Material Safety Date Sheet (MSDS)
for Fiberglass Alkali Resistant Mesh

Manufacture: Jiangsu Jiuding Group Inc. c/o Dewtex Inc. Toccoa, Ga

SECTION I
Production Identification

Product Name: Fiberglass Alkali Resistant Mesh
Chemical Name: N/A
CAS Number: N/A
Chemical Family: N/A

SECTION II
Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>CAS.NO</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiberglass</td>
<td>Nuisance dust</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>70~85</td>
<td>15/5(R)</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acrylic Acid-axrylate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15~30</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copolymer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SECTION III
Physical/Chemical Data

- Freeze-thaw stability: -10°C (adhesive)
- SRY (%): 49±1% (adhesive)
- Melting Point: 500°C (fiberglass)
- Appearance and Odor: Woven fabric, coated, white; Slight hydrocarbon odor
- Boiling Point: N/A
- Vapor Pressure: N/A
- Vapor Density: N/A
- Softening Point: 35-37°C (adhesive)
- Specific Gravity: 1.95-2.1 (H₂O=1)
- Solubility: Insoluble in water

SECTION IV
Fire and Explosion Hazard data

- Flash point: N/A
- Extinguishing Media: Use that which is appropriate for surrounding fire.
- Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Thermal decomposition of coating material may produce an irritating mixture of smoke and fumes. Firefighters should wear full protective equipment.
- Unusual Fire Hazards: None

SECTION V
Reactivity Data

- Stability: Yes
- Incompatibility: None known
- Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known for fiberglass. However, Small amounts of CO₂ and CO from the finish.
- Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur with fiberglass.

SECTION VI
Health Hazard Data
Primary Route of Entry: Inhalation
Effects of Overexposure:
  Acute:
  Eyes: Dust fibers can cause irritation.
  Skin: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause irritation.
  Ingestion: Not likely to occur
  **Inhalation:** Excessive inhalation of fibers can cause nasal and respiratory irritation.
  Chronic: None known
Carcinogenicity of ingredients:
Material | NTP | IARE | OSHA
--- | --- | --- | ---
All | Not listed | Not listed | Not listed
Medial Condition Aggravated by Exposure: Any condition generally aggravated by mechanical irritants in air or on skin

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
Ingestion: Call MD immediately
Eyes: Flush eyes with water for at least 10 minutes; Get medical assistance if irritation persists.
Skin: Wash with soap and water, remove and wash clothing before reuse. If irritation develops, get medical attention.
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat and blow nose to expel fibers.

SECTION VII
Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps To Be Taken in case Material le Released or Spilled:
Prevent the spread of fiberglass dust and avoid dust generation conditions. Those involved in cleanup of particulate should use appropriate personal protection equipment. Vacuum clean dusts. If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant.

Waste Disposal Method:
In most cases, woven fiberglass scrap can be disposed of in a sanitary landfill in accordance with federal, provincial and local regulations.

SECTION XIII
Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: Where dust levels exceed the TLV, use NIOSH approved respirator to protect against nuisance dusts.
Ventilation: Mechanical or local exhaust to keep below TLV.
Protective Equipment: Glove; Safety glasses.

SECTION IX
Special Precautions

Precautions to Be Taken In Handling and Storage:
Provide adequate ventilation when using. Store in cool and dry place.

SECTION X
Overview
Fiberglass alkali resistant mesh will not rot, not easily tear or wear.
There is no chemical hazard form this material. Too mush fiberglass dust in the air will be irritating to the respiratory tract and eyes. but this is not likely to happen with this material. Glass fiber particles are irritating to the skin. Wear gloves. Shower and clean work clothes daily is recommended.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
KINGS MOUNTAIN MICA

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 20, 2006
PREVIOUS ISSUE: April 27, 2005
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE:
• EU-directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS)
• EC-directive 93/112/EC & 91/155/EC
• EC 67/548 (R51) & (R53)
• Canadian WHMIS
• British Legislation, CHIP

