

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Material Name • Non-Fibred Aluminum Roof Coating
Chemical Category • Mixture
Product Code • AL-8075
Product Description • Asphalt Based Aluminium Reflective Roof Coating.
Product Use • Aluminum Roof Coating
Distributor • TRI-BUILT Roofing Products
15 East Union Avenue
PO Box 511
East Rutherford, NJ 07073
See Website for Customer Service Contact

Telephone

Technical • 813-248-2101 - Customer Service: 8 AM - 5 PM M-F Eastern Standard Time
Emergency • 800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC
Emergency • 703-527-3887 - CHEMTREC (Outside US)

Preparation Date • 7/26/2010
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Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

CAUTION

Combustible liquid. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes mild skin irritation. Causes eye irritation.

Prevention *Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors and/or spray. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Wear protective gloves, clothing, and eye/face protection.*

Response *IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.*

Storage/Disposal *Store in a closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.*



CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Central nervous system depressant. Vapor may cause light-headedness, headache, nausea, loss of coordination and respiratory tract irritation. May cause skin irritation.

Physical Form • Liquid

- Color**
 - Black
- Odor**
 - Mild Hydrocarbon.
- Flash Point**
 - 105°F(40.5°C) CC (Closed Cup)
- UEL**
 - 6 %
- LEL**
 - 0.9 %
- OSHA**
 - Combustible Liquid, Irritant, Carcinogen
- WHMIS**
 - Combustible Liquids - B3, Other Toxic Effects - D2A, Other Toxic Effects - D2B
R65, R25, R36/37/38, R45
- GHS**
 - Flammable Liquids - Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2, Serious Eye Damage, Eye Irritation - Category 2A, Carcinogenicity - Category 1A

NFPA:



Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

- Acute (Immediate)**
 - May cause irritation. Excessive breathing of high vapor concentration can cause possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.
- Chronic (Delayed)**
 - Refer to other information found in Section 11-Toxicology.

Skin:

- Acute (Immediate)**
 - May cause irritation.
- Chronic (Delayed)**
 - Repeated and prolonged exposure may be harmful. Repeated and prolonged exposure to the skin may cause dermatitis.

Eye:

- Acute (Immediate)**
 - May cause irritation. Likely to cause eye irritation, burning, tearing, etc. on contact with the eyes. If swelling and irritation persist, seek medical attention.
- Chronic (Delayed)**
 - Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Ingestion:

- Acute (Immediate)** • May be harmful or fatal if swallowed.
- Chronic (Delayed)** • Repeated and prolonged exposure may be harmful.

Carcinogenic Effects			
	CAS	IARC	NTP
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Group 2B-Possible Carcinogen	Under Consideration

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components				
Chemical Name	Identifiers	%(weight)	LD50/LC50	Classifications According to Regulation/Directive
Mineral Spirits	CAS:8052-41-3 EC Number:232-489-3	35% TO 45%		
Asphalt	CAS:8052-42-4 UN:NA1999	30% TO 40%	Ingestion/Oral-Rat LD50 • >5000 mg/kg Inhalation-Rat LC50	OSHA HCS 1994: Carc.; Irrit. WHMIS: Other Toxic Effects - D2A UN GHS: Carc. 2; Eye Irrit.

			• >94.4 mg/m ³	2A; Skin Irrit. 2
Aluminum	CAS:7429-90-5 EC Number:231-072-3 EINECS:231-072-3	5% TO 15%		OSHA HCS 1994: Irrit.; Pyr.; Water React. UN GHS: Pyr. Sol. 1; Water-react. 2
Perlite	CAS:130885-09-5	5% TO 10%		WHMIS: Other Toxic Effects - D2B UN GHS: Eye Irrit. 2A; Skin Irrit. 2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	CAS:64742-95-6 EINECS:265-199-0	1% TO 2.5%		UN GHS: Asp. Tox. 1; Carc. 1B
Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl	CAS:108-67-8 EC Number:203-604-4	0.5% TO 1.5%		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	CAS:95-63-6 EINECS:202-436-9	0.5% TO 1%	Ingestion/Oral-Rat LD50 • 5 g/kg	WHMIS: Comb. Liq. - B3

This product is an encapsulated mixture which reduces the likelihood of exposure to hazardous particulates. Airborne exposures to hazardous dusts or mists may be generated by spraying, sanding or grinding.

