

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLACK WARRIOR ROOFING

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: SBS Self-Adhered Roll Products

CAS#: Mixture/Not Assigned

Generic Name: Asphalt Coated Roll Roofing

Manufacturer Information

Black Warrior Roofing

1637 51st Ave.

Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Telephone 205-345-6634

Emergency (800) 424-9300(Chemtrec)

Trade Names: Quik Stick HT and Quik Stick HT - HD

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Component	Percent
8052-42-4	Asphalt Flux	30-40%
N/A	Fiberglass-reinforced non-woven polyester	30-50%
65997-17-3	Continuous filament glass fibers	1-3%
N/A	Polymers	8-15%
N/A	Backing Film	1%
1317-65-3	Calcium Carbonate (Limestone)	0-40%

3. Hazards Identification

Appearance and Odor: Dark mat with an asphalt odor.

Under normal conditions of use, this product is not expected to create any unusual emergency hazards.

NOTE: Hydrogen sulfide (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.

Flushing eyes with large amounts of water may treat eye irritation. If irritation persists, contact a physician.

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

Potential Health Effects

Summary

When temperature and humidity are high, formaldehyde gas may be released from the roll products. Formaldehyde irritates the eyes and respiratory system, and has been classified as having cancer potential. Exposure to formaldehyde may cause skin or respiratory allergy (sensitization).

Inhalation

Irritation of the upper respiratory tract (scratchy throat), coughing, and congestion may occur in extreme exposures.

Skin

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

Absorption

Not applicable

Ingestion

Product is not intended to be ingested or eaten under normal conditions of use. If ingested, it may cause temporary irritation to the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, and should be treated symptomatically.

Eyes

Temporary irritation (itching) or redness may occur.

Target Organs

Upper respiratory system, skin, and eyes.

Primary Routes of Entry (Exposure)

Inhalation, skin and eye contact.

Medical conditions aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing chronic respiratory, skin, or eye diseases or conditions.

4. First Aid Measures

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat, and blow nose to remove dust.

First Aid: Skin

Wash gently with soap and warm water to remove dust and fibers. Wash hands before eating or using the restroom.

First Aid: Ingestion

Product is not intended to be ingested or eaten. If this product is ingested, irritation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract may occur, and should be treated symptomatically. Rinse mouth with water to remove material or dust, and drink plenty of water to help reduce the irritation. No chronic effects are expected following ingestion.

First Aid: Eyes

Do not rub or scratch your eyes. Dust particles may cause the eye to be scratched. Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 5-15 minutes. If irritation persists, contact a medical professional.

First Aid: Notes to Physician

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.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures
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Flash Point: Not applicable

Upper Flammable Limit (UFL): Not determined

Auto Ignition: Not determined

Rate of Burning: Not determined

General Fire Hazards

There is no potential for fire or explosion.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Burning of this material will produce thick, black smoke.

Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, and carbon dioxide.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Combustible. Avoid breathing fumes. Firefighters should not enter confined spaces without wearing NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

When heated, fumes may burn if ignition source is provided. Petroleum asphalt fumes can explode if emitted in an enclosed environment and supplied with an ignition source. Burning product will cause thick black smoke.

Method Used: Not applicable

Lower Flammable Limit (LFL): Not determined

Flammability Classification: Not determined

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment Procedures

Pick up large pieces. 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.

Clean-Up Procedures

Wastes are not hazardous as defined by the Resource Conservation and recovery Act (RCRA; 40CFR261). Comply with state and local regulations for disposal of these products. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact your local Public Health Department, or the local office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes/Face: Safety glasses with side shields are recommended to keep dust out of the eyes.

Skin: Leather or cotton gloves are optional.

Respiratory: Normally not needed in well-ventilated areas. If applicable standards are exceeded or are likely to be exceeded, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved, contaminant-specific, air-purifying respirator. If such concentrations are sufficiently high so that a respirator is inadequate, or high enough to cause oxygen deficiency, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Follow all applicable respirator use, fitting, and training standards and regulations.

Ventilation: No special ventilation systems are required under normal conditions of use.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Dark mat with white polyester on top

Physical State: Solid

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable

Boiling Point: >370°C/>700°F

Solubility (H₂O): Nil

Freezing Point: Not determined

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Percent Volatile: 0

Odor: Asphalt odor

pH: Not applicable

Vapor Density: Not applicable

Melting Point: >95°C/>200°F

Specific Gravity: Variable

Solids Content: Not applicable

Viscosity: Not applicable

VOC: Not applicable

Section 10. Chemical Stability and Reactivity Information

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material

Incompatibility

Strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids and alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition

The decomposition products from this material are those that would be expected from any organic (carbon-containing) material. These decomposition products may include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon particles and hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity

General Product Information

No data for this product as a whole.

Component Carcinogenicity

Formaldehyde

ACGIH: A2 – suspected human carcinogen
OSHA: 0.75 ppm TWA PEL; 2ppm STEL; 0.5 ppm TWA action level; Irritant and potential cancer hazard (29 CFR 1910.1048)
NTP: Suspect Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen)
IARC: Monograph62, 1995 (Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans))

Chronic Toxicity

Asphalt: In 1994, IARC reconfirmed its earlier assessment that studies of workers exposed to asphalt provide inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity. IARC had previously classified asphalt as a Group 3 substance. Animal studies in which high concentrations of asphalt fumes were breathed for extended periods of time did not indicate any cancer effects. Bronchitis and pneumonitis were observed. Two studies where condensed fractions of certain asphalt fume condensates were repeatedly applied to the skin of laboratory animals reported the induction of skin cancers. The asphalt fume condensates collected for these studies were subjected to extremely high temperatures (316°C/601°F) and were heated for seven to ten hours while being continually stirred. This is not typical of any asphalt application. Trace amounts of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) may be present in some asphalt and can be generated upon excessive heating, which results in thermal cracking of the asphalt compounds. Some of these PAHs have been identified as having potential carcinogenic and reproductive health effects.

Exposure to formaldehyde gas (released under conditions of high heat or humidity) may cause eye and upper respiratory irritation, and possible respiratory or skin sensitization (allergy). If sensitization occurs, subsequent exposures to formaldehyde may worsen asthma or there respiratory problems, and cause allergic type reactions.

Exposure to formaldehyde gas has been associated with the development of nasal tumors in laboratory animals. Formaldehyde has been classified as a probable human carcinogen, Group 2A, By the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and National Toxicology Program (NTP) considered formaldehyde to have carcinogenic potential. OSHA specifically regulates formaldehyde under 29 CFR 1910.1048.

No chronic health effects are known to be associated with exposure to continuous filament fiberglass. Results from epidemiologic studies have not shown any increases in respiratory disease or cancer. The IARC has classified continuous filament fiberglass as a Group 3 substance, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Because of the large diameter of continuous filament fibers, these products are not considered respirable.

Section 12. Ecological Information

General Product Information

No additional information available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

General Product Information

This product, as supplied, is not regulated as a hazardous waste by the EPA under RCRA regulations. Comply with state and local regulations for disposal. If you are unsure of the regulations, contact your local Public Health Department, or the local office of the EPA.

Disposal Instructions

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

Section 14. Transportation Information

This product is not classified a hazardous material for transport.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

The components in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (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:

None

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product may contain chemicals (small amounts of some polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Section 16. Other Information

Prepared: February 2009

The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date given. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with Federal, State, or provincial, and local laws.