



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0108MAR019

Revision date 02/02/2022

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Marathon Petroleum Asphalt

Synonym AC/AR Paving grade asphalts; Asphalt; Asphalt Cement (ACs); Asphalt Flux; Emulsion Base Stock (EBS); Hard Pen Asphalts; Marathon SDA Bottoms; Penetration Grade Asphalts (Pen); Performance Based Asphalts (PBA); Performance Graded Asphalt Binder (PG); Petroleum Asphaltenes; Polymer Modified Asphalts; Residual Oil Solvent Extract; Residuum; Residuum Extract; Roofing Flux; Saturate; Solvent Deasphalted Residuum; Vacuum Tower Bottoms;

Product code 0108MAR019

Chemical family Asphalt

Recommended use Road Building & Other Service.

Restrictions on use All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address **MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP**
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS Information 1-419-421-3070 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Regulatory Status

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

Classification

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Category 2 |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation | Category 2A |
| Skin sensitization | Category 1A |
| Carcinogenicity | Category 2 |
| Acute aquatic toxicity | Category 3 |

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Hot liquid may cause thermal burns
May release hydrogen sulfide gas

Label Elements

Warning

Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns
May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer (when heated above 200C/392F)
Harmful to aquatic life



Appearance Black-brown solid or semi-solid at room temperature. Liquid at temperatures >70°C.

Physical State Liquid

Odor Tar

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Avoid breathing fume/gas/vapors
Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
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 attention
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Information

| Name | CAS Number | % Concentration |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Asphalt | 8052-42-4 | 90-100 |
| Ester Bottoms | PROPRIETARY | 0-10 |
| Styrene/butadiene Copolymer | 9003-55-8 | 0-9 |
| Sulfur Compounds | Mixture | 1-5 |
| Polyphosphoric Acids | 8017-16-1 | 0-1 |
| Modified Tall Oil Fatty Acid | PROPRIETARY | 0-1 |
| Alkylamines / Polyamines | Proprietary | 0-1 |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0.01-0.15 |
| Hydrogen sulfide | 7783-06-4 | <0.1 |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons | Mixture | <0.01 |

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Can contain minor amounts of nitrogen and oxygen compounds as well as trace amounts of heavy metals such as nickel, vanadium and lead. Composition varies depending on source of crude.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| General advice | <p>Immediately address any airway, breathing, or circulation concerns. Contact EMS if the person is having trouble breathing, moving, or staying awake. Perform a quick assessment for other injuries that may be present including falls or from falling objects.</p> <p>REMEMBER ABCC (AIRWAY, BREATHING, CIRCULATION, COOLING).</p> |
| Inhalation | <p>If symptoms of overexposure to asphalt fume develop, move to fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a poison control center or doctor.</p> |
| Skin contact | <p>Hot material: DO NOT DELAY. Immediately immerse or place the affected skin under a water stream for at least 15 minutes. Urgent medical attention is required for burns to the face, eyes, hands, feet, genitalia, and for circumferential or large burn areas. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.</p> <p>Do not attempt to remove solidified asphalt if not a physician. Leave burn uncovered. Ice (or "cold packs") may be used in the event that water is unavailable. Only remove clothing if not adhering to the skin. Be aware that although it is very important to cool the burn thoroughly and completely, the overuse of ice may increase the risk of hypothermia.</p> <p>Cold material: To remove cold asphalt not associated with a burn, wash with soap and water or waterless cleaner. If symptoms or irritation or rash occur, call a poison control center or doctor.</p> |
| Eye contact | <p>Hot material: After contact with hot asphalt, lay the person flat on their back, remove contact lenses if easy to do, and flush with water from a continuous stream for at least 15 minutes by allowing the water to flow over the bridge of the nose to the eyes. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.</p> <p>Cold material: If irritation develops, flush eyes with water. If irritation or redness persists call a poison control center or a doctor.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Ingestion not likely. Small amounts of ingested asphalt usually require no treatment. If large amounts are swallowed, call a poison control center or doctor.</p> |

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse effects Frequent or prolonged contact with cold material may cause irritation. Additional effects may include skin sensitization. Exposure to hot melted material can cause thermal burns.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician Immediately address any airway, breathing, or circulation concerns.