See Section 11 for Toxicological Information.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

- Inhalation** • Move victim to fresh air. If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
- Skin** • Immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Call a physician if symptoms occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Eye** • IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- Ingestion** • If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Notes to Physician** • Aspiration of liquid into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting can cause lung inflammation, serious lung damage and even death from chemical pneumonitis.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

- Extinguishing Media** • LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam.
SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** • Do not use direct stream of water.
- Firefighting Procedures** • Fight advanced or massive fires from safe distance or protected location. Avoid water in a straight hose stream as the stream will cause splatter and spread fire. If product is heated above its flash point it will produce vapors sufficient to support combustion. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations near the point of release.
- Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards** • Combustible liquid. Containers may explode when heated. May release irritating or toxic gases, fumes, or vapors.
- Hazardous Combustion Products** • Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons.
- Protection of Firefighters** • Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Flash Point** • 105°F(40.5°C) CC (Closed Cup)
- Explosion Limits:**
- Upper** • 6 %
- Lower** • 0.9 %
- Autoignition Temperature** • No data available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

- Personal Precautions** • Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stay upwind. Ventilate the area before entry.
- Emergency Procedures** • ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) Isolate the area and contain the spilled material. Persons not wearing the appropriate PPE should be removed from the area until the spill is cleaned up.
- Environmental Precautions** • Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Do NOT wash away into sewer.
- Containment/Clean-up Measures** • Contain and recover liquid when possible. Contain and/or absorb spill with inert material (e.g. sand, vermiculite), then place in suitable container. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Do not use water to flush spill area. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Prohibited Materials** • Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and acids.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

- Handling** • KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN! Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Keep away from fire - No Smoking. Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation.
- Storage** • Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. No open flames, no sparks and no smoking.
- Special Packaging Materials** • No data available
- Incompatible Materials or Ignition Sources** • Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and acids.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment



- Respiratory** • In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If listed exposure limits are expected to be exceeded, use approved respiratory protection suitable for the hazard.
- Eye/Face** • Wear ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles.
- Hands** • Wear chemical protective gloves made of Nitrile or Neoprene.
- Skin/Body** • Wear clothing that covers the skin to prevent skin exposure.
- General Industrial Hygiene Considerations** • Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid breathing vapors.
- Engineering Measures/Controls** • Adequate ventilation systems as needed to control concentrations of airborne contaminants below applicable threshold limit values. Use precaution to protect building intake from fumes and vapors created outdoors.

Exposure Limits/Guidelines						
	Result	Canada Ontario	Mexico	NIOSH	OSHA	United States - California
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	TWAs	Not established	Not established	25 ppm TWA; 125 mg/m ³ TWA	Not established	Not established
Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl (108-67-8)	TWAs	Not established	Not established	25 ppm TWA; 125 mg/m ³ TWA	Not established	Not established
Aluminum (7429-90-5)	TWAs	1 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m ³ TWA LMPE-PPT (dust)	10 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ TWA	10 mg/m ³ PEL (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ PEL

				(respirable dust)	(respirable fraction)	(respirable fraction)
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	TWAs	0.5 mg/m3 TWA (fume, inhalable, as Benzene-soluble aerosol)	5 mg/m3 TWA LMPE-PPT	Not established	Not established	5 mg/m3 PEL (fume)
Mineral Spirits (8052-41-3)	TWAs	525 mg/m3 TWA (140°C Flash aliphatic solvent)	100 ppm TWA LMPE-PPT; 523 mg/m3 TWA LMPE- PPT	350 mg/m3 TWA	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA	100 ppm PEL; 525 mg/m3 PEL

Exposure Control Notations

ACGIH

- Asphalt (8052-42-4): **Carcinogens:** (A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (fume, coal tar-free))
- Aluminum (7429-90-5): **Carcinogens:** (A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Material Description

Physical Form:	Liquid	Appearance/Description:	Thick black semi-liquid.
Color:	Black	Odor:	Mild Hydrocarbon.
Odor Threshold:	No data available	Physical and Chemical Properties:	Liquid

General Properties

Boiling Point	300 to 390 °F(148.8889 to 198.8889 C)	Melting Point	No data available
pH	No data available	Specific Gravity/Relative Density	0.96 Water=1
Density	8.01 lbs/gal	Bulk Density	No data available
Water Solubility	No data available	Solvent Solubility	No data available
Viscosity	270 Centipoise (cPs, cP) or mPas @ 140 F(60 C)		

Volatility

Vapor Pressure	2 mmHg (torr) @ 68 F(20 C)	Vapor Density	4.9 Air=1
Evaporation Rate	< 1 Ether = 1	VOC (Vol.)	< 500 g/L

Flammability

Flash Point	105 °F(40.5 °C) CC (Closed Cup)	UEL	6 %
LEL	0.9 %	Autoignition	No data available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability

- Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Hazardous Polymerization

- Hazardous polymerization not indicated.