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREP. AND THE COMPANY

PRODUCT NAME: KINGS MOUNTAIN MICA
MANUFACTURER'S NAME: KINGS MOUNTAIN MINING, L.L.C.
ADDRESS: 1469 South Battleground Avenue, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, USA 28086
PHONE NO.: (704) 734-3550

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME: Muscovite Mica
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Silicate Minerals
CAS No.: 12001-26-2
FORMULA: KAl₂Si₃O₁₀(OH)₂·5H₂O
WEIGHT: 95-99.9 %
Crystalline Silica (Quartz) SiO₂ CAS No.: 14808-60-7 WEIGHT: 0.1-5.0%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

• Kings Mountain mica is an inorganic mineral. It is an abundant silicate comprising many inorganic elements. It may contain a small amount of crystalline silica (Quartz). Typical levels may vary between 0.1% to 5 %
• CARCINOGENICITY: This product contains crystalline silica. Repeated, prolonged inhalation of dust may cause delayed lung injury which may result in silicosis or pneumoconiosis. The International Agency For Research On Cancer in its publication, “IARC Monographs On the Evaluation Of The Carcinogenic Risk To Humans – Silica, Some Silicates, Coal Dust and Para-aramid Fibrils” - Volume 68, 1997, has concluded that there is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in humans, and has, therefore, classified crystalline silica in, Group 1, Carcinogenic to Humans. The National Toxicology Program’s (“NTP’s”) Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens 2000, lists crystalline silica (respirable) as a substance which is known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, a number of studies have found an association between lung cancer and exposure to dust containing respirable crystalline silica. In many of these studies, though not all, lung cancer risks were elevated and could not be explained by confounding factors such as cigarette smoking or arsenic or random inhalation. While the IARC working group concluded there was sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or crystobalite, it noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all circumstances studied.
• Note: The state of California requires the following statement:
  “Airborne particles of respirable size of crystalline silica are known to the State of California to cause cancer”
Controlled average exposures over a working day to 3 mg/m³ of respirable dust or less should be adequate to protect employee’s health. Brief or occasional exposure should not cause any more concern than would exposure to other relatively inert dusts.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

No special procedures are required. Some eye, mucous membrane and skin sensitivity may occur with allergic individuals. First aid consists of washing away dust. In case of discomfort by dust, move to a ventilated area and consult a physician.
Eyes: Wash eyes with large amount of water or saline solution. If irritation or redness develops, get medical attention.
Ingestion: Give large quantities of water to induce vomiting, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration. Get medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Mica is inert and non-flammable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Mica waste is non-reactive, non-flammable, non-biodegradable. Use conventional means for clean-up; e.g. sweeping, vacuum, etc. Use caution on wet floor, as it may be slippery.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid dust formation. Keep container tightly closed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV
Mica: 20 mppcf (3 mg/cu. meter) (Respirable) 3 mg/cu. meter (TWA-8 Hours Period)
Quartz: (Respirable) 0.1 mg/cu. meter %Si₂ (Respirable) 0.025 mg/cu. meter
The exposure limits of Mica are shown in Table Z-3-Mineral Dust, published by OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1000) USA.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: NIOSH approved dust respirator should be used when level exceeds TLV.
VENTILATION: Normal air circulation, use adequate ventilation for low TLV.
LOCAL EXHAUST: Collect excessive dust at point of generation
PROTECTIVE GLOVES & EYE PROTECTION: Impermeable gloves and eye protective glasses are recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
DECOMPOSITION POINT: ~1000º C (1832º F)  SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1): 2.8 g/cc
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble  pH (10 % aqueous soj): 7~8
HARDNESS: 2.5 - 3 MOHS  APPEARANCE: White/buff powder
ODOR: Odorless  EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACET.=1): N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable  CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None
MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong acids and alkalis  HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS (ACUTE & CHRONIC): May cause eye and skin irritation. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and diarrhea. Long term exposure to high amount of mica without the approved dust mask may lead to chronic cough, dyspepsia or respiratory dysfunction.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Ecotoxicity Effects: No known effect on environment or expected under normal use.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Use normal solid waste, disposal methods to comply with Federal and local laws.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION
Not classified as dangerous material by DOT. No special precautions are required.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
AUSTRALIA ACOIN: Mica is on the list
CANADIAN WHMIS: Mica with less than 1% silica is considered an uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
CANADIAN DOMESTIC SUBSTANCES LIST: As naturally occurring substance mica in on the list
ECC DIRECTIVE: Packaging Code EEC 67/548 (R 51) & (R 53)
JAPAN MITI INDEX: Mica is not on the list
U.S. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Mica is not on the list. However, Mica may contain ppm quantities of materials regulated under California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.
U.S. CERCLA: 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4 Mica is not listed. Notification of the spill is not required.
U.S. EPA- TCLP: 40 CFR Part 261-24, appendix II-- Table 1, No noticeable amount of Toxic substances leaches out.
U.S. RCRA: Mica is not classified as a hazardous waste under Section 3001 of RCRA, and under regulation 40 CFR Part 261.4 (b)(7).
U.S. SARA TITLE III: This product is not subject to SARA Title III (40 CFR Part 372)
U.S. TSCA CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES INVENTORY: Mica is listed, CAS # 12001-26-2
Conformance of Mica to FDA regulations: Please note that mica meets the FDA criteria covering the safe use of mica in articles intended for food contact use. Mica is listed in the Code of Federal Regulations; Title 21 "Food and Drugs" parts 175 and 177 under "Indirect Food Additives": 175.105.5 , 175.300(b)(3)(xxvi), 176.170,176.180, 177.1210, 177.1350.a.3, 177.1460, 177.1520(b), 177.2600,(C.4(v)),