SKIN & EYE CONTACT: Prolonged flushing/cooling is necessary if the patient is treated on scene or soon after asphalt contact. Topical antibiotics should be liberally applied to the adhered asphalt-skin interface to aid in asphalt removal. A non-adherent material, such as Adaptic®, can then be applied and covered with sterile gauze. If topical antibiotics are not available, other materials that may be effective include mineral oil, baby oil, petroleum jelly (e.g. Vaseline®), mayonnaise, or butter. Do not use organic solvents such as kerosene, gasoline, or ethanol, as these can result in tissue damage or a fire hazard. Dressings should be changed every 4 hours until natural separation occurs. Initiate standard burn management at that time. Once cooled, adhered asphalt is not harmful to the skin, and in fact, provides a sterile cover over the affected area. The asphalt will detach itself within a few days as healing occurs. If it is necessary to remove the asphalt, only medically approved solvents or warm paraffin should be used to prevent further skin damage. Circumferential asphalt contact can have a tourniquet effect and impair distal circulation and nerve function. Create a longitudinal split or cut (analogous to an escharotomy) may be required completely across the residual asphalt to relieve pressure in the underlying tissue. For eye exposures with adherent asphalt, consult with an ophthalmologist. If hot material has caused burns to the eye, early ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended.

INHALATION: Inhalation exposure can produce toxic effects. Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures. At high concentrations hydrogen sulfide may produce pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, and/or respiratory paralysis. The first priority in treatment should be the establishment of adequate ventilation and the administration of 100% oxygen. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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|--|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Suitable extinguishing media | For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO ₂ , dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water fog can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment. | | | |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | Do not use straight streams. Water contact can cause violent eruption of hot asphalt. | | | |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | This product is not a combustible liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, but will ignite and burn at temperatures exceeding the flash point. | | | |
| Hazardous combustion products | Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. | | | |
| Explosion data | | | | |
| Sensitivity to mechanical impact: | No. | | | |
| Sensitivity to static discharge: | No. | | | |
| Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters | Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. | | | |
| Additional firefighting tactics | Not applicable | | | |
| NFPA | Health 2 | Flammability 1 | Instability 0 | Special Hazard - |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| Personal precautions | Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Product may be stored at elevated temperatures. |
| Protective equipment | Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. |
| Emergency procedures | Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate. |
| Environmental precautions | Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration. |
| Methods and materials for containment | Contain liquid with sand or soil. |
| Methods and materials for cleaning up | Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Allow to cool until hardened. Pick up as solid waste. Recover and return free product to proper containers. |

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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|----------------------------------|---|
| Safe handling precautions | Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, gas, or vapors. Use only |
|----------------------------------|---|

outdoors or with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Harmful concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas can accumulate in excavations and low-lying areas as well as the vapor space of storage and bulk transport compartments. Stay upwind and vent open hatches before unloading. Sulfur containing products may cause polysulfide deposits (iron sulfide) to form inside iron storage tanks. These pyrophoric deposits, upon exposure to air, can ignite spontaneously. Keep heating coils and flues in storage tanks, trucks and kettles covered with product (8"). Do not overheat.

If exposure to product fumes generated at temperatures above 200C or 392F is expected, skin and inhalation exposure must be avoided through adequate engineering controls, workplace ventilation, and appropriate personal protective equipment.

Storage conditions Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a well-ventilated area.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

| Name | ACGIH TLV | OSHA PELS | NIOSH IDLH |
|-------------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Asphalt 8052-42-4 | 0.5 mg/m ³ TWA | - | - |
| Natural Rubber PROPRIETARY | Inhalable Allergenic Proteins- 0.0001 mg/m ³ TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route | - | - |
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | 10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route | TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m ³ | 250 ppm |
| Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4 | 1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL | Ceiling: 20 ppm Peak: 50 ppm | 100 ppm |

Notes: No further information available.

Engineering measures Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Keep operating temperatures as low as possible to minimize fume generation.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Wear goggles and faceshield when handling hot material.

Skin and body protection Wear insulated gloves when handling hot material. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times. Wear the appropriate thermal resistant clothing and footwear when handling and applying hot asphalt. Rubberized suits or coats may be needed for some maintenance operations with hot material.

Respiratory protection Where there is potential for airborne exposure to hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) above exposure limits, a NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used. When H₂S vapors exceed permissible limits, i.e., in confined spaces or bulk transport loading/unloading, a positive-pressure atmosphere supplying respirator is recommended. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Provided hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is not detected: if there is potential to exceed the exposure limits for asphalt fumes a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters with R or P95 filters should be used. A respiratory protection

program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed when conditions warrant the use of a respirator.

