What to Avoid
Look at product label or request the Material Safety Data Sheet and avoid products labeled with any of these terms*: CAS#65996-92-1, CAS#65996-93-2, CAS#65996-89-6, CAS#8007-45-2, Coal Tar, Coal Tar Pitch, Coal Tar Distillates, RT-12 CAS#64742-90-1, CAS#69013-21-4, Steam-cracked Petroleum Residues, Steam-cracked Asphalt, Pyrolysis oil, Heavy fuel oil (HFO) *full list at hrwc.org/coaltar

Banning Toxic Sealcoats
Already, Minnesota, Washington, and the District of Columbia have statewide bans. Dozens of municipalities throughout the US have also banned the use of coal tar sealcoat. In 2015, Van Buren Township became the first to pass a comprehensive PAH ban in Michigan. Ask your legislators to do the same.

Learn More
HRWC’s coal tar webpage hrwc.org/coaltar
United States Geological Survey tx.usgs.gov/sealcoat.html
Coal Tar Free America coaltarfreemericn.blogspot.com

Select References
Mahler et al. 2015. Acute Toxicity of Runoff from Sealcoated Pavement to Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas. Environmental Science and Technology.

Runoff from freshly applied coal tar sealcoat caused death of fish and aquatic invertebrates weeks to months after application.

Risks of Coal Tar-Based Sealcoat
How to avoid common pavement sealants that pose threats to human health and the environment
What is Coal Tar Sealcoat?
Coal tar-based sealcoat is applied widely on driveways, parking lots, and even play-grounds as a maintenance practice. Coal tar sealcoats are hazardous. They are high in polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, many of which have been identified as toxic, mutagenic, teratogenic (cause birth defects) and/or carcinogenic (cause cancer). While there are many sources of PAHs, coal tar sealcoat contains significantly higher concentrations (~70,000 mg/kg) than other common sources such as gas emissions (370 mg/kg) and road dust (24 mg/kg).

Available Alternatives
There are several alternatives that have significantly lower, or no, PAH content. Asphalt-based sealcoat has 1/1000th the PAH content of coal tar, and is readily available at similar cost. There are also safer acrylic and latex based options.

You can also choose not to seal your asphalt surfaces. University of Michigan found it more cost effective to repave occasionally than to sealcoat regularly. Be aware of alternative products that are still high in PAH content.

Human Health Risks of Coal Tar Sealcoat
For someone who spends their lifetime living adjacent to coal tar seal-coated pavement, the average excess cancer risk is estimated to be 38 times higher than those who don’t. Much of the increased risk occurs during early childhood. Children play on and near these surfaces and are, therefore, more likely to inhale or ingest PAHs associated with coal tar sealcoat. Particles also make it into homes on shoes and pets.

Effects of Coal Tar Sealcoat on Rivers and Lakes
In rivers and lakes, PAHs are found primarily in the sediments. Several recent studies have found that runoff from coal-tar-treated surfaces causes death, developmental issues, and other adverse effects in fish and other aquatic organisms long after application.

Studies show 50-75% of all PAHs found in sediments within the Great Lakes region come from coal tar sealcoat.

What You Can Do
If You are a Homeowner or Manage Private Properties Such as Churches, Daycares, or Businesses:
• Do not seal your asphalt surfaces as often or at all.
• Hire contractors that will apply asphalt-based sealcoat rather than coal tar or other high-PAH sealcoats
• See back panel to learn how to identify coal tar and other sealcoat products with high PAH content
• Urge your neighbors to do the same

If You are a Concerned Resident or Local Official:
• Encourage local officials to stop the use of coal tar and other high PAH sealcoats on all public properties
• Advocate for a local ordinance banning coal tar and other high PAH sealcoats within your municipality