

### Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Information

<b>Product/Chemical Name:</b>	Oxidized Asphalt
<b>Chemical Formula:</b>	NA
<b>CAS Number:</b>	64742-93-4
<b>Other Designations:</b>	Oxidized Base Asphalt
<b>General Use:</b>	Coating ,Crack filler, Emulsion base, culvert compound, Cutback base, Dead level, Industrial and Shingle Laminating, Pipe Coatings, Shingle Adhesive, Underseal , ASTM D-312 Mopping Asphalts (Types 1,2,3&4) or Types (I,II,III,7IV)
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	ERGON Asphalt & Emulsions, Inc.; P O Box 1639; Jackson MS 39215-1639; Phone 601-933-3000; Hours of Operation 8:00 am – 5:00 pm; ERGON 24 Hour Emergency Phone Number 1-800-222-7122; CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

### Section 2 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% Wt
Asphalt, oxidized	64742-93-4	100%

INGREDIENT	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDHL
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Asphalt, oxidized	Total dust: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	None estab.	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble aerosol)	None estab.	None estab.	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (ceiling)	None estab.

### Section 3 – Hazards Information

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HMIS H-2 F-1 R-1 PPE* * Sec.8
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#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**Primary Entry Routes:** Inhalation and absorption.

**Target Organs:** Mucous membranes, skin, and digestive tract.

#### Acute Effects

**Inhalation:** Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May produce symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination.

**Eye:** Highly irritating; a significant thermal hazard under normal usage due to high temperatures required for application.

**Skin:** Moderately irritating; hot asphalt will cause severe burns. May lead to photosensitization and drying of the skin.

**Ingestion:** Irritating to mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. May cause thermal burns as well as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**Carcinogenicity:** In March, 1987, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified bitumens as a Group 3 material, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." This classification was made based on inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of undiluted air-refined bitumens bitumens in experimental animals and inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. In 2000, NIOSH concluded that roofing asphalt fumes are a potential occupations carcinogen due to the trace amounts of PAH.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure:** Dermatitis and chronic respiratory conditions.

**Chronic Effects:** Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, photosensitization, and melanosis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on human skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone.

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Seek medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If burning persists seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** If molten asphalt strikes the exposed skin, cool the skin immediately by quenching with cold water. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Do not use harsh solvents to remove asphalt from skin. Lotion or hand cream may aid in the removal of asphalt. Cover with a sterile dressing. Seek medical attention if needed.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting and seek medical help.

**After first aid, get appropriate in-plant paramedic or community medical support.**

**Special Precautions/Procedures:** The petroleum hydrocarbons in this product are a complex mixture of paraffinic, naphthenic, and aromatic hydrocarbons. As with other petroleum products, the aromatic compounds are present in varying concentrations and structures. Some of these compounds may be those which have been shown to result in tumor formation in animals under laboratory conditions. The concentrations of aromatic compounds in this product require that the precautions outlined in this MSDS be followed to minimize personnel exposure.

Provide adequate ventilation to keep vapors below allowable exposure levels. Use PPE appropriate for the task.

### Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

**Flash Point:** > 525°F (>274°C)

**Flash Point Method:** COC

**Ignition Temperature:** >650°F (>343°C)

**LEL:** Not Determined

**UEL:** Not Determined

**Flammability Classification:** Combustible

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, foam, and carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:** This product may ignite when sufficient heat is applied. Check for combustible vapors prior to and during welding or torch cutting on vessels or tanks. It has been found that in hot storage tanks low flash substances may accumulate in the vapor space. The flammability characteristics will not be detected by any flash point method. Keep ignition sources away from tank vents and prevent accumulation of pyrophoric iron sulfide.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

**Fire-Fighting Instructions:** Use of foam or water may cause frothing. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Use a water supply to cool fire-exposed containers. DO NOT direct water into a container or directly onto hot asphalt.

**Fire-Fighting Equipment:** Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas where heavy smoke may occur.

NFPA



### Section 6 – Accidental Release Matters

**Spill/Leak Procedures:** Stop spill at source. Confine spill by diking or impoundment. Remove sources of heat or ignition. Clean-up spill but do not flush to sewer or surface water. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapors or mists.

**Small Spills:** Stop spill at source if possible. Isolate and confine by diking, or similar method. Remove discharged material.

**Large Spills:**

**Containment:** For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

**Cleanup:** Allow material to cool. Mix with inert absorbent material such as soil, sand, or oil dry, to stabilize.

**Regulatory Requirements:** Notify local health and pollution control agencies as appropriate. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1900.120). This material is not a hazardous waste as defined in RCRA. For disposal follow all federal, state, and local regulations regarding solid waste.

### Section 7 – Handling and Storage

**Handling Precautions:** Do not add water to hot product. This may result in frothing of the mixture, causing hot asphalt to overflow the container.

**Storage Requirements:** Ground and bond all transfer and storage equipment. Ventilation is required only in enclosed areas where the asphalt is subjected to severe conditions of heat or agitation.

