PETROLEUM PAVEMENT SEALER BASE

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 89, No. 98 / Monday, March 20, 2024 / Rules and Regulations and the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Date of issue: 05/18/2026 **Version:**

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Petroleum Pavement Sealer Base

CAS-No.: 64741-62-4

Synonyms: Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Pavement Maintenance

1.3 Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company:

Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC
6412 U.S. Highway 259 South
Lone Star, TX 75668 USA
www.lonestarspecialties.net

1.4 Emergency Phone Number

Emergency Number: 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	H332
Muta. 2	H341
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements: See section 16

2.2 Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):

Signal Word (GHS-US): **Danger**

Hazard Statements (GHS-US): H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H332 – Harmful if inhaled.
H341 – Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 – May cause cancer.
H361 – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 – May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 – Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 – Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US): P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 **–** Do no handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 – Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
P273 – Avoid release to the environment.
P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P301 + P312 – IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
P304 + P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 – Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P331 – Do NOT induce vomiting.
P391 – Collect spillage.
P405 – Store locked up.
P501 – Dispose of contents/container properly.

2.3 Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing skin, eye, or respiratory conditions.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

Name: Decant Oil Distillation Residue
CAS-No.: 64741-62-4

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Decant oil distillation residue	Petroleum Pavement Sealer Base/Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked	(CAS-No.) 64741-62-4	100	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: See section 16

3.2 Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First-Aid Measures

Skin Contact: For contact with hot molten material, immerse or flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Cold material over a burn should not be removed except by a physician. Remove cold material (not associated with a burn) with waterless hand cleaner and then wash with soap and water.

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the eyelids. Seek medical attention/advise if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Give oxygen if respiration is shallow. Seek medical attention/advise if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Don not induce vomiting. Give oxygen if respiration is shallow. Seek medical attention/advise if irritation persists. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Thermal Exposure: Contact with molten pitch causes serious burns. For contact with molten product, do not remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin immediately with large amounts of cold water. If possible, submerge area in cold water. Pack affected area with ice and GET MEDICAL ATTENTION immediately.

Note to Physician: No specific antidote known. Treatment should be based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reactions of the patient.
Recommended practice is to not attempt to remove hot material associated with a burn. Allow the

solidified material to remain in place until cooled so it can naturally fall off. Natural separation will occur in 48-72 hours.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: dry chemical, CO2, foam, and water fog.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: water may be ineffective.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Products are classified as flammable/combustible based on flash point as defined in the Health Canada control products. Regulations U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration Hazard Communication Standard and transportation regulations. See Sections 1, 2, & 5 for flammable/combustible classification information. Flammable/combustible materials may ignite and burn if exposed to a flame or other sources of ignition.
Explosion Hazard: Do not store near strong oxidants or open flame. Smoke from fire may be hazardous.
Reactivity: OILS: CLARIFIED react with acids to liberate heat. Heat is also generated by interaction with caustic solutions. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing with alkali metals and hydrides.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures:

6.1.1 For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2 For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection
Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
Methods for Cleaning Up: SMALL DRY SPILL: With clean shovel, place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely; move containers from spill area. **SMALL SPILL:** Pick up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal. **LARGE SPILL:** Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Cover powder spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
Wear protective equipment during cleanup. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area of spill or leak. Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at lest 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids. Increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.
Evacuation Procedures: Isolate the release area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections

See section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Protect containers from physical damage, sparks and flame.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wear appropriate protective equipment when performing maintenance on contaminated equipment. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or breathing of vapors. Do not smoke or eat in areas where the material is handled. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, or smoking. A complete soap and water shower should be taken at the end of each workday. Contaminated clothing should not be re-worn until cleaned. Launder contaminated clothing separately from other laundry before reuse.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibles

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations

Storage Conditions: Outside or detached storage is preferable. Maintain cool, dry, ventilated conditions for storage. Containers should be periodically inspected.

