



ADVANCED
Building Products Inc.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: Copper Flashing

LABEL: Copper Fabric

USE & DESCRIPTION: Flashing

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture

MANUFACTURED BY:

Advanced Building Products Inc.

P.O. Box 98

Springvale, ME 04083

www.advancedbuildingproducts.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

General Information: 1-800-252-2306 (8 A.M. – 5 P.M. EST)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Carcinogen – Category 2

Skin Irritation – Category 2

Eye Irritation – Category 2B

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Components of this product are suspected of causing cancer.

Components of this product may irritate the skin or eyes.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

If concerned get medical attention/advice.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.



3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NO.	% BY WEIGHT
Asphalt	Asphalt, oxidized	64742-93-4	90%-100%
	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	Trace
	Fumes may contain trace amounts of Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	Trace
Copper	Copper	7440-50-8	99.5%-99.9%
	Tin	7440-31-5	<0.15%



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	Silver	7440-22-4	<0.1%
	Tellurium	13494-80-9	<0.05
	Phosphorus elemental	7723-14-0	<0.04
Fiber Glass Fabric	Fiberglass Acrylic Acid	65997-17-3	70%-86%
	Acrylate Copolymer	N/A	14%-30%
Mica	Magnesium Potassium Silicate	12001-26-2	>70%
	Magnesium Calcium Silicate	14483-19-3	<20%
	Sodium Aluminum Silicate	68476-25-5	<20%

NE = Not Established

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Solid copper and copper alloys in massive form do not present any health hazards through eye contact, skin contact, ingestion or inhalation. The information below relates to the dust, fines, fumes, and/or mists generated by processing of copper.

EYE CONTACT

Asphalt	If contact with the eyes is made flush thoroughly with cool water for up to 15 minutes while keeping the eyelids open. Seek medical attention if irritation continues.
Copper	DO NOT rub eyes if contact is suspected. Flush the eyes thoroughly with water for up to 15 minutes making sure to reach under the eyelids. Seek medical attention if irritation persists or abrasions are suspected.
Fiber Glass Fabric	Flush thoroughly with cool, clean water for up to 15 minutes making sure that under the eyelids is cleaned. Contact medical professional if irritation persists.
Mica	Immediately flush eyes with water for up to 15 minutes.

SKIN CONTACT

Asphalt	If contact with molten material is made with the skin cool the afflicted area rapidly with water or ice. DO NOT attempt to remove the material as tearing of the skin may occur. Remove and clean contaminated clothes/shoes thoroughly. If high pressure injection occurs, immediately seek medical attention.
Copper	DO NOT rub if contact is made with the skin. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Promptly treat cuts or abrasions by thoroughly cleaning the afflicted area. Contact with molten material will cause thermal burns, cool rapidly and seek medical attention.
Fiber Glass Fabric	Wash afflicted areas with soap and water. Remove and thoroughly wash clothes/shoes before reuse. If irritation develops, get medical attention.
Mica	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

INGESTION

Asphalt	If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately. Symptoms may include irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. Never give liquid to an unconscious person.
Copper	Rinse mouth and drink water to dilute. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or you feel ill. Never give liquid to an unconscious person.
Fiber Glass Fabric	If ingested contact a doctor immediately.



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Mica	Drink plenty of water if ingested. Never give liquid to an unconscious person.
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INHALATION

Asphalt	If inhalation is suspected, remove the victim to fresh air. The most common symptom is irritation of the respiratory system. If breathing is difficult oxygen can be administered by trained medical personnel. If irregular or lack of breathing occurs artificial breathing should be administered. Seek medical advice if symptoms arise.
Copper	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position that is comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Fiber Glass Fabric	Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat and blow nose to expel fibers.
Mica	Remove to fresh air if inhalation is suspected. Contact medical professional if irritation persists.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS & EFFECTS

Asphalt	Direct eye contact may cause redness. Symptoms of contact may include stinging and tearing of the afflicted area. Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.
Copper	Short term exposure to fumes or dust may produce irritation of the respiratory system. Exposure to metal fumes can produce an acute allergic condition known as “metal fume fever” which might not present itself for several hours. Symptoms of metal fume fever include chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, and lassitude. Contact on the skin or eyes may cause irritation while contact with molten metal will cause thermal burns. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, metallic taste and diarrhea. Ingestion of large doses may cause stomach and intestine ulceration, jaundice and kidney or liver damage.
Fiber Glass Fabric	Irritation of the skin or eyes. Nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea may occur if ingested. Note to Physician: There is no specific antidote to overexposure to this material. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Mica	Symptoms of Mica will be irritation to the afflicted areas.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: The only component to have a recorded flash point is asphalt (>288°F)

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: No component is reported to be explosive therefore limits do not apply.