**Regulatory Requirements:** None known.

### Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Engineering Controls:** Not applicable.

**Ventilation:** Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

**Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus when used in confined or enclosed space or when exposure limits are exceeded or hydrogen sulfide is unknown or exceeds 20 ppm. Organic vapor respirators can be used with good ventilation when organic vapors are less than 1000 ppm or ten times permissible exposure limit, whichever is less. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes: procedures for selecting respirators; medical evaluation; fit testing; use in routine and emergency situations; cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and maintaining respirators; adequate air quality, quantity and flow; training in respiratory hazards; training in use of respirators; evaluation of effectiveness of respiratory program.

**Protective Clothing/Equipment:** Wear protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets as need to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Goggles and face shields should be used in areas where splashing may occur. Wear protective eyeglasses or safety goggles per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

**Safety Stations:** Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

**Contaminated Equipment:** Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

**Comments:** Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, or smoking.

### Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

**Physical State:** Semi-solid at ambient temperature

**Appearance and Odor:** Brown to black in color, tar odor, often sulfurous

**Odor Threshold:** Not applicable

**Vapor Pressure:** 3 mm Hg at 70°F (20°C)

**Vapor Density (Air = 1):** Not Applicable

**Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1, at 4°C):** Not Available

**pH:** Not Applicable

**Water Solubility:** Insoluble.

**Other Solubilities:** No data.

**Boiling Point:** >1000°F

**Freezing/Melting Point:** No data.

**Viscosity:** No data.

**Refractive Index:** No data.

**Surface Tension:** No data.

**% Volatile:** NA

**Evaporation Rate:** NA

### Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Asphalt cement is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

**Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

**Chemical Incompatibilities:** Strong oxidizing agents and water (if molten).

**Conditions to Avoid:** Do not overheat product.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Primary decomposition products are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water. Combustion products may include sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide.

### Section 11 – Toxicological Information

**Eye Effects:** Vapors may cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary.

**Acute Inhalation Effects:** Human, inhalation, TC<sub>10</sub>: No data.

Hydrogen Sulfide, Which may be released during use:  
LC50, Rat: 444ppm

**Carcinogenicity:** See Section 3.

**Skin Effects:** Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure; may cause secondary burns on long exposure.

**Acute Oral Effects:** Rat, oral, LD<sub>50</sub>: 5 to 15 g/kg

**Mutagenicity:** No data.

**Teratogenicity:** No data.

**Chronic Effects:** Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, photosensitization, and melanosis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on humans skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone.

**Section 12 – Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity:** No data.

**Environmental Fate:**

**Environmental Transport:** No data.

**Environmental Degradation:** No data.

**Soil Absorption/Mobility:** No data.

**Section 13 – Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal:** Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

**Disposal Regulatory Requirements:** Solidified waste material should not be a hazardous waste under RCRA guidelines. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of solid waste.

**Container Cleaning and Disposal:** Recommend using a non-hazardous solvent to remove the product. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of the waste material, regardless of its waste classification.

**Section 14 – Transport Information**

**Shipping Name (Hot):** Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S.

**Packaging Authorizations:**

**Quantity Limitations:**

a) **Exceptions:** None

a) **Passenger, Aircraft, or**

b) **Non-bulk Packaging:** None

**Railcar:** Forbidden

c) **Bulk Packaging:** 173.247

b) **Cargo Aircraft Only:**

Forbidden

**Shipping Marking:** HOT

**Shipping for cold product is not regulated.**

**Vessel Stowage**

**Hazard Class:** 9

**Requirements:**

**ID No.:** UN3257

a) **Vessel Stowage:** A

**Packing Group:** III

b) **Other:** 85

**Label:** 9

**Special Provisions (172.102):** IB1, T3, TP9, TP29

**Section 15 – Regulatory Information**

**EPA Regulations:**

**RCRA**

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Solidified waste material should not be a hazardous waste. However, waste material should be tested for the characteristic of ignitibility.

**CERCLA**

CERCLA: Not listed.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): This material is not a listed hazardous substance and does not have a reportable quantity. However, if spilled into waters of the U.S., it may be reportable under the Clean Water Act.

**SARA**

SARA 311/312 Codes: Acute Y  
Chronic Y  
Fire N  
Pressure N  
Reactivity N

SARA Toxic Chemical: This product contains trace amounts of PACs.

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed.

**OSHA Regulations**

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): See Table in Section 2.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance: No

**State Regulations:** Listed in state hazardous substance list for CA and MN as Asphalt (petroleum fumes; FL, MA, NJ, as Asphalt fumes; and PA as Asphalt.

**CA Prop 65:** This product contains a chemical know to the state of California to cause cancer.

**Section 16 – Other Information**

**Revision Notes:**

**Additional Hazard Rating Systems:** NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation of asphalt:  
Fire – 1, Health – 2, Water Pollution – 1, Reactivity – 0.

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