7.3 Specific End Uses(s)

Pavement Sealer

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³

8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls:
Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas or when material is heated above ambient temperature. Local exhaust ventilation recommended when handling hot material.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Gloves. Protective clothing. Chemical safety goggles. When ventilation is insufficient: approved respiratory protection.

Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemical-resistant materials and fabrics. Hand Protection: Nitrile or neoprene gloves (minimum 8 mil). Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1). Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing. When handling hot/molten material: heat-resistant gloves and clothing.

Respiratory Protection:
If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation experienced, wear NIOSH-approved respiratory protection. In case of inadequate ventilation or unknown exposure levels: wear approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance:	Yellow-brown liquid
Odor:	Strong tarry odor
Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH:	Neutral
Evaporation Rate:	No data available
Flash Point (open cup):	205°C (401°F)
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	>260°C (500°F)
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Flammability:	LFL = 0.6%; UFL = 7%
Relative Density:	1 g/cm^3 @ 20^{o}C
Viscosity:	No data available
Vapor Pressure:	No data available
Vapor Density:	>4
Boiling Point:	260-261 ^{o}C (500-1150^{o}F)
Melting Point:	No data available
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble in water
Specific Gravity:	No data available
Bulk Density:	No data available
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:	No data available
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1	**Reactivity:**	Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
10.2	**Chemical Stability:**	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
10.3	**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:**	May react with strong oxidizing acids producing exothermic reaction sufficient to ignite reaction products.
10.4	**Conditions to Avoid:**	Heat, flames and sparks. Ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Static discharge. Do not store near strong oxidants.
10.5	**Incompatible Materials:**	Strong oxidizing agents. Acids. Alkalis. Alkali metals and hydrides (generate flammable hydrogen).
10.6	**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**	Under fire conditions may produce: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), sulfur oxides, hydrogen sulfide (H2S), and other combustion products from incomplete combustion.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): may cause lung damage
Acute Toxicity (Dermal): not classified
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): harmful if inhaled

Decant Oil Distillation Residue (64741-62-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	490 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	>2 g/kg
LC50 Inhalation Mouse	>0.025 mg/l, 960 minutes

Decant Oil Distillation Residue (64741-62-4)	
IARC Group	1B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects – such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility.

Organ Toxicity: May cause damage to the following organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Blood. Liver. Kidneys.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: May cause eye irritation.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of nose and throat.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Skin irritation, drying, cracking. Defatting of the skin. Rash.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Corneal damage.

Chronic Symptoms: Contains organic solvents which in case of overexposure may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication. Repeated exposure to naphthalene may cause cataracts, allergic skin rashes, destruction of red blood cells, and anemia, jaundice, kidney and liver damage. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause central nervous system, kidney, liver, and lung damage.

Interactive Effects: Petroleum Pavement Sealer Base (CAS 64741-62-4) is a complex UVCB petroleum substance. Component interactions relevant to this product:

Aspiration and Aromatic Solvent Interaction: Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) reflects the low viscosity of light aromatic fractions. If swallowed and vomiting occurs, aromatic hydrocarbon components may be aspirated into airways causing chemical pneumonitis. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Inhalation and CNS Depression: Aromatic hydrocarbon vapors at elevated concentrations cause CNS depression (dizziness, narcosis). Exposure to vapors in confined spaces or when material is heated increases inhalation risk. Concurrent exposure to multiple aromatic solvents produces additive CNS effects.

Carcinogenicity — PAH Content: Petroleum-derived substances containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) produce carcinogenic effects through metabolic activation. Combined PAH exposure produces additive carcinogenic burden. Naphthalene present as a component contributes to overall carcinogenic potential.