Note: Air purifying respirators are not to be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient atmospheres, (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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|-----------------------|--|
| Appearance | Black-brown solid or semi-solid at room temperature. Liquid at temperatures >70°C. |
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Color | Dark brown to black |
| Odor | Tar |
| Odor Threshold | No data available. |

| Property | Values (method) |
|--|--|
| pH | Not applicable. |
| Melting Point / Freezing Point | > 15.5 °C / > 60 °F (ASTM D36) |
| Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range | 176-593 °C / 350-1100 °F (ASTM D2887) |
| Flash Point | > 232 °C / > 450 °F (ASTM D92) |
| Evaporation Rate | No data available. |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not applicable. |
| Flammability Limit in Air (%): | |
| Upper Flammability Limit: | No data available. |
| Lower Flammability Limit: | No data available. |
| Explosion Limits | No data available. |
| Vapor Pressure | No data available. |
| Vapor Density | No data available. |
| Specific Gravity / Relative Density | 0.95-1.13 |
| Water Solubility | No data available. |
| Partition Coefficient | No data available. |
| Autoignition Temperature | No data available. |
| Decomposition Temperature | No data available. |
| Kinematic Viscosity | No data available. >50 P @ 60°C (ASTM D2171) |
| VOC Content (%) | No data available. |
| Pour Point: | 16 |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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|---|--|
| Reactivity | The product is non-reactive under normal conditions. |
| Chemical stability | Stable under recommended storage conditions. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | None under normal processing. |
| Hazardous polymerization | Will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | Sources of heat or ignition. |
| Incompatible materials | Strong oxidizing agents. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | None known under normal conditions of use. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

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|---------------------|---|
| Inhalation | Fumes or vapors from the heated material may be irritating to the respiratory tract. May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell. |
| Eye contact | Vapors may cause eye irritation and sensitivity to light. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. |
| Skin contact | May cause skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. |
| Ingestion | If swallowed at ambient temperature no significant adverse effects are expected. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal blockage. Swallowing hot material may cause burns to the mouth, throat, and stomach. |

Acute toxicological data

| Name | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Asphalt 8052-42-4 | > 5000 mg/kg (Rat) | > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) | >94.4 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h |
| Sulfur Compounds Mixture | - | - | >5 mg/l (Rat) 4 h |
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | 533 mg/kg (Mouse) | > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) | > 340 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h |
| Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4 | - | - | 444 ppm (Rat) 4 h |

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

PETROLEUM ASPHALT: Eye and upper respiratory tract irritation has been reported in some asphalt workers (paving and roofing operations) but they are typically mild and transient. Some studies indicate that asphalt paving workers may experience lower respiratory tract symptoms (e.g., coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath) and pulmonary function changes. Other studies of asphalt workers found no consistent relationship between exposure to asphalt fumes and pulmonary function. Increased levels of 1-hydroxypyrene (a marker for exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) have been observed in the urine of asphalt workers. Genotoxicity studies (e.g., DNA adducts in the urine) of asphalt workers have been largely inconclusive. A slight increase in lung cancer mortality was reported in a study of European workers exposed to paving and mastic asphalt, but conclusions were equivocal. A follow-up case-control epidemiology study of asphalt paving workers sponsored by the International Association for Research in Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was no evidence that asphalt exposure was linked to lung cancer. An increase in skin tumors was observed in lifetime studies of laboratory rodents exposed to extracts of asphalt (bitumen). The relevance of these studies to humans is not clear. No increase in skin tumors was observed in a lifetime bioassay where laboratory mice were treated with paving fume condensates. No increase in lung or other tumors were observed in a lifetime inhalation study in laboratory rats exposed to fumes from paving asphalt.

For temperatures lower than 200C, the manufacturing process has minimal impact on the qualitative and quantitative emission composition. For temperatures higher than 200C, the presence of flux oil in bitumen drives high molecular weight PACs into the emissions yielding an increase of 4 – 6 ring PACs. No detectable levels of benzo[a]anthracene, benzofluoranthenes, benzo[a]pyrene, or dibenz[a,h]anthracene are expected in emissions associated with temperatures below 200C.