16. OTHER INFORMATION
NPCA / CPMA HMIS Ratings:
HEALTH: 1 FLAMMABILITY: 0
REACTIVITY: 0 PERSONAL PROTECTION: E

PREPARED BY: JOE ANTONACCI/RAOUL GABHART, ZEMEX QUALITY DEPARTMENT
KINGS MOUNTAIN MINING, LLC, 1469 S. Battleground Ave, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, USA 28086
TELEPHONE NO.: (704) 739-3616  DATE OF ISSUE: 3/20/2006

Revision 1  Page 2 of 2  Approved By: Joe Antonacci
Distribution list: Joe Antonacci, Zemex Industrial Minerals (W. Krueger)  Date: March 20, 2006
SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Oxidized Asphalt
MSDS Manufacturer Number: 13629-NAM
Synonyms: Burial Vaults, Coating, Culvert Compound, Dead Level, Industrial and Shingle Laminating, Mineral Rubber; Pipe Coatings, Potting Compound, Pond Lining Asphalt, Shingle Adhesive, Waterproofing; ASTM D-312 Mopping Asphalts; BURA (Types 1, 2, 3 & 4) or (Types I, II, III & IV), TruLo® Lo Odor, TruLo® Max
Manufacturer Name: Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC
Address: One Owens Corning Parkway
Toledo, OH 43659
Customer Service Phone Number: 1-800-GET-PINK or 1-800-438-7465
Health Issues Information: 1-419-248-8234 (8am-5pm ET)
Technical Product Information: 1-800-GET-PINK or 1-800-438-7465
Emergency Phone Number: 1-419-248-5330 (after 5pm ET and weekends)
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (24 hours everyday)
Canutec: (613) 996-6666 (Canada 24 hours everyday)
Website: www.owenscorning.com
MSDS Creation Date: January 11, 1996
MSDS Revision Date: December 15, 2008
MSDS Format: According to ANSI Z400.1-2004

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Ingredient Percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Asphalt, oxidized</td>
<td>64742-93-4</td>
<td>100 %</td>
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SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

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

Route of Exposure: Eye contact

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Hot Material: Contact with hot material may result in pain, tears, swelling, redness blurred vision and thermal burns.
Cold Material: Cool material may cause eye irritation.

