



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

INDUSTRIAL ASPHALT BUR

SECTION I - Product Information

Product Name (s) :	Type I BUR, Type II BUR, Type III BUR, Type IV BUR, Oxidized bitumen, Oxidized asphalt, Air-blown asphalt, Roofing Asphalt.		
Brand Name (s) :	Industrial Asphalt BUR, Type I, II, III, IV		
Manufacturer :	Building Products of Canada Corp. 9510 St. Patrick Street LaSalle, Quebec, Canada, H8R 1R9		
Emergency Phone Numbers :	(514) 364-0161 :	(403) 466-1135 :	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maritimes• Quebec• Ontario• USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manitoba• Saskatchewan• Alberta• British Columbia	
Product Uses :	BUR Type I, II, III, IV are primarily used for flat roofing applications.		

SECTION II - Preparation Information

Prepared by :	Building Products of Canada Corp. 9510 St. Patrick Street LaSalle, Quebec, Canada, H8R 1R9
Date of preparation :	August 2010
Date of revision:	August 2013

SECTION III - Hazardous material

Hazardous ingredients :	TLV-TWA (8H)	%(vol)	CAS #
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bitumens• Sulphur	0.5 mg/m ³ (benzene soluble fraction of the inhalable particulate)* 14 mg/m ³	≥ 97 ≤ 3	64742-93-4 7704-34-9
* Note : During storage or transit of hot asphalt, small amounts of toxic hydrogen sulphide (CAS #7783-06-4) may be generated.			

SECTION IV - Physical Data

Density :	1.0 kg/L
Odour and appearance :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Odour : Characteristic tarry odour.• Appearance : Black, highly viscous, semi-solid. Solid at ambient temperature.
Boiling point/range @ 1 atm :	>470°C
Vapour pressure @ 25°C :	Nil
Vapour density @ 20°C :	Not applicable
Solubility in water :	Insoluble
Viscosity (Kinermatic) :	Not applicable
Penetration @ 25°C :	37, 22, 17, 16 (typical respec.)
Percent volatile @ 20°C :	Nil
Softening point :	62, 79, 90, 102°C (typical respect.)



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SECTION V - Fire and explosion data

Flash point :	Minimum 225°C (approx.). Method COC.
Flammable limits in air % by volume :	Unknown
Auto-ignition temperature :	480°C (approx.)
Fire and explosion hazards :	Addition of water or foam may cause frothing. Flammage gas emitted on heating. Low fire hazard.
Extinguishing method :	Dry chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires. Water spray or foam on large fires.
Fire fighting procedures :	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed area and as a protective screen. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn to protect against possible release of hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide if material is burning. Do not point solid water directly into burning asphalt to avoid spreading.

SECTION VI - Reactivity Data

Stability :	Stable
Conditions to avoid :	Excessive heat approaching flash point.
Materials to avoid :	Strong acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents (chlorine, oxygen).
Hazardous decomposition :	CO _x , NO _x , SO _x , Sulfur compounds, smoke on combustion, hydrogen sulphide (storage of hot product).
Hazardous polymerization :	Not known to happen.

SECTION VII - Environmental and disposal information

Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled :	For all spills, allow to cool and solidify. Break up and recover. Scoop into drums.
Waste disposal method :	Dispose in approved, secure contaminated waste landfill site or licensed waste re-claimer facility. Check with applicable local jurisdictions for specific disposal requirements.

SECTION VIII - Health Hazard Data

Toxicity data :	The International Agency for Research on Cancer states that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of undiluted air-refined bitumen in experimental animals. From a toxicity viewpoint, BUR Type I was selected as the worst case scenario and was negative when tested by the modified Ames test and the sister chromatid exchange in Chinese hamster ovary cells. It can therefore be deduced that the other BUR asphalt will also test negative.
Effects of over exposure :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inhalation : Fumes from hot asphalt cause nausea, headache and dizziness ;• Skin and Eyes : Hot asphalt burns skin and eyes. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis ;• Ingestion : Ingestion is unlikely.
Ventilation :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the event of prolonged overexposure and at high concentration levels (10 ppm or more), hydrogen sulfide is extremely toxic when inhaled. It can cause irritation to the respiratory system, difficulty in breathing, coma and death.• Pulmonary oedema can develop up to 24 hours after being exposed to hydrogen sulfide. Even though this gas has a strong odour of rotten eggs, your olfactory senses are not adequate to detect exposure to this substance, since this gas can very quickly cause a loss of your sense of smell.



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SECTION IX - First Aid

Emergency and first aid procedures :

- **Skin :** For hot asphalt splash, cool part by water immersion or shower Do not attempt removal of asphalt from part but split longitudinally, if circumferential, to avoid tourniquet effect. For skin soiling without underlying burn, cleanse with mineral oil followed by soap and water. Use olive oil in vicinity of the eyes.
- **Eyes :** Copious warm water flush for 15 minutes. Physician assessment if eyes are inflamed. Cleanse soiling with olive oil.
- **Inhalation :** Evacuate to fresh air. Apply CPR if required. Physicians assessment mandatory.
- **Ingestion :** Not applicable.
- **Notes to physician :** No attempt should be made to remove the firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. Once the bitumen has cooled, it will do no further harm and in fact provides a sterile covering over the burnt area. As healing takes place, the bitumen plaque will detach itself, usually after a few days. If solvent treatment used, it should be followed by washing with soap and water, then the application of a proprietary refatting agent or skin cleansing cream. Only medically-approved solvents may be used to remove bitumen from burns, as other solvents could cause further skin damage.

SECTION X - Handling precautions

For product as produced (in drums), there are no special handling procedures required other than wearing gloves to protect hands from physical scratches or asphalt stains. Work methods should be as to prevent burns from hot asphalt splashes.

Ventilation :

- Adequate ventilation is required in confined spaces to meet exposure limits. 0.5 mg/m³ for bitumen smoke and 10 ppm for hydrogen sulfide.

Respiratory protection :

- Wear a NIOSH certified respirator if required.

Skin protection :

- Protective gloves recommended.

Eye protection :

- Protective glasses recommended.

SECTION XI - Additional Information

For product as produced and used, there are no special safety procedures required.

Should product catch fire through external sources, remain upwind of the fire. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of fumes.

Since this is a “ non controlled ” product, Building Products of Canada Corp. is not required by law to produce a material safety data sheet. This document is provided as a customer service information. The recommendations and data presented are believed to be correct. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results obtained from the use of this information.