



SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME: Ram Mastic

MANUFACTURER:

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Recommended Use: A component part of commercial waterproofing and roofing systems

Restrictions on Use: Should only be used by a Barrett Approved Professional Contractor

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flam. Liq. 3;H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
Skin Sens. 1;H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.



Warning

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces - No smoking.
P235 Keep cool.
P240 Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / light / equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

Response:

P301+310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P303+361+353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P313 Get medical advice / attention.
P321 Specific treatment (see information on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333+313 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370+378 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media listed in section 5 of SDS for extinction.

Storage:

P403+233 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / national regulations.

3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	CAS Number	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Asphalt (petroleum)	0008052-42-4	25 – 50	Not Classified	[1][2]
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	0064742-95-6	25 – 50	Asp. Tox. 1;H304	[1]
Styrene-Butadiene polymer	0009003-55-8	10 – 25	Skin Sens. 1;H317	[1]

n accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.

The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General: In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: If respiratory discomfort occurs, remove to fresh air. If discomfort continues, administer oxygen and get medical attention.

Eye: Irrigate copiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: If this product comes in contact with skin, remove material with mineral oil, then wash with soap and plenty of water.

Eye Contact: If this product comes in contact with eyes, flush eye with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Overview: Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause tearing, stinging, redness, irritation, and burns.

Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated breathing of very high vapor concentrations cause euphoria, excitation, and dizziness, headaches, nausea, and vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, muscular weakness. Aspiration into the lungs can cause CNS (central nervous system) distress and subsequent aspiration into the lungs can cause pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonia depression. Chronic overexposure in high concentrations may produce CNS depression.

Ingestion: Irritation of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach can develop following ingestion. Symptoms include burning of the mouth, sore throat, vomiting, nausea, dizziness, loss of consciousness. Due to its light viscosity, there is danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause moderate to severe irritation including itching and redness of the skin, defatting, and/or dermatitis. This product can also be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS symptoms. Single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the product being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Signs And Symptoms Of Exposure: Eye irritation, respiratory irritation, drying and cracking of skin, dizziness, fatigue, headache, unconsciousness or asphyxiation. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs can cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. Repeated breathing of vapors can cause effects to liver and kidneys.

Exposure to solvent vapor concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage. See section 2 for further details.

Skin: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen) for small fires. For large fires use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or not achieve extinguishment. A water jet may be used to cool the container's external walls to prevent pressure build-up, auto ignition, or explosion. NEVER use a water jet directly on the fire. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: High temperatures and fires may produce such toxic substances as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces - No smoking.

Keep cool.

Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / light / equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

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

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

When heated above flash point, material will release flammable vapors which can burn or be explosive in confined spaces if ignited. Do not mix with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.

Minimize breathing vapors, gases or fumes of decomposition products. Do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

ERG Guide No. 130

6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow spills to enter drains or waterways.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Add sand or earth or absorb spill with suitable absorbent material and place in a closed container.

Keep product out of sewers and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers or waterways. Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations.

Eliminate ignition sources. Soak up with noncombustible absorbent material. Remove absorbent material for proper disposal.

7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

The requirements of the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations apply if the flashpoint is between 21°C and 32°C.

See section 2 for further details. – Prevention

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Naked flames and smoking should not be permitted in storage areas. It is recommended that fork lift trucks and electrical equipment are protected to the appropriate standard.

Incompatible materials: Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, halogens, hydrogen peroxide, oxygen.

Other Precautions: All labeled precautions must be observed when handling, storing and transporting empty containers due to product residues. Do not reuse containers. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release fumes from residues. Keep containers closed and drum bungs in place. Dispose of in a licensed facility.

