Firestone Building Products Company, LLC
Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	SBS Glass FR Series (all colors, including UltraWhite)
Chemical Name / Synonym:	SBS Glass FR, SBS Glass FR Torch
Chemical Family:	Mixture
24-Hour Emergency Phone:	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC
Manufacturer's Name:	Firestone Building Products Company, LLC
Manufacturer's Address:	250 West 96th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260
NFPA Hazard Rating:	Health 1, Flammability 1, Reactivity 0
HMIS Hazard Rating:	Health 1, Flammability 1, Reactivity 0

SECTION 2: CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Chemical Name:	Common Name:	CAS #:	% (by wt)	Exposure Limits:
Asphalt (Petroleum)	Bitumen	8052-42-4	50-60	TLV 0.5 mg/m^3 (Inhalable)
Calcium Borate	Colemanite	1318-33-8	20-30	None Available
Calcium Carbonate	Limestone	1317-65-3	5-10	PEL (Respirable) 5 mg/m^3 PEL (Total) 15 mg/m^3
Silica, Crystalline, Quartz	Rose Quartz, Sand	14808-60-7	<10	PEL (Respirable) $\frac{10\ mg/m^3}{(\%\ SiO_2 + 2)}$ PEL (Total) $\frac{30\ mg/m^3}{(\%\ SiO_2 + 2)}$ TLV (Respirable) 0.025 mg/m^3
Fibrous Glass	Fiberglass	None	<2-5	TLV 1 f/cc TLV 5 mg/m^3 (inhalable)

SECTION 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Primary Route of Exposure:	Inhalation
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:	Causes a foreign body reaction (mechanical irritation). Fumes generated by molten asphalt may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. Molten asphalt will cause thermal burns. Upon prolonged/repeated contact, can cause skin irritation and possibly allergic dermatitis.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Pre-existing skin or respiratory disorders.
Chronic Effects:	No significant health effects have been reported in surveys of asphalt workers in oil refineries and in the roofing industry. Prolonged and repeated exposure to crystalline silica containing dust can result in injury to the lungs. This condition is known as silicosis. Silicosis is characterized by the shortness of breath, decreased expansion of the chest, dry cough, leading to fatigue, dyspnea, and cyanosis, loss of appetite, pleuritic pain and decreased work capacity.

Carcinogenicity:	Animal inhalation studies have not yielded sufficient evidence of asphalt induced lung cancer, and only limited investigation has been done on the chemical properties and the metabolic changes caused by petroleum asphalt fumes. A roofing petroleum asphalt proved non-carcinogenic to the skin of mice and rabbits, although the condensates of coal tar fumes proved highly carcinogenic. Direct implantation of glass fibers into the lung tissue of laboratory animals has produced lung fibrosis and lung cancer. Human epidemiological studies of inhalation exposure have yielded negative results. This material is coated with sand, which contains crystalline silica. Some researchers have reported evidence that it may be carcinogenic in humans following prolonged and repeated inhalation. Petroleum asphalt is listed by IARC as a class 3, *unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans*. Crystalline silica is listed by IARC as a class 1, *carcinogenic to humans*, listed by NTP as a *known to be a human carcinogen*, and listed by NIOSH as a carcinogen. Continuous filament glass fibers is listed by IARC as a class 3, *unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans*.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Procedures:	Hold eyelids open and wash with gentle stream of water until foreign material is removed. Get medical attention if irritation persists. For inhalation of the fume, smoke or dust of this material, remove to fresh air and treat symptomatically. For thermal burns, flush the affected area with cold water and seek medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and partially burned carbon.
Recommended Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear impermeable protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus as toxic fumes and vapors may be evolved.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Combustion of this product produces dense black smoke.

SECTION 6: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:	None required.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing:	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of dust generated when applying or handling this product. The amount of dust generated while handling this product is expected to vary depending on the user's application.

SECTION 7: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation:	Use in well ventilated area.
Respiratory Protection:	Use NIOSH- approved dust, mist, and fume respirator if exposure might exceed the PEL or TLV.
Eye Protection:	The use of safety glasses with side shields may be warranted.
Skin Protection:	The use of leather or cotton gloves for direct handling may be warranted.
Other:	None recommended
Work / Hygienic Practices:	Wash exposed skin prior to eating, drinking or smoking and at the end of each shift. Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

SECTION 8: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor:	Black mat with sand and/ or ceramic covered surface. Asphalt odor. May have poly burn off film.		
Flash Point:	Not Applicable	Lower Explosive Limit:	None
Method Used:	Not Applicable	Upper Explosive Limit:	None
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable	Boiling Point:	None
pH (undiluted product):	Not Applicable	Melting Point:	Unknown
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble	Specific Gravity:	Unknown
Vapor Density:	Not Applicable	Percent Volatile:	Unknown
Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable		

SECTION 9: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Thermal Stability:	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Conditions to Avoid:	Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 10: TRANSPORTATION

Regulatory Agency:	Not Regulated
Proper Shipping Name:	Not Applicable
Hazard Classification:	Not Applicable
Identification Number:	Not Applicable
Labels Required:	Not Applicable
Other Requirements:	Not Applicable

SECTION 11: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Additional Comments:	The calcium carbonate and calcium borate are bound in an asphalt matrix, and the fibrous glass is encased in an asphalt coating, none of which is expected to be released. The sand and granules are applied to the asphalt surface in such a manner that nominal release from the surface is anticipated.
Date of Previous MSDS:	January 12, 2010
Changes Since Previous MSDS:	Inclusion of “(all colors, including UltraWhite)” in product name, section 1.
Telephone Number for Additional Information:	(317) 575-7190

DISCLAIMER

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