

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

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**Product ID:** AHRA-00050  
**Product Name:** Armor HRA HOT MELT  
**Revision Date:** Oct 06, 2017 **Date Printed:** Oct 06, 2017  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Mar-flex Waterproofing & Building Products  
**Address:** 500 Business Parkway Carlisle, OH, US, 45005  
**Emergency Phone:** Chem-Trec: 1-800-424-9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 513-422-7285  
**Fax:** 513-422-7282  
**Product/Recommended Uses:**

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

May cause cancer.

### Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

### Additional hazard information

Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.0% - 5%
0064742-04-7	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, HEAVY PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	0.1% - 20%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
If unwell, or exposed and concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/ If concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Heated product causes burns.

Inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory irritation.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically. Obtain medical attention immediately in all cases of over-exposure.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

The National Fire Protection Association Class B extinguisher is designed to extinguish fires originating from burning liquids.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use direct water stream, since this may cause fire to spread.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water may also be used to cool exposed, but not burning, containers. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting mixture may be regulated.

### Recommended Equipment

If specialized clothing is needed, please refer to Section 8 for suitable and unsuitable materials.

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains/surface waters/ground water. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Allow molten material to cool. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. On land, sweep or shovel into suitable containers.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers can retain residue and may be dangerous.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

## Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
CARBON BLACK		3.5					1	3.5a				1
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, HEAVY PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT		2000	500				1					

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
CARBON BLACK	3 (I)				Bronchitis	A3	A3
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, HEAVY PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT							

(I) - Inhalable fraction, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Specific Gravity	1 -1.9
% VOC	0%
Density VOC	0.00 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	100.00%

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Appearance	Black dark brown liquid
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	Petroleum
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	Negligible
Flash Point Symbol	>
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point	400 °F
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	150 - 250 °F
Low Boiling Point	> 600 °F
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	> 700 °F
Decomposition Pt	N/A

Evaporation Rate N/A  
Coefficient Water/Oil N/A

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

None.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon dioxide, various other hydrocarbons, aldehydes and organic compounds.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Heated product causes burns.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Heated product causes burns.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause respiratory irritation.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available

### Aspiration Hazard

No data available

### Acute Toxicity

No data available.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (oral, rat): 8000 mg/kg

LC50 (inhalation, rat): > 4.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure)

### Chronic Exposure

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicity**

No data available

**Mobility in Soil**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects**

No data available.

**Persistence and Degradability**

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal**

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

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**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DOT Information**

UN/NA #: Not regulated  
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable  
Hazard Class: Not applicable  
Packing Group: Not applicable

**IMDG Information**

UN/NA #: Not regulated  
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable  
Hazard Class: Not applicable  
Packing Group: Not applicable  
Marine Pollutant: No data available

**IATA Information**

UN/NA #: Not regulated  
 Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable  
 Hazard Class: Not applicable  
 Packing Group: Not applicable

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.0% - 5%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0064742-04-7	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, HEAVY PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	0.1% - 20%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

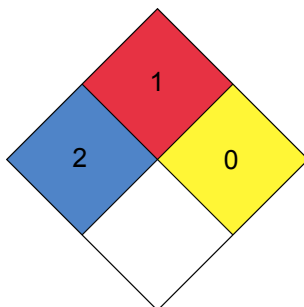
### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- ESE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### HMIS

Health	* 2
FLAMMABILITY	1
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

### NFPA



(\* ) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

### Version 1.0:

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