Alternative Information Sources: Petroleum Pavement Sealer Base (CAS 64741-62-4) is a UVCB petroleum substance. Hazard classifications based on:

- IARC Monograph assessments for petroleum-derived substances
- Component-based classification using GHS additive rules
- OECD SIDS for clarified oils, catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)
- EPA and NTP data for naphthalene and PAH fractions
- Measured data: ATE (Oral) per LD50 490 mg/kg (rat)
- Decant oil distillation residue LD50 Oral Rat: 490 mg/kg
- OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12. 1 Toxicity

Ecotoxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Fish	0.007mg/L, 96 hours

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish	0.95 – 1.62 mg/l, 96 hours

Residues (Petroleum), light vacuum (68512-62-9)	
LC50 Fish	48 mg/L, 48 hours

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

No information available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative and Degradability

Not established.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

No information available.

12.5 Other Adverse Effects

Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection points. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used containers.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1 In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Residual oils, petroleum, clay-treated)
Hazard Class: 9
Identification Number: UN 3257
Packing Group: III
Label Codes: 9
Marine Pollutant: Yes
ERG Number: 128

14.2 In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Residual oils, petroleum, clay-treated)
Hazard Class: 9
Identification Number: UN3257
Packing Group: III
Label Codes: 9
EmS-No. (Fire): F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage): S-A
Marine Pollutant: Yes

14.3 In Accordance with IATA

Status: FORBIDDEN for air transport

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

Clarified Oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard – Carcinogenicity Health hazard – Reproductive toxicity Health hazard – Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard – Germ cell mutagenicity

Clarified Oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)	
Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ (Naphthalene)	100 lbs
CERCLA RQ (Hydrogen Sulfide)	100 lbs

15.2 U.S. State Regulations

Decant Oil Distillation Residue (64741-62-4)
U.S. – Massachusetts – Right to Know List
U.S. – New Jersey – Right to Know List
U.S. – Pennsylvania – Right to Know List

California Proposition 65

⚠ **WARNING:** This product can expose you to Naphthalene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	**Carcinogenicity**	**Developmental Toxicity**	**Female Reproductive Toxicity**	**Male Reproductive Toxicity**
Clarified Oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (64741-64-2)	X			

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 05/18/2026

Previous Revision Date: 09/12/2025

Version: 2.0

Revision Summary: May 20, 2024 (GHS Revision 7). Updated header citation from Federal Register Vol. 77, No. 58 (2012) to Vol. 89, No. 98 (2024). Corrected 'Fedral' typo. Resolved Repr./H-statement classification conflict. Fixed abbreviation errors (Asp. Tox. 1, Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)). Removed EU classification block and legacy MSDS content from Section 2. Replaced GHS Rev 8 P-codes with Rev 7 P-codes. Added Section 8.2 Exposure Controls. Restructured Section 10. Added Particle Characteristics to Section 9. Added Bioaccumulative Potential to Section 12. Updated interactive effects and alternative information paragraphs added to Section 11. Updated Section 16 compliance statement.

Other Information: This document has been prepared in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended by final rule published May 20, 2024 (effective July 19, 2024), aligning with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 7, with selected elements from Revision 8.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Asp. Tox. 1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Harmful if inhaled
Muta. 2	Suspected of causing genetic defects
Carc. 1B	May cause cancer
Repr. 2	May damage fertility or the unborn child
STOT RE 2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Aquatic Acute 1	Very toxic to aquatic life
Aquatic Chronic 1	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NFPA 704 Diamond Rating System:

NFPA Health Hazard: **3** – Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Justification: IARC Group 1 confirmed human carcinogen (Carc. 1B, H350). Contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including benzo(a)pyrene, with germ cell mutagenicity (H340), reproductive toxicity (H361), skin sensitization (H317), and severe phototoxicity with UV exposure.

NFPA Fire Hazard: **1** – Flash point 205°C (401°F) open cup. Not classified as a GHS flammable liquid. Requires substantial preheating before ignition can occur under normal ambient conditions. Combustible liquid.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard: **0** – Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Justification: Stable under normal conditions and in fire. No hazardous polymerization. Reaction with strong oxidizers is not unusual for organic materials.

NFPA Special Hazard: None

NFPA 704 Diamond: