



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## BUILT-UP ROOFING SYSTEMS

### BURFALT

#### Section I – Product Information

Brand Name: **Keg of Cold Burfalt Type I, Type II, Type III (in 100 lb)  
Polybag of Cold Burfalt Type II and Type III (in 50 lb)  
Hot Burfalt Type I, Type II, Type III and Type IV**

Manufacturer: Building Products of Canada Corp  
9510, St-Patrick street  
LaSalle (Quebec), Canada H8R 1R9

Emergency phone number: CANUTEC 1-613-996-6666

Product Uses: This product is a component for the Built-Up Roofing Systems and other industrial applications.

WHMIS Classification: Solid state: This product is not controlled by the WHMIS.  
Liquid state: This product is controlled by the WHMIS:  
D2B Eye irritant and other toxic effects  
B2 Combustible liquid

#### Section II– Preparation Information

MSDS prepared by: F. Bossé  
Phone number: 514-364-8768  
Revision date: October 2015  
Preparation date: November 2012

#### Section III– Hazardous Components

Component	C.A.S. No	Weight	Species	LD <sub>50</sub> Oral	LC <sub>50</sub> Inhalation	Hour
Oxidized Asphalt	64742-93-4	95% to 100%	Rat	5000 mg/kg	94,4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8
Sulfur <sup>1</sup>	7704-34-9	< 5%	Rat	---	720 ppm	4

1\* Sulfur is naturally present in asphalt. When heated, transferred or carried on a truck, hot asphalt may give hydrogen sulfur fumes. The values in the table above refer to the risk of hydrogen sulfur emanations (CAS 7783-06-4).

This MSDS contains valuable information for safe handling and proper use of the product. This MSDS should be retained and available for employees and other users.

#### Section IV– Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance at 25°C: Black solid

Odour: Bitumen odour and rotten egg smell if there is presence of hydrogen sulfur.

pH: No object

Density: Not measured

Melting Point: >60°C

Freezing Point: No object

Boiling Point: > 450°C

Evaporation Rate: No object

Vapor Tension: No object

Vapor Density: No object

Relative Density (water = 1): > 1

Solubility: Insoluble in water

Decomposition Temperature: Not measured

Viscosity: Not measured



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#### Section V– Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point:	> 230°C
Flammable Limits in air:	No object
Auto-Inflammation Temperature:	> 400°C
Specific Dangers:	Fire gives off normal products of combustion, carbon monoxide and dioxide (CO <sub>x</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) and hydrogen sulfurs.
Fire Fighting Agents:	Use dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), foam and water spray.
Fire Fighting Equipments:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

#### Section VI– Product Stability and Reactivity

Product Reactivity:	The product is not classified as self-reactive
Product Stability:	Stable
Hazardous reactions and polymerization:	No object
Condition to avoid:	Avoid storing the product at excessive temperature
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid that liquids (water) come in contact with hot asphalt, because there is risk of projection and burn.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Normal decomposition products.

#### Section VII– Health Hazard Data

Carcinogenicity - effect of chronic exposure to product: This product contains oxidized asphalt. Use of this product in hot asphalt applications may expose workers and others in the work area to oxidized asphalt and its emissions. IARC has classified occupational exposures to oxidized bitumen and their emissions during roofing as “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2A). When working with this product, the limits of exposure to asphalt fumes must be met using adequate ventilation and/or appropriate organic vapor mask.

Oxidized Asphalt (64742-93-4): [Values are for asphalt fumes, since oxidized asphalt specific values are not available]

RSST: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fumes)

ACGIH: 0.5mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fumes on 8 hours)

NIOSH: 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fumes on 15 minutes)

This product may produce hydrogen sulfur (H<sub>2</sub>S). For concentration greater than 10 ppm, H<sub>2</sub>S become extremely toxic when inhale, inhalation may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, respiratory failure, coma and death. Pulmonary edema may occur up to 24 hours after exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S. Although this gas has a strong odour of rotten eggs, detection is not sufficient to indicate exposure to this substance, because this gas can cause rapid loss of smell.

RSST: 10 ppm TWA (fumes)

ACGIH: 1 ppm TWA (fumes) [2010]

NIOSH: 10 ppm TWA (fumes)

Teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, mutagenicity: This product has no teratogenic, mutagenic, or embryotoxic known effects.

(1 ppm = 1.39 mg/m<sup>3</sup> @ NTP)



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#### Section VIII– First Aid

Inhalation:	In case of inhalation of gas or vapor, remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or ceases, administer oxygen. If symptoms persist, consult a physician.
Skin contact:	Solid state: Wash skin with soap and water. If irritation persists, consult a physician. Liquid state: There is a risk of burns. Cool the affected area and seek medical attention.
Eye contact:	Solid state: Flush eyes with water for 15 to 20 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a physician. Liquid state: There is a risk of burns. Cool the affected area and seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	Ingestion is unlikely to occur. If ingestion occurs, consult a physician.

#### Section IX–Handling Safety Measures

Respiratory Protection:	If the exposure limit to dust and fumes is exceeded, if the space is poorly ventilated use a breathing apparatus for organic vapor and dust.
Hands Protection:	Solid state: Wearing gloves is recommended to prevent excessive skin exposure. Liquid state: Wearing gloves is strongly recommended to prevent burns.
Eye protection:	Solid state: In case of risk of projections, wearing safety glasses or face shield is recommended. Liquid state: In case of risk of splashing or projections, wearing safety glasses or face shield is strongly recommended.
Protective clothing:	Wear proper protective clothing.
Note: Avoid that liquids (water) come in contact with hot asphalt, because there is risk of projection and burn.	

#### Section X– Environmental and Disposal Information

Elimination:	The finished product is a solid. To remove, use standard means approved for disposal. If the product has been affected by heat or fire and the asphalt becomes liquid, allow it to cool down, then break into pieces and place them in suitable containers. Dispose in a landfill or use any other method prescribed by regulation.
Environmental Effects:	Do not allow product or runoff from fire entering sewers, lakes, streams or drinking water pipes. Secure sewers and ditches to avoid contamination. Provincial and / or federal regulations may require that environmental agencies or other agencies have to be notified of a spill. The area must be cleaned and restored to original condition or to the satisfaction of authorities.

#### Section XI– Storage

Storage:	Store in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of excessive heat. Product should be protected from the elements.  A small amount of hydrogen sulfur (H <sub>2</sub> S) may be generated during transportation and storage of hot asphalt.
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*This Material Safety Data Sheet is provided as customer service information. The recommendations and data presented are believed to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results obtained from the use of this information.*