



# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Modified Shingle Laminate

MSDS No.: 15-MSD- 18947-01-C

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

**Product Name(s):** Modified Shingle Laminate

Owens Corning  
One Owens Corning Parkway, World Headquarters  
Attn. Product Stewardship  
Toledo, OH 43659, USA

**Emergency Contacts:**

Emergencies ONLY (after 5pm ET and weekends): 1-419-248-5330,  
CHEMTREC (24 hours everyday): 1-800-424-9300,  
CANUTEC (Canada - 24 hours everyday): 1-613-996-6666.

**Health and Technical Contacts:**

Health Issues Information (8am-5pm ET): 1-800-GET-PINK,  
Technical Product Information (8am-5pm ET): 1-800-GET-PINK.

## \*\*\* Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients \*\*\*

CAS #	Component	Percent by Wt.
8052-42-4	Petroleum Asphalt	80-95
9003-55-8	Styrene-Butadiene polymer	3-7
64742-52-5	Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate	1-5

**Component Related Regulatory Information**

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Nuisance particulates, Oil mist, mineral (8012-95-1).

**Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components**

**Note:** See Section 8 of MSDS for exposure limit data for these ingredients.

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

**Appearance and Odor:** Black solid with faint petroleum odor.

### Emergency Overview

Upon heating, hydrogen sulfide gas may be released from product. Vapor spaces in tanks and shipping containers containing hot asphalt or asphalt products may accumulate hydrogen sulfide vapors at harmful concentrations.

**Potential Health Effects**

**Inhalation:**

Inhalation of vapors, fumes or mists of the product may be irritating to the respiratory system. See Section 8 for exposure controls.



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Based on a 2000 review of health effects literature, NIOSH concluded that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen.

Studies of workers exposed to asphalt have not established an association between asphalt fumes and cancer and other lung diseases in man. See Section 11 of MSDS for additional toxicological data.

### Skin Contact:

Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dryness and irritation of the skin. Long-term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun, and may cause discoloration.

### Eye Contact:

Fumes from this product may cause severe irritation, redness, or blurred vision. Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns and severe eye damage.

### Ingestion:

This product may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause dizziness, incoordination, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Small amounts of this product, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

### Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

Chronic respiratory or skin conditions may temporarily worsen from exposure to these products.

* * * Section 4 - First Aid Measures * * *
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### Inhalation:

Move person to fresh air. Administer cardiac or pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if a pulse is not detectable or if unable to breathe. Provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Obtain immediate medical assistance.

### Skin Contact:

If hot material strikes the skin, immediately drench or immerse the area in water to assist cooling. If available, apply iced water or ice packs to the burned area. DO NOT try to remove asphalt from a burn after it has cooled. Seek medical attention. Medical personnel can soften and remove cooled asphalt with petroleum jelly or mineral oil. For contact with cold material, clean exposed skin with waterless hand cleaner, then wash with mild soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

### Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention at once.

### Ingestion:

DO NOT induce vomiting. Prevent aspiration of material into lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Notes to Physician:

This material, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause chemical pneumonitis; treat the affected person appropriately.



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### \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

<b>Flash Point:</b>	>200°F (93°C)	<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	C.O.C.
<b>Upper Flammability Limit:</b>	Not available	<b>Lower Flammability Limit:</b>	Not available
<b>Rate of Burning:</b>	Not available	<b>Flammability Classification:</b>	Combustible
<b>Auto Ignition Temp.:</b>	>650°F(343°C)		

#### Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel.

#### Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:

Treat as a 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 hot asphalt as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.

#### Fire-Fighting Instructions:

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).

#### 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.

### \*\*\* Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures \*\*\*

#### Containment Procedures:

Contain spills with an inert absorbent material such as soil, sand or oil dry.

This material will settle out of the air. It can then be scooped up or vacuumed for disposal as a non-hazardous waste. This material will sink and disperse along the bottom of waterways and ponds. It cannot easily be removed after it is waterborne; however, the material is non-hazardous in water.

#### Clean-Up Procedures:

Solidify with inert absorbent material such as sand or oil dry, pick up and put into suitable container for disposal. Check with local authorities for approval to dispose of this material.

#### Response Procedures:

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

#### Special Procedures:

None.

