



Material Safety Data Sheet
MSDS DATE: 3/30/12

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: TRITOPRIME™
SYNONYMS: Petroleum Hydroxide
PRODUCT CODES:

MANUFACTURER: Triton, Incorporated™
DIVISION:
ADDRESS: 250 33rd Street Drive SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52403

EMERGENCY PHONE: 319-861-5233

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name/CAS No	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Limits
Asphalt, Oxidized 6742-93-4	None Established	0.5 mg/m ³	
Petroleum Distillate 8052-41-3	2,900 mg/m ³	525mg/m ³	

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion TARGET ORGANS : Mucous membranes, skin, and digestive tract ACUTE TOXICITY:

Eyes: Highly irritating; a significant thermal hazard under normal usage due to high temperatures required for application.

Skin Contact: Moderately irritating; hot asphalt will cause severe burns. May lead to photosensitization and drying of the skin.

Ingestion: Irritating to mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. May cause thermal burns as well as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May produce symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Liquid splashed in the eye may cause transient eye irritation. Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes lifting the upper and lower eye lids occasionally. Take to a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Short term exposure may cause transient skin irritation. Remove with soap and water and flush with copious amounts of water to the exposed areas to rinse the material away. If clothing was contaminated, remove and clean before reuse.

INGESTION: If ingested, consult a physician, hospital emergency room or poison control center immediately. (Never induce vomiting or give an unconscious person anything by mouth.)

INHALATION: Inhalation of mists may cause mild respiratory irritation. Remove from the exposure and provide with plenty of fresh air.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS: Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the symptoms and the clinical conditions.



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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, UPPER: 6.7% (% BY VOLUME) LOWER: 0.9%%

FLASH POINT: 105° F

NFPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 2 REACTIVITY: 0

OTHER:

HMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 2 REACTIVITY: 0 PROTECTION:

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, and carbon dioxide. Do not use water directly on asphalt fires as it may cause violent eruptions and spreading of hot asphalt.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: This product may ignite when sufficient heat is applied. Check for combustible vapors prior to and during welding or torch cutting on vessels or tanks. It has been found that in hot storage tanks low flash substances may accumulate in the vapor space. The flammability characteristics will not be detected by any flash point method. Keep ignition sources away from tank vents and prevent accumulation of pyrophoric iron sulfide.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Use of foam or water may cause frothing. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Use a water supply to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas where heavy smoke may occur.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill/Leak Procedures: Stop spill at source. Confine spill by diking or impoundment. Remove sources of heat or ignition. Clean-up spill but do not flush to sewer or surface water. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Small Spills: Stop spill at source if possible. Isolate and confine by diking, or similar method. Remove discharged material. Large Spills:

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Allow material to cool. Mix with inert absorbent material such as soil, sand, or oil dry, to stabilize.

Regulatory Requirements: Notify local health and pollution control agencies as appropriate. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1900.120). This material is not a hazardous waste as defined in RCRA. For disposal follow all federal, state, and local regulations regarding solid waste.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Do not add water to hot product. This may result in frothing of the mixture, causing hot asphalt to overflow the container. Use this product with adequate ventilation.

Storage Requirements: Ground and bond all transfer and storage equipment. Ventilation is required. Regulatory Requirements: None known.



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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus when used in confined or enclosed space or when exposure limits are exceeded or hydrogen sulfide is unknown or exceeds 20 ppm. Organic vapor respirators can be used with good ventilation when organic vapors are less than 1000 ppm or ten times permissible exposure limit, whichever is less. For emergency or non-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes: procedures for selecting respirators; medical evaluation; fit testing; use in routine and emergency situations; cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and maintaining respirators; adequate air quality, quantity and flow; training in respiratory hazards; training in use of respirators; evaluation of effectiveness of respiratory program.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets as need to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Goggles and face shields should be used in areas where splashing may occur. Wear protective eyeglasses or safety goggles per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, or smoking.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid Water Solubility: Insoluble.

Appearance and Odor: Brown-black liquid with petroleum odor Other Solubilities: No data.

Odor Threshold: No data Boiling Point: 300°F Vapor Pressure: <50 psia

Freezing/Melting Point: No data. Vapor Density (Air = 1): >4.5 Viscosity: No data.

Formula Weight: Est. 250 lb/lb-mole Refractive Index: No data.

Density: >7.5 lb/gal Surface Tension: No data.

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1, at 4°C): 0.87-0.98

% Volatile: No data. pH: NA

Evaporation Rate: 70

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This product is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents; water Conditions to Avoid: Excess heat, sparks and open flames.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Primary decomposition products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water. Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide.



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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye Effects: Vapors may cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. Skin Effects: Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure; may cause The effect is temporary.

Secondary burns on long exposure.

Acute Inhalation Effects: Short Term Inhalation Limits (Stoddard Solvent): 2500 mg/m³ for 60 min. Acute Oral Effects: Rat, oral, LD50: 5 to 15 g/kg

Carcinogenicity: (Asphalt, oxidized) Based on a 2000 review of health effects literature, NIOSH concluded that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupational carcinogen.

Mutagenicity: No data. Teratogenicity: No data.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, photosensitization, and melanosis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on humans skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Report spills as required to the proper authorities. This material should be treated as an oil under DOT regulations. Avoid contact with waterways, dry creeks, any water supply or sewers.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: Solidified waste material should not be a hazardous waste under RCRA guidelines. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of solid waste.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Recommend using a non-hazardous solvent to remove the product. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of the waste material, regardless of its waste classification.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

If shipped by ground in quantities LESS than 119 gallons (450 L): Not regulated as a hazardous material. If shipped by vessel in quantities LESS than 7.9 gallons (30 L), IMDG 2.3.2.5 exception applies: Not regulated as a hazardous material. State on shipping documents: "Transport in accordance with 2.3.2.5 of the IMDG Code"

For all other shipping information, see below: (applies to air, ground bulk, and passenger rail) Shipping Name: Tars, liquid including road asphalt and oils, bitumen, and cutbacks

Shipping Marking: NA

Hazard Class: 3 Quantity Limitations:

- a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: 60L
- b) Cargo Aircraft Only: 220 L ID No.: UN1999

Packing Group: III Label: Flammable Liquid

Special Provisions (172.102): B1, B13, IB3, T1, TP3 Shipping Description:

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA Regulations: RCRA

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Solidified waste material should not be a hazardous waste. However, waste material should be tested for the characteristic of ignitibility.



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CERCLA

CERCLA: Not listed.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): This material is not a listed hazardous substance and does not have a reportable quantity. However, if spilled into waters of the U.S., it may be reportable under the Clean Water Act.

SARA

SARA 311/312 Codes:

Acute – Yes Chronic - Yes Fire - Yes Pressure - No Reactivity - No

SARA Toxic Chemical: Not listed.

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed.

OSHA Regulations

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): See Table in Section 2. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance: No

State Regulations: Listed in state hazardous substance list for CA and MN as Asphalt (petroleum fumes; FL, MA, NJ, as Asphalt fumes; and PA as Asphalt.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER: The information in this document is based on the information received from supplier sources and the experience of Triton, Inc. No representation or warranty is made by Triton, Inc. as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. Triton, Inc. makes no warranty, express or implied as to the useability of the product.