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: No component is reported to be explosive therefore limits do not apply.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Asphalt	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical
Copper	Solid products are not flammable or explosive, use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Use Class D extinguishing agents or dry sand on fires involving dust or fines.
Fiber Glass Fabric	For large fires all-purpose type foam extinguishers are recommended. For small fires carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or dry chemical extinguishers are preferred.
Mica	Any extinguishing media can be used as long as they are appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Asphalt	None known
Copper	DO NOT use water on molten material, will react violently in the form of a steam explosion. DO NOT use water or halogenated extinguishing agents on fires involving dust or fines.
Fiber Glass Fabric	None known



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Mica	None known
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SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING INFORMATION: The pressure in sealed containers can rise as temperatures increase. At temperatures above the flash point flammable explosive vapors may evolve. Fumes created by exposure to heat may be flammable or toxic. Use self-contained breathing apparatus when combatting fires involving any of the components. For asphalt, Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Use of water on molten materials will cause steam explosions.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: All persons dealing with the cleanup should wear appropriate chemically protective equipment. Keep people away and upwind of any spill or leak. Restrict access to the area until cleanup is complete. Avoid generating any airborne particulates.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: DO NOT allow material to contaminate the ground water system.

METHODS/MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP: Ventilate the area. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS. Vacuum, pump or scoop spilled material into containers for reclaiming or disposal.

NOTE: If a spill/release of asphalt in excess of the EPA reportable quantity is made into the environment, immediately notify the national response center in the United States (phone: 1-800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Asphalt	Use with adequate ventilation. Wear suitable protective equipment during handling. Avoid breathing dust, fume or vapors. Wear protective gloves. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from extreme heat and direct flame. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Fumes may contain trace amounts of Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S).
Copper	As sold in the massive form, copper and copper alloys pose no chemical handling hazard. Avoid contact with sharp edges, where proper gloves when handling. Dust, fines, fume or mist generated by processing may pose a hazard through inhalation, ingestion and eye or by skin contact. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Practice good housekeeping. Practice good hygiene. Avoid generating dusts. Eating, drinking or smoking should not be allowed in areas where these alloys are processed.
Fiber Glass Fabric	Provide adequate ventilation when using to prevent inhalation, and ingestion of dust.
Mica	Minimize dust generation and accumulation. If excessive dust is generated, provide adequate ventilation and use proper respiratory and personal protective equipment.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:

Asphalt	Store in cool/well-ventilated area. Store locked up. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Inspect periodically for damage or leaks. No smoking.
Copper	Other than incompatibles, no special storage conditions for copper in the massive form
Fiber Glass Fabric	Store in a cool, dry place.
Mica	Store in a cool, well-ventilated place.



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INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Asphalt	Water, strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers.
Copper	Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, halogens, mercury.
Fiber Glass Fabric	None known.
Mica	None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component Exposure Limits:

COMPONENTS RAW PRODUCTS	CAS No.	OSHA		ACGIH		Unit
		TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Asphalt, oxidized	64742-93-4	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av
Fumes may contain trace amounts of Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	N/Av	N/Av	1	5	ppm
Copper	7440-50-8	N/Av	N/Av	0.2	N/Av	mg/m ³
Tin	7440-31-5	N/Av	N/Av	2	N/Av	mg/m ³
Silver	7440-22-4	N/Av	N/Av	0.1	N/Av	mg/m ³
Tellurium	13494-80-9	N/Av	N/Av	0.1	N/Av	mg/m ³
Phosphorus elemental	7723-14-0	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av
Fiberglass Acrylic Acid	65997-17-3	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av
Acrylate Copolymer	N/A	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av
Magnesium Potassium Silicate	12001-26-2	N/Av	N/Av	0.025	N/Av	mg/m ³
Magnesium Calcium Silicate	14483-19-3	N/Av	N/Av	0.025	N/Av	mg/m ³
Sodium Aluminum Silicate	68476-25-5	N/Av	N/Av	0.025	N/Av	mg/m ³

N/Av=Not Available

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING MEASURES: All components should only be handled in ventilated environments to keep below the exposure limits.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When dealing with the Asphalt an approved organic vapor respirator should be worn if levels exceed the accepted threshold. When working with dust products and the TLV is exceeded a NIOSH approved respirator should be used

SKIN PROTECTION: When handling hot material, use heat resistant gloves. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers. Wear sufficient clothing to prevent skin contact.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields are recommended for use when dealing with all components.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Other equipment may be required depending on workplace standards. An eye wash station and safety shower should be made available in the immediate working area.



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

	Asphalt	Copper	Fiber Glass Fabric	Mica
Color:	Black	Reddish to dark brown	Pale Yellow	Light Grey
Physical State:	Solid	Solid	Solid	Solid (Powder)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble	Negligible	Insoluble	Negligible
Melting Point:	Not Available	1981°F	932°F	>2372°F
Specific Gravity (water = 1):	1.0-1.1	8.89-8.94	1.95-2.1	Not Available
Odor:	Asphalt	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless
Percent Volatiles:	Nil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Oxidizing Properties:	None Known	None Known	None Known	Non-Oxidizing
Evaporation Rate (BuAe = 1):	Slower than n-butyl acetate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
Boiling Point:	>600°F	Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Available
Auto Ignition Temperature:	Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
Flash Point:	>550°F	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: All components are stable at normal conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Asphalt	Water, strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers
Copper	Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, halogens, mercury.
Fiber Glass Fabric:	None known.
Mica	None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fumes from the Asphalt may contain trace amounts of Hydrogen Sulfide or H₂S. When heated to decomposition, copper may produce metal oxides and fumes. Contact on copper with strong acids will release hydrogen gas.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For symptoms and acute effects see Section 2: Hazard Identification and Section 4: First Aid Measures.

POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Asphalt	Asphalt	Prolonged or repeated exposure through inhalation may cause damage to the lungs. This material is classified as hazardous under U.S. OSHA regulations (29CFR 1910.1200, Hazcom 2012), as well as Canadian WHMIS regulations (Hazardous Product Regulations, WHMIS 2015). It is classified as a Category 2 Carcinogen: suspected of causing cancer.
Copper	Copper	Overexposure to copper fumes may cause metal fume fever. Additionally, mucous membranes may become damaged after chronic exposure to copper dust.



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	Tin	Tin has been shown to increase incidences of sarcoma in animal testing. Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fumes through inhalation may result in a mild form of pneumoconiosis called “stannosis.”
	Silver	Chronic skin contact or ingestion of silver dust or fumes can result in a condition known as Argyria which presents itself as a bluish pigmentation of the skin and eyes.
	Lead	Chronic exposure to lead fumes and/or dust can cause kidney damage, anemia, reproductive effects, developmental effects, and permanent nervous system damage. Other symptoms of chronic exposure to lead include polyneuritis, diminished vision, peripheral neuropathy (tingling or loss of feeling in the fingers, arms and legs), gingival lead line, and hypertension.
Fiber Glass Fabric	Fiber Glass	Coating resin may contain trace amounts of formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is identified by ACGIT, OSHANTP and IARC as a potential carcinogen. Formaldehyde has also been shown to cause mutations in a variety of in-vitro test systems. There should be minimal risk when used with ventilation adequate to keep the concentration below the recommended exposure limit.
Mica	Mica	No chronic health effects known.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:

Copper (CAS No. 7440-50-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	<= 0.0068 – 0.0156 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.03 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h – Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 1	0.0426 – 0.0535 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h – Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Pimephales promelas [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.031-0.054 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [Static])
Silver (CAS No. 7440-22-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.00155 – 0.00293 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Pimephales promelas [Static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.00024 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h – Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	0.0062 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: All components have either not been tested or are not biodegradable.