### \*\*\* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \*\*\*

#### Handling Procedures:

Do not get this material in your eyes or on your skin and minimize exposure to fumes. Wash exposed areas thoroughly after handling this product. Keep this product from sparks or open flame. Use this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid heating asphalt within 25°F of actual flashpoint



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Hydrogen sulfide may be emitted from heated asphalt and may accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport containers. Prolonged breathing (greater than 1 hour) of concentrations of hydrogen sulfide around 50 ppm can produce eye and respiratory tract (mouth, nose, and throat) irritation, and at high concentrations (around 300 ppm) is considered immediately dangerous to life and health.

Since the sense of smell becomes rapidly insensitive to hydrogen sulfide, its odor cannot be relied upon as an indicator of its concentration. Always use caution when working around closed bulk containers of asphalt. Use ventilation or work upwind from source of fumes or vapors. Use supplied air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus if the PEL or TLV for hydrogen sulfide (10 ppm, 8hr TWA) is exceeded.

### Storage Procedures:

Store in a well-ventilated area.

### \* \* \* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \* \* \*

### Exposure Guidelines:

#### A: General Product Information

Follow all applicable exposure limits.

### Notes:

The values published below, by ACGIH, in parentheses are limit values for which a change in the Adopted listing has been proposed.

### Exposure Limits For Chemicals Which May Be Released During Use

ACGIH and OSHA exposure limit lists have been checked for those components which may be released during use.

#### Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)

ACGIH: (10 ppm) TWA  
(15 ppm) STEL

OSHA: 20 ppm PEL-Ceiling  
50 ppm PEL-Ceiling Peak acceptable for 10 minutes/8 hour shift

### B: Component Exposure Limits

ACGIH and OSHA exposure limit lists have been checked for those components with CAS registry numbers.

#### Petroleum Asphalt (8052-42-4)

ACGIH: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

OSHA: Total dust: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; respirable fraction: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (related to Particulates not otherwise regulated)

#### Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate (64742-52-5)

ACGIH: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as sampled by a method that does not collect vapor) (related to Oil mist, mineral)

(10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) STEL (as sampled by a method that does not collect vapor) (related to Oil mist, mineral)

OSHA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (related to Oil mist, mineral)

### Ventilation:

Provide sufficient local and/or general exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below the PELs or TLVs.



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## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### Respiratory Protection:

If ventilation is not sufficient to control exposures below TLV or PEL, use an appropriate properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator. If irritation occurs or if the PEL or TLV for asphalt fume is exceeded, use a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with a P95 particulate cartridge or pre-filter. An air-purifying respirator with a charcoal cartridge should be used to control exposures to odors or hydrocarbons.

In situations where the concentration of hydrogen sulfide exceeds the PEL or TLV, supplied air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus are required.

Use respiratory protection in accordance with your company's respiratory protection program, local regulations or OSHA regulations under 29 CFR 1910.134.

### Skin Protection:

A loose fitting, long sleeved cotton shirt and long cotton pants are recommended. Heat insulated, leather or lined neoprene coated gloves should be worn when working with hot asphalt materials.

### Eyes/Face Protective Equipment:

Wear safety glasses or goggles. Also wear a face shield where a splash hazard exists.

### Work Practices:

Kettles should be operated at the lowest possible temperature that allows proper application. Kettles should have tight fitting lids and be used in well-ventilated areas. Handle with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. These include avoiding any unnecessary exposure and removal of the material from the skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands and arms frequently, shower after exposure and wash work clothes when soiled.

In case of exposure to or contact with hot asphalt, see Section 4.

## \*\*\* Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties \*\*\*

<b>Appearance:</b>	Black solid	<b>Odor:</b>	Petroleum
<b>Physical State:</b>	Solid	<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20 C):</b>	Not available	<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	>700°F(>371°C)	<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	Insoluble
<b>Specific Gravity (Water=1):</b>	0.98-1.13	<b>Freezing Point:</b>	Not available

### Physical Properties: Additional Information

No additional information available.

## \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information \*\*\*

### Stability:

This is a stable material.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Do not allow hot, molten asphalt to contact water as this may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.

### Incompatible Materials:

This product may react with strong oxidizing agents and water.



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### Hazardous Decomposition 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.

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

## \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

### Acute and Chronic Toxicity:

#### A: General Product Information

Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns. Long-term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun and cause discoloration. If ingested, may cause mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract irritation and upset with possible nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Small amounts of this product, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause mild to severe injury. See Section 8 for exposure controls.

#### LD50/LC50 For Chemicals Which May Be Released During Use

##### Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)

Inhalation LC50 Rat : 444 ppm

Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 634 ppm/1H

#### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

##### Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate (64742-52-5)

Oral LD50 Mouse : 22 gm/kg (related to Oil mist, mineral)

### Carcinogenicity:

#### A: General Product Information

**Roofing Asphalt:** In March, 1987, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified bitumens (such as petroleum asphalt in this product) as a Group 3 material, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." This classification was made based on inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of undiluted air-refined bitumens in experimental animals and inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. However, asphalt does contain a small amount of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons have been shown to cause cancer and respiratory damage.

Based on a 2000 review of health effects literature, NIOSH concluded that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen.

#### B: Component Carcinogenicity

ACGIH, IARC, OSHA, and NTP carcinogen lists have been checked for those components with CAS registry numbers.

##### Petroleum Asphalt (8052-42-4)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (Benzene-soluble aerosol)

IARC: Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 35, 1985 (Group 3 (not classifiable))

##### Styrene-Butadiene polymer (9003-55-8)

IARC: Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 19, 1979 (Group 3 (not classifiable))

##### Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate (64742-52-5)

IARC: Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 33, 1984 (related to Mineral oils, highly-refined)  
(Group 3 (not classifiable))



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### \*\*\* Section 12 - Ecological Information \*\*\*

#### Ecotoxicity:

No data available for this product. This product is not expected to produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems.

### \*\*\* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \*\*\*

#### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions:

##### A: General Product Information

Material, if discarded, is not expected to be a characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA.

##### B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

#### Disposal Instructions:

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

### \*\*\* Section 14 - Transportation Information \*\*\*

#### US DOT Information

**Shipping Name:** Not regulated as hazardous material for transportation.

#### TDG Information

**Shipping Name:** Not regulated as hazardous material for transportation.

**Additional Info.:** None

#### Additional Transportation Regulations:

No additional information available.

### \*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\*

#### US Federal Regulations:

##### A: General Product Information

OSHA STATUS: This product is considered hazardous under 29CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

##### B: Component Analysis

This material contains a trace amount of Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) listed under SARA 313. For SARA 313 reporting information, see the following website: <http://www.trumbullasphalt.com>

##### SARA 311/312

<b>Acute Health Hazard:</b>	Yes
<b>Chronic Health Hazard:</b>	Yes
<b>Fire Hazard:</b>	No
<b>Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:</b>	No
<b>Reactive Hazard:</b>	No

##### C: Clean Air Act

None of this product's components are listed on the Clean Air Act-1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants List.



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## State Regulations:

### A: General Product Information

No additional information available.

### B: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate (1 related to Oil mist) (2 related to Oil mist, mineral) (3 related to Mineral oil mist)	64742-52-5	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

## Other Regulations:

### A: General Product Information

All components are listed on the US EPA TSCA Inventory, or are exempt from listing.

All components are listed on the Canadian DSL, or are exempt from listing.

### B: Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Styrene-Butadiene polymer	9003-55-8	Yes	Yes	No
Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate	64742-52-5	Yes	Yes	Yes

### C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	
Hdrotreated Heavy Naphthenic Distillate	64742-52-5	1% item 1224 (977) (related to Oil, mineral)

WHMIS Status: Not Controlled

WHMIS Classification: None

## \* \* \* Section 16 - Other Information \* \* \*

HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings:	Category	HMIS	NFPA
	Health	1*	1
	Flammability	1	1
	Reactivity	0	0

NFPA Unusual Hazards: ~~W~~ (No water)

HMIS Personal Protection: To be supplied by user depending upon use.

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The manufacturer makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use.





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### Key/Legend:

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; HMIS = Hazardous Material Identification System; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; DSL = Canadian Domestic Substance List; EINECS = European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances; WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System; CAA = Clean Air Act

### Revision Summary:

This is a revised MSDS which replaces 15-MSD-18948-01-B with updated hazards identification, accidental release measures, handling and storage, exposure controls/personal protection, regulatory and contact information. Read this information carefully.

Get OC MSDS electronically via Internet: <http://www.owenscorning.com> or by calling 1-800-GET-PINK.

This is the end of MSDS # 15-MSD-18947-01-C