ASPHALTS USED IN ROOFING OPERATIONS: Some asphalts including roofing flux are further processed (oxidized/air-rectified) by the user or customer before use. An increased incidence of skin tumors was observed in a mouse skin carcinogenicity study where animals were exposed to condensed fumes collected from an oxidized roofing asphalt (BURA Type III) at above 450°F. Additional studies where mice were exposed to oxidized roofing asphalt fume condensates both as a tumor initiator and as a tumor promoter indicate that roofing fume condensate caused tumors as a result of initiation.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE: Hydrogen sulfide has a strong, unpleasant odor resembling that of rotten eggs. Odor, however, is not a reliable means for detecting potentially dangerous concentration of the gas, as the sense of smell diminishes very rapidly at concentrations of 50 ppm or higher. Eye irritation has been reported at 4 ppm. Irritation of the respiratory tract may occur at 50 ppm. Hydrogen sulfide gas may be fatal if inhaled in sufficient concentrations. Immediate loss of consciousness and death resulting from respiratory paralysis has occurred at concentrations as low as 500 ppm.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and symptoms Frequent or prolonged contact with cold material may cause irritation. Additional effects

may include skin sensitization. Rash. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.

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|--|---|
| Acute toxicity | None known. |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | None known. |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation | None known. |
| Sensitization | May cause sensitization by skin contact. Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. |
| Mutagenic effects | None known. |
| Carcinogenicity | Suspected of causing cancer (when heated above 200C/392F) |

Cancer designations are listed in the table below

| Name | ACGIH (Class) | IARC (Class) | NTP | OSHA |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| Asphalt 8052-42-4 | Not classifiable (A4) | Emissions of straight-run asphalt from paving operations - Possible human carcinogen (2B) | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Styrene/butadiene Copolymer 9003-55-8 | Not Listed | Not classifiable (3) | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3) | Possible human carcinogen (2B) | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen | Not Listed |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture | Suspected human carcinogen(A2) | Carcinogenic to humans (1) | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen | Not Listed |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Reproductive toxicity | None known. |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure | None known. |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure | None known. |
| Aspiration hazard | None known. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered harmful to aquatic organisms.

| Name | Fish | Crustacea | Algae/aquatic plants |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | 96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static) | 48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna | - |
| Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4 | 96-hr LC50 = 0.016 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 0.013 mg/l Rainbow trout | - | - |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Persistence and degradability | Not expected to be readily biodegradable. |
| Bioaccumulation | Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms. |
| Mobility in soil | Not likely to move rapidly with surface or groundwater flows because of its low water solubility. |

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues No information available.

Safe handling of wastes Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required.

Disposal of wastes / methods of disposal The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging disposal Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| UN/Identification No: | UN 3257 |
| UN Proper Shipping Name: | Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S. (Asphalt) |
| Transport Hazard Class(es): | 9 |
| Packing Group: | III |

Comments: (Hot Petroleum Asphalt) This material must not be transported when heated at or above its flash point.

IATA

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UN/Identification No: | Forbidden by passenger air transport |
| UN Proper Shipping Name: | Not applicable |
| Transport Hazard Class(es): | Not applicable |
| Packing Group: | Not applicable |

IMDG

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| UN/Identification No: | UN 3257 |
| UN Proper Shipping Name: | Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S. (Asphalt) |
| Transport Hazard Class(es): | 9 |
| Packing Group: | III |
| EmS No: | F-A, S-P |
| Marine Pollutant: | No |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

US TSCA Chemical Inventory This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are exempt.

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 302 This product may contain component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

| Name | CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs |
|------------------|---|
| Hydrogen sulfide | 500 |

SARA Section 304 This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA

Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

| Name | Hazardous Substances RQs |
|---|--------------------------|
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | 100 lb 45.4 kg |
| Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4 | 100 lb 45.4 kg |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture | 1 lb 0.454 kg |

SARA Section 311/312

The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Skin corrosion or irritation
 Serious eye damage or eye irritation
 Respiratory or Skin sensitization
 Carcinogenicity
 Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Health

SARA Section 313

This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

| Name | CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | 0.1 % de minimis concentration |
| Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4 | 1.0 % de minimis concentration |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture | 0.1 % Supplier notification limit |

U.S. State Regulations**California Proposition 65**

This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

| Name | California Proposition 65 |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | Carcinogen, initial date 04/19/2002 |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture | Carcinogen, initial date 07/01/1987 |

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

| Name | New Jersey Right-To-Know | Pennsylvania Right-To-Know | Massachusetts Right-To-Know |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Asphalt 8052-42-4 | Listed | Listed | Listed |
| Naphthalene 91-20-3 | Listed | Listed | Listed |
| Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4 | Listed | Listed | Listed |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture | Listed | Listed | Listed |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by Toxicology & Product Safety

Revision Notes

Revision date 02/02/2022
Previous publish date 08/31/2016
Revised sections The following sections (§) have been updated:
1. IDENTIFICATION

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.