Conditions to Avoid

- Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and flame.

Incompatible Materials

- Strong oxidizers and acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

- Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Component Name	CAS	Data
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (1% TO 2.5%)	64742-95-6	Acute Toxicity: orl-rat LD50:8400 mg/kg
Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl (0.5% TO 1.5%)	108-67-8	Acute Toxicity: orl-rat LD50:5000 mg/kg; ihl-hmn TCLo:10 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (0.5% TO 1%)	95-63-6	Acute Toxicity: orl-rat LD50:5 gm/kg; ihl-rat LC50:18000 mg/m3/4H

Other Information

- This product contains petroleum asphalt. Petroleum asphalt is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA or NTP. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), has concluded that at higher temperatures roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen. If this product is heated or comes in contact with heated material, avoid breathing fumes.

This product may contain small amounts of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) which are recognized carcinogens in humans and experimental animals. Mouse skin painting studies of roofing asphalt vapor concentrate have shown evidence of tumor formation associated with localized skin irritation in recent studies. Inhalation studies of high airborne concentrations of asphalt/bitumen fumes in rats and mice produced bronchitis, pneumonitis, and lung changes such as fibrosis and cell damage.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

- Ecological Fate** • No data available
- Persistence/Degradability** • No data available.
- Bioaccumulation Potential** • No data available.
- Mobility in Soil** • No data available

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

- Product** • Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT: Not restricted if shipped in containers <450L (119 gallons) Restricted if shipped in containers >450L (119 gallons)

TDG - Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods: Tars, Liquids; UN1999; Hazard Class: 3; Packing Group: III 1.33 Class 3, Flammable Liquids: Not Restricted under General Exemption for small container packaging.

IMO/IMDG –International Maritime Transport: Tars, Liquids; UN1999; Hazard Class: 3; Packing Group: III IMDG Code 2.3.2.5 - exempted from marking, labeling & testing of packages.

IATA - International Air Transportation Association - TARS, LIQUID; UN1999; Hazard Class: 3; Packing Group: III.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

SARA Hazard Classifications • Acute, Chronic

Risk & Safety Phrases • California PROP 65: Asphalt and Asphalt Fumes may contain detectable amounts of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm. Bituminous Fumes are PROP 65 listed. Asphalt is considered a bituminous material but would need to be heated in excess of 500°F to release fumes necessary for exposure. Normal use of this product does not require heating and the material is not recommended for heating by the manufacture.

Component	State Right To Know			
	CAS	MA	NJ	PA
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Perlite	130885-09-5	No	No	No
Cellulose	9004-34-6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	No	No	No
Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl	108-67-8	Yes	No	No
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Yes	Yes	Yes

Component	Inventory		
	CAS	EU EINECS	TSCA
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	Yes	Yes
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Yes	Yes
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	Yes
Cellulose	9004-34-6	Yes	Yes
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	Yes	Yes
Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl	108-67-8	Yes	Yes
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Yes	Yes

Canada

Labor

Canada - WHMIS - Classifications of Substances

•Cellulose	9004-34-6	1% TO 5%	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria (including microcrystalline and paper fibers)
•Asphalt	8052-42-4	30% TO 40%	Not Listed
•Aluminum	7429-90-5	5% TO 15%	B6 (powder); Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
•1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.5% TO 1%	B3
•Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	1% TO 2.5%	B3, D2B
•Perlite	130885-09-5	5% TO 10%	D2A (ore, containing >0.1% Crystalline silica); Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria (ore)
•Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	35% TO 45%	B3, D2B
•Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl	108-67-8	0.5% TO 1.5%	B3

United States

Environment

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting

•Cellulose	9004-34-6	1% TO 5%	Not Listed
•Asphalt	8052-42-4	30% TO 40%	Not Listed
•Aluminum	7429-90-5	5% TO 15%	1.0 % de minimis concentration (dust or fume only)
•1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.5% TO 1%	1.0 % de minimis concentration
•Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	1% TO 2.5%	Not Listed
•Perlite	130885-09-5	5% TO 10%	Not Listed
•Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	35% TO 45%	Not Listed
•Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl	108-67-8	0.5% TO 1.5%	Not Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By • GG Inc.

Preparation Date • 07/26/2010

Last Revision Date • 2/26/2013

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