Skin: Hot Material: Contact with hot product may cause thermal burns.
Cold Material: Cool material will cause minor skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dryness and skin irritation. Long term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun, and may cause discoloration.

Inhalation: Hot Material: Fumes from hot material can be unpleasant and may produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Substance contains sulfur which may form hydrogen sulfide (H2S).
Exposure to H2S may result in respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat, and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. H2S concentration of 1000-2000 ppm can be extremely hazardous. See Section 8 for exposure controls.

**Ingestion:**
May be harmful or fatal if ingested. If ingested, may cause mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract irritation and upset with possible nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of petroleum distillates into the lungs can cause severe chemical pneumonitis that can be fatal.

**Chronic Health Effects:**
Studies of workers exposed to asphalt have not established an association between asphalt fumes and cancer and other lung diseases in man. However this petroleum based product contains a variable amount of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons which have been shown to cause cancer and respiratory damage in laboratory animals. See Section 11 for additional toxicological data.

**Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:**
Chronic respiratory or skin conditions may temporarily worsen from exposure to this product.

**OSHA Regulatory Status:**
This product is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye Contact:**
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Ensure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers. Get medical attention, if irritation or symptoms of overexposure persists.

**Skin Contact:**
- **Hot Material:**
  - Immediately drench or immerse area in water to assist in cooling.
  - Apply iced water or ice packs to burned area.
  - **DO NOT** use iced water or ice packs if the burned area covers more than 10% of the body, as this may contribute to shock.
  - **DO NOT** try to remove product from burned area after it has cooled.
  - Seek immediate medical attention.

  **Medical Personnel** can soften and remove cooled product with petroleum jelly or mineral oil.

  If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

  **Cold Material:**
  - Clean exposed skin with mild soap and water.
  - Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation:**
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:**
Due to possible aspiration into the lungs, **DO NOT** induce vomiting if ingested. Provide a glass of water to dilute the material in the stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, have the person lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration.

**Note to Physicians:**
Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammable Properties:** Not available.
**Flash Point:** > 525 °F (274 °C)
**Flash Point Method:** Cleveland Open Cup (C.O.C).
**Auto Ignition Temperature:** > 650 °F (343 °C)
**Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit:** Not available.
**Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit:** Not available.
**Extinguishing Media:**
- Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel.
- Treat as fuel oil or hydrocarbon fire.

**Unsuitable Media:**
- Do not use water directly on asphalt fires as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.

**Protective Equipment:**
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire fighting protective gear.

**Unusual Fire Hazards:**
- **DO NOT** direct water into a container or directly onto hot product, a vessel or storage tank containing hot product as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot product.
- Hot product may ignite flammable materials on contact.

**Hazardous Combustion Byproducts:**
- 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.

**NFPA Ratings:**
- NFPA Health: 1
- NFPA Flammability: 1
- NFPA Reactivity: 0
- NFPA Other:

### SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personnel Precautions:**
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Isolate area and keep unnecessary personnel away.

**Environmental Precautions:**
- Avoid runoff into storm sewers, ditches, and waterways.

**Methods for containment:**
- Contain spills with an inert absorbent material such as soil, sand or oil dry.
- Prevent from spreading by covering, diking or other means.

**Methods for cleanup:**
- Solidify with inert absorbent material such as sand or oil dry, pick up and put into
SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling: Do not get this material in your eyes, on your skin, or on your clothing and avoid inhaling vapors, fumes or mist. Use this product with adequate ventilation.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of heat and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat, sparks, or open flame. Assure proper ventilation of storage or shipping containers to prevent accumulation of hazardous concentrations of off-gassed hydrocarbon gas.

Work Practices: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. These include avoiding any unnecessary exposure and removal of the material from the skin, eyes and clothing.

Special Handling Procedures: Hydrogen sulfide, an extremely flammable, colorless, highly toxic gas, is emitted from heated asphalt and may accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport containers.

Hygiene Practices: Wash exposed areas thoroughly after handling this product. Wash hands and arms frequently. Shower after exposure. Wash work clothes when soiled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION - EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Engineering Controls: General dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided as necessary to maintain exposures below occupational exposure limits.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear safety glasses with side-shields or goggles. Wear a face shield also when splash hazard exist.

Skin Protection Description: Protective gloves (heat insulated, leather or lined neoprene coated gloves are recommended when working with hot product). Long sleeved shirt and long pants (cotton or other thermal protective material are recommended).

Respiratory Protection: When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators in accordance with their company’s respiratory protection program, local regulations or 29 CFR 1910.134. Supplied air respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used when concentrations of hydrogen sulfide exceeds the occupational exposure limit.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Guideline OSHA</th>
<th>Guideline NIOSH</th>
<th>Guideline ACGIH</th>
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<tr>
<td>PEL-TWA: 5 mg/m³ (Oil mist)</td>
<td>REL-TWA: 5 mg/m³ (Oil mist)</td>
<td>TLV-TWA: 5 mg/m³ (Oil mist)</td>
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SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Physical State Appearance: | Solid or molten liquid. |
| Color: | Brown Black |
| Odor: | Petroleum odor. |
| Boiling Point: | >1000°F (>538°C) |
| Melting Point: | No Data |
| Specific Gravity: | Not applicable. |
| Solubility: | Insoluble. |
| Vapor Density: | Not applicable. |
| Vapor Pressure: | 3 mm Hg @ 20°C |
| pH: | Not applicable. |
| Viscosity: | Not applicable. |
| Flash Point: | > 525 °F (274 °C) |
| Flash Point Method: | Cleveland Open Cup (C.O.C.) |
| Auto Ignition Temperature: | > 650 °F (343 °C) |

SECTION 10 - STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, sparks, or open flame. 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.

Special Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
### Carcinogens:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
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<td>NIOSH carcinogen</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to its Carcinogenicity to Humans</td>
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### Acute Effects:
Inhalation of vapors may cause nose, throat, and mucous membrane irritation, and nausea, headaches or dizziness, and central nervous system depression, including drowsiness, loss of coordination, and unconsciousness. Eye contact may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision. If ingested, may cause mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract irritation and upset with possible nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of petroleum distillates into the lungs can cause severe chemical pneumonitis that can be fatal. See Section 8 for exposure controls.

### Chronic Effects:
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in dryness and irritation of the skin. Prolonged contact with clothing saturated in petroleum distillates can cause second degree burns. Long term skin exposure to asphalt can increase sensitivity to the sun, and may cause discoloration.

### Ecotoxicity:
No data available for this material.

### Waste Disposal:
Dispose of in accordance with Local, State, Federal and Provincial regulations. Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal. No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

### DOT Shipping Name:
Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s Hot Product

### DOT UN Number:
UN3257

### DOT Hazard Class:
9

### DOT Packing Group:
III

### DOT Exemption:
Cold Product - Not Regulated

### Canadian Shipping Name:
Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s Hot Product

### Canadian UN Number:
UN3257

### Canadian Hazard Class:
9

### Canadian Packing Group:
III

### Inventory Status:

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<th>EINECS Number</th>
<th>South Korea KECL</th>
<th>Australia AICS</th>
<th>Canada DSL</th>
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<td>KE-01957</td>
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### CA PROP 65:
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.
SARA:
This material contains Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) listed under SARA 313. For SARA 313 reporting information, see the following website: http://www.trumbullaspahlt.com.

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
- Acute Health Hazard: Yes
- Chronic Health Hazard: Yes
- Risk of ignition: No
- Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No
- Reactive Hazard: No

Clean Air Act:
This product does not contain any Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs).

State Right To Know:

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SECTION 16 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

HMIS Health Hazard: 1*
HMIS Fire Hazard: 1
HMIS Reactivity: 0
HMIS Personal Protection: X
MSDS Creation Date: January 11, 1996
MSDS Revision Date: December 15, 2008
MSDS Revision Notes: Product Name Update
MSDS Author: KK

Disclaimer:
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