See section 2 for further details. - Storage

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters Exposure

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0008052-42-4	Asphalt (petroleum)	OSHA ACGIH NIOSH Supplier	No Established Limit TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ Ca C 5 mg/m ³ [15-minute] No Established Limit
0009003-55-8	Styrene-Butadiene polymer	OSHA ACGIH NIOSH Supplier	No Established Limit No Established Limit No Established Limit No Established Limit
0064742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	OSHA ACGIH NIOSH Supplier	No Established Limit No Established Limit No Established Limit No Established Limit

Carcinogen Data

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0008052-42-4	Asphalt (petroleum)	OSHA NTP IARC	Select Carcinogen: No Known: No; Suspected: No Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: Yes; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0009003-55-8	Styrene-Butadiene polymer	OSHA NTP IARC	Select Carcinogen: No Known: No; Suspected: No Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: Yes; Group 4: No;
0064742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	OSHA NTP IARC	Select Carcinogen: No Known: No; Suspected: No Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit they must use the appropriate, certified respirators.

Eyes: Safety glasses or face shield for liquid material.

Skin: Wear nitrile or similar chemical resistant gloves to keep skin contact to a minimum. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the suitability of any gloves used.

Engineering Controls: Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Other Work Practices: Long sleeves and impervious clothing to protect against splashing
Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.
See section 2 for further details. – Prevention

9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Dark Liquid
Odor	Mild Petroleum
Odor threshold	Not Measured
pH	Not Measured
Melting point / freezing point	NA
Initial boiling point and boiling range	300-350F
Flash Point	(PMCC): 104F min.
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	(Butyl Acetate=1)@77F: 0.2
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Lower Explosive Limit:	Not Measured
Upper Explosive Limit:	Not Measured 3
Vapor pressure (Pa)	(Air=1): > 4
Vapor Density	(H2O=1): 0.8 - 1.2
Specific Gravity	Insoluble
Solubility in Water	Not Measured
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Measured
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

10:**STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****10.1. Reactivity**

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances. 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Excessive heat and open flame.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, halogens, hydrogen peroxide, oxygen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

High temperatures and fires may produce such toxic substances as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

11:**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute Toxicity**

Exposure to solvent concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage.

Based upon animal testing, the C9 aromatic hydrocarbon components (trimethylbenzenes and ethyl methylbenzenes) are presumed to cause fetal toxicity and/or decreased fetal and newborn weights if overexposure occurs during the early gestation period.

Ingredient	Oral LD50 Mg/kg	Skin LD50 Mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LC50 Mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/mist LC50 Mg/4hr	Inhalation Gas LC50 ppm
Asphalt (petroleum) – (8052-42-4)	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic (64742-95-6)	6,800.00 Rat – Category: NA	3,400.00 Rabbit – Category: 5	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available
Styrene-Butadiene polymer – (9003-55-8)	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available	No data Available

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate)

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (dermal)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	---	Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	---	Not Applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	---	Not Applicable
Respiratory sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Skin sensitization	1	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	---	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	---	Not Applicable
Reproductive toxicity	---	Not Applicable
STOT- single exposure	---	Not Applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	---	Not Applicable
Aspiration hazard	---	Not Applicable

12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and GHS and is not classified as dangerous for the environment, but contains substance(s) dangerous for the environment. See section 3 for details

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Cas No.	96 hr LC50 fish, Mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, Mg/l	ErC50, algae, Mg/l
Asphalt (petroleum)	(8052-42-4)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	(64742-95-6)	9.22, Oncorhynchus mykiss	6.14, Daphnia magna	19.00 (72hr), Selenastrum capricornulum
Styrene-Butadiene polymer	(9003-55-8)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bio accumulative potential

Not measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance

14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

	DOT (Domestic Ground Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	UN1999	UN1999	UN1999
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not regulated, non-bulk	Tars, liquid including road oils and cutback bitumens	Tars, liquid including road oils and cutback bitumens
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)		IMDG: 3	Air Class: 3
14.4. Packing group		III EmS No. F-E, S-E	III
14.5. Environmental hazards		IMDG: Marine Pollutant: No	Air Class: 3
14.6. Special precautions for user		ERG Guide 130	ERG Guide 130

15:**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Regulatory Overview The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA inventory.

WHMIS Classification B3 D2B

US EPA Tier II Hazards

Fire :	Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure:	No
Reactive:	No
Immediate (Acute):	Yes
Delayed (Chronic):	No

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs: To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous: To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals: To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%): To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%): To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%): To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%):

Asphalt (petroleum)

Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%):

Asphalt (petroleum)

16:**OTHER INFORMATION**

Date Prepared: May 1, 2015

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

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