



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

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	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Health 2</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Flammability 1</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Instability 0</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Special Hazard -</td> </tr> </table>	Health 2	Flammability 1	Instability 0	Special Hazard -
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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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.
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 minimis 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.