POTENTIAL FOR BIOACCUMULATION: No information on the potential for bioaccumulation of any component is available.

SOIL MOBILITY: Mica has negligible soil mobility. Other components have not been tested.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS (OZONE, ETC.): No specific other adverse effects are known for any component.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS:

Asphalt	Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations.
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Copper	Recycle all solid copper and copper alloy scrap. Dust, fines or powders should also be recycled or classified by an environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial, and international regulations.
Fiber Glass Fabric	In most cases, woven fiberglass scrap can be disposed of in a sanitary landfill in accordance with federal, provincial, and local regulations.
Mica	Where possible, recycling is preferred to disposal. Product should be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING: Dust formation from residues in all packaging should be avoided. All packaging should be disposed of in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial, and international regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT/TDG/ICAO/IATA/IMDG REGULATIONS

COMPONENT	UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)	PACKING GROUP	LABEL	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Asphalt	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned
Copper	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned
Fiber Glass Fabric	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned
Mica	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned	No Classification Assigned

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION INSTRUCTIONS: Avoid moisture, heat; avoid contact with oxidizing agents, strong alkalis.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Asphalt	TCSA Inventory: Yes (Asphalt, Oxidized and Hydrogen Sulfide H2S) SARA Title III Sec. 302, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 40 CFR 366: Hydrogen Sulfide H2S: 500 lb. TPQ SARA Title II Sec. 313, Specific Toxic Chemical, 40 CFR 372: No components classified as toxic chemicals, Hydrogen Sulfide H2S de minimus concentration: 1%
Copper	TCSA Inventory: Yes (Copper, Tin, Tellurium, Silver, Phosphorus elemental) SARA Title III Sec. 302, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 40 CFR 366: Phosphorous elemental: 100 lb. TPQ SARA Title II Sec. 313, Specific Toxic Chemical, 40 CFR 372: Copper de minimus concentration: 1%, Silver de minimus concentration 1%, phosphorous elemental de minimus concentration: 1% (yellow or white) SARA Reportable Quantity: Silver: 1000 lb. < 100 um



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Fiber Glass Fabric	N/A
Mica	TCSA Inventory: Yes SARA Title III Section 311 and 312, Health and Physical Hazard, 40 CFR 370.2: Immediate – yes; Delayed – yes; fire – no; Reactivity – no

UNITED STATES STATE REGULATIONS:

Asphalt	California Proposition 65: Asphalt, Oxidized (Carcinogen) State “Right to Know” Lists: California: Asphalt, Oxidized; Hydrogen Sulfide H2S Massachusetts: Hydrogen Sulfide H2S Minnesota: Hydrogen Sulfide H2S; Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons New Jersey: Asphalt, Oxidized; Hydrogen Sulfide H2S; Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Pennsylvania: Hydrogen Sulfide H2S; Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Rhode Island: Hydrogen Sulfide H2S; Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Copper	California Proposition 65: Lead (Carcinogen, Developmental Toxicity, Reproductive Toxicity [male and female]), Nickel (Carcinogen) State “Right to Know” Lists: Massachusetts: Copper, Tin, Tellurium, Silver, Phosphorus elemental Pennsylvania: Copper (Right to Know and Environmental Hazard), Tin, Tellurium (Right to Know and Environmental Hazard), Silver (Right to Know and Environmental Hazard), Phosphorus Elemental (Right to Know and Environmental Hazard) New Jersey: Copper, Tin, Tellurium, Silver, Phosphorus elemental
Fiber Glass Fabric	N/A
Mica	N/A

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPERATION OF THIS DOCUMENT:

Advanced Building Products Inc.
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Springvale, ME 04083
1-800-252-2306
www.advancedbuildingproducts.com

PREPARATION DATE: 09/02/2015

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

Advanced Building Products Inc. based on our current knowledge, believes the information contained herein to be accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Advanced Building Products Inc. does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and Advanced Building Products Inc. shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof.

The information and recommendations are offered for the user’s consideration and examination. It is the user’s responsibility to satisfy his/her self that they are suitable and complete for the user’s intended use.