absence of recommended first aid, can result in minor burns to eyes.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTONS OF EXPOSURE

Irritation of skin, redness and possible swelling. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting. Can be absorbed through skin. Coal tar and aromatic solvent - exposure causes skin irritation characterized by skin itching, burning, swelling, and redness. Photosensitization of the skin may occur. This irritation has a burning sensation somewhat like sunburn and is accentuated by sunlight. Repeated or prolonged contact may contribute to conditions such as dermatitis, tar warts, and rough skin.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Ingredients in this product are reported to aggravate preexisting eye, skin, respiratory, kidney and liver disorders.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTONS OF EXPOSURE

Choking difficulty in breathing, gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting. Nervous system depression, which can include drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue. Coal tar may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation followed by nausea and vomiting, abdominal discomfort, rapid pulse, etc. In extreme cases, cardiovascular collapse may occur.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Breathing difficulty, headache, dizziness, nausea and irritation to the respiratory tract. Causes eye and skin irritation. Irritation of the digestive tract and nervous system depression. Prolonged and repeated overexposure may cause permanent brain and or nervous system damage. Can cause dermatitis. Sanding dust inhalation may cause lung damage. Intentional misuse through inhalation may be harmful or fatal.

===== SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES =====

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye contact: If eye contact occurs, flush with water or mineral oil for at least 15 minutes and **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION**. Inorganic particulates; quartz, etc., may cause mechanical irritation.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or oxygen as needed. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION**.

Skin contact: If contact occurs, wash affected area with waterless hand cleaner. Remove contaminated clothing/shoes and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered. If irritation persists, **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION**.

Ingestion: If ingested, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give water or clear liquids. **Consult local Poison Control Center, IMMEDIATELY!**

===== SECTION V – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

D.O.T. Flammability Classification: Combustible

Flash Point: 106 Deg. F **METHOD USED:** T.C.C.

Flammable Limits In Air By Volume - Lower: 0.7% **Upper:** 6.0%

Extinguishing Media: FOAM, CO₂, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be ineffective in extinguishing fire. Use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Do not use water stream on burning liquid. If water is used to cool containers near fire, fog nozzles are preferred.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Material may splatter if exposed to extreme heat.

Decomposition of burning material may cause toxic gases to form, which may include carbon dioxide and monoxide.

===== SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

If your facility or operation has an “oil or hazardous substance contingency plan”, activate the procedure. Take immediate steps to stop and contain the spill. Shut off all sources of ignition. Keep people away. Eliminate sources of ignition. Recover free product, add limestone, earth, or other suitable absorbents. Minimize skin contact and avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate confined spaces. Keep product out of sewers and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered sewers, waterways or extensive land areas. Assure conformity with all applicable government regulations. Dispose of in an approved facility, see below for disposal considerations.

===== SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE =====

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep out of reach of children. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin. When storing, close tightly, keep upright, away from fire and high temperatures. Transfer to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Avoid free fall and ground containers when transferring. Do not cut or weld empty drum. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly dry before reuse. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after contact.

===== SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION =====

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Warning! If you scrape, sand or remove an old coating, you may release lead dust. Lead is toxic. Exposure to lead dust can cause serious illness, such as brain damage, especially in children. Pregnant women should also avoid exposure. Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD or log onto www.epa.gov/lead.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use only with adequate ventilation. Provide adequate fresh air entry. If not wear the proper respiratory protection.

If ventilation is inadequate use an organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for spray/mist vapors.

When sanding a dried coating film use a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated.

===== SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED) =====

VENTILATION

Local exhaust preferable. If venting, discharge exhaust away from ignition sources. If in confined areas, use mechanical ventilation to keep vapor concentration under permissible TLV and LEL.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Solvent impermeable rubber gloves required during repeated contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Splash resistant and spray mist protection required. Use splash goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Clothing adequate to protect skin. Remove and wash before reuse. Eye wash, safety shower.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Normal industrial hygienic practices should be followed. Wash hands before eating, smoking or using the washroom.

===== SECTION IX – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES =====

Boiling Point: 315 Deg. F **Melting Point:** Not applicable (liquid)

Vapor Density: Heavier than air **Solubility In Water:** Insoluble

Vapor Pressure: Less than 2 mm Hg **Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):** 1.08

Appearance And Odor: Dark paste with solvent odor. **Evaporation Rate:** Slower than ether

Coating V.O.C.: 1.52 LB/GL (183 GR/LT) **Material V.O.C.:** 1.52 LB/GL (183 GR/LT)

===== SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY =====

STABILITY: STABLE**CONDITIONS TO AVOID**

Elevated temperatures and buildup of vapors. Heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid free fall.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Oxidizers, acids and bases.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Burning or decomposing film may give off H₂S, CO, CO₂, SOX and PAH's.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR

===== SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION =====

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP? YES IARC MONOGRAPHS? YES OSHA REGULATED? YES

This product may contain trace amounts of crystalline silica, which is considered a hazard by inhalation that can cause silicosis. Petroleum asphalt may contain detectable amounts of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm. Coal tar pitch volatiles, soots, tars and oils are listed as a carcinogenic category by OSHA, ACGIH, the National Toxicological Program (NTP) and the international Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Prolonged or repeated contact may lead to dermatitis; and with poor hygienic practices, to more serious skin disorders such as ulcerations, benign skin growths and skin cancer.

===== SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION =====

No specific information available.

===== SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS =====

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. For work on tanks, refer to OSHA regulation ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding or other contemplated operations. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations. **This is "RCRA" regulated hazardous waste [D001 Ignitable per 40 CFR 260.21] and must be disposed in a permitted facility. Containers are hazardous waste if not emptied completely (less than 1 inch of residue).** The transportation, storage, treatment and dispose of this waste must be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

=====**SECTION XIV – TRANSPORTATION DATA**=====**DOT**

Non-Bulk Not Regulated (May be Classed as a Combustible Liquid for U.S. Ground.)

UN1993, 3, III

Bulk Bulk Containers may be shipped as (check reportable quantities):

UN1993, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, 3, III

IMDG

IMDG Code 2.3.2.5 - exempted from marking, labeling and testing of packages

IATA

Flammable liquid, n.o.s., (Petroleum Distillates), 3, UN1993, III

CANADA (TDG)

May be Classed as a Combustible Liquid for Canadian Ground. UN1993, CLASS 3, III

=====**SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION**=====**TSCA CERTIFICATION**

All chemicals in this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

EMERGENCY PLANNING & COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW (SARA TITLE 3)

All chemicals in this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the SARA TITLE 3 Inventory.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 (SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986)

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

=====**SECTION XVI - DISCLAIMER**=====

All information contained in this MSDS is based on current technical data believed to be accurate and reliable. Additions of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since these conditions are outside our control, we furnish this MSDS without any express or implied warranties.