

ALBINA ASPHALT

Improving the road ahead.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION -

Identifier: All Cutback Asphalts

Other Identifiers: Medium Cure 70, Medium Cure 250, Medium Cure 800 and other specialty grades.
MC-70, MC-250, and MC-800

Manufacturers Name: Albina Asphalt

Address: 801 Main Street, Vancouver, WA 98660

Emergency phone # 800-535-5053 (Infotrac)

Other Information Calls: 800-888-5048 Product Information

Revision Date Nov 4-19-24

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification: Carcinogenicity, Category 2

Label Elements

Hazard
Symbol:



Hazard Statement:

Can cause Eye irritation.
Can cause skin irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statement

Avoid breathing fumes and vapors.
Wash hands and skin if it comes in contact.
Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection.

Hazards from Exposure.

Acute

EYES	Vapors may cause irritation or Redness. Contacted with heated material may cause thermal burns.
SKIN	Contact may cause mild skin irritation. Contacted with heated material may cause thermal burns.
INHALATION	Vapors from hot material may cause dizziness, headaches, lung irritation, and in enclosed spaces can accumulate and cause possible death.
INGESTION	May cause nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting, along with thermal burns of hot material.
CHRONIC	Long term exposure to asphalt fumes may cause bronchitis.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS	CAS. NO.	WT %	OSHA PEL	STEL	ACGIH TLV	
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	50 - 90%	NE		5 mgm3	
May Contain one or all of the following.						
Kerosene	8008-20-6	10-50%	NE		NE	
Diesel	68476-34-6	5-30%	NE		NE	
Hydrogen Sulfide	.7783-06-4	<0.01%	10ppm	15ppm	10ppm	

Additional Comments:

Though Further Detail On Contents May Be Confidential, All Pertinent Hazards Are Addressed In This SDS.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHILATION :If respiratory system develop remove individual to fresh air and keep comfortable.

If breathing remains difficult seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: If hot material comes in contact with skin or clothing flush or immerse the area with cold water for 10 minuets. Remove clothing that is not adhering to the skin.

Do not remove asphalt or clothing that is adhered to the skin, watch for signs of shock.

Seek immediate medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: If redness or irritation develops from exposure to fumes, remove individual to fresh air.

Flush eyes with cold water if symptoms continue, seek medical attention.

If contact is made with hot product flush eyes with cold water for 20 minuets

and seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: If hot product is swallowed, rinse mouth with water and seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Cooled asphalt is not harmful to the skin. It will detach after a few days.

If it has to be removed use only medical approved solvents.

Most symptoms are acute and can be delayed. These include but are not limited too irritation, redness, swelling, pain, nausea, and blurred vision.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES.

Flash Point: 170°F - 235°F

Flammable limits in air % by volume: N/D

Extinguisher Media: *Dry Chemical, CO2, Halon, Water Spray, or standard foam.*

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Move containers from fire area if possible. Cool fire-exposed containers with water from side until well after fire is out. Stay away from storage tank end for massive fire in storage area. Use unmanned hose holder or monitor. Use flooding amounts of water as a fog, as solid streams may cause eruptions.

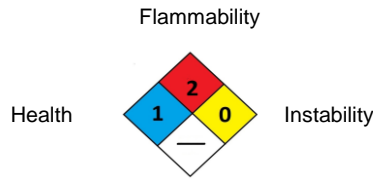
Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage vessel due to fire. Extinguish only if flow can be stopped. Water or foam may cause frothing. Avoid breathing toxic vapors and keep upwind.

Protective Equipment

Structural Firefighters should where Self Contained Breathing Apparatus to protect from Corrosive and Toxic vapors. Hydrogen sulfide is heavier than air and will collect in low lying areas.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Represents a slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

NFPA RATING SYSTEM



SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

Personal Precautions, Protective equipment, and Emergency Procedures.

Personal Precaution

Avoid all contact with spilled or released material. Use PPE recommended in section 8 if you must go near the spill. Wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. Notify Fire Department and other appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

Protective Equipment.

An Emergency wash station to flush eyes as well as body.

Emergency Procedures.

Shut off area ignition sources. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Stay upwind of possible vapors. For small spills, use absorbent material and place into container. Dike ahead of large spill for later disposal. Prohibit smoking in affected area. Isolate area and restrict entry.

Containment and Cleanup.

Stop spill or release if it can be completed safely. Material will flow while it is hot, as it cools it will slow down. Keep material from flowing into storm drains, sewers, and water ways by covering or diking. Once the material has cooled, clean up may begin. Material may be scooped up and placed in appropriate containers for disposal. Dispose of material by Federal, State, and Local Guidelines.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage.

Handling

Review section 8 for proper PPE before handling product, it is stored and transported at Temperatures between 250°F and 350°F. Thermal burns are a hazard. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply make up while handling material. Wash with soap and water after coming in contact with cooled material. Avoid breathing vapors or mist generated buy products.

Storage.

Product is usually stored between 250°F and 360°F. Do not use, or store near heat, sparks, or open flames. Hydrogen sulfide maybe present in empty tanks, or transport vessels. Follow confined space entry guidelines if you must enter one of these containers. Ensure containers are free of water or condensation when placing material in container,

Section 8 Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection.

Exposure Limits.

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
Asphalt Cas # 8052-42-4	.5 mg/m ³ TWA	No PEL Established
Kerosene CAS 8008-20-6	Not Listed	Not Listed
Diesel 68476-34-6	100 mg/m ³	Not Listed
Hydrogen Sulfide CAS # 7783-06-4	1PPM TWA 5PPM STEL	20 PPM Ceiling

TWA- Time weighted Average

PEL-m Permissible Exposure Limit.

STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit

Engineering Controls

Ensure ventilation equipment can maintain airborne vapor levels below limits listed above.

Personal Protective Equipment. (PPE)

Eye and Face Protection. Wear eye protection and face shield meeting US OSHA 29CFR 1910.133 to protect eyes and face from hot material.

Respiratory Protection. Airborne concentrations need to be maintained below levels listed above. If not, a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator, with an Organic Vapor cartridge, or a Self Contained breathing apparatus must be used if oxygen concentrations are low.

Hand Protection. Use chemical resistant gloves to protect skin from contact, to include thermal protection if product is hot. Check with equipment manufacture to ensure compliance.

Body Protection. Full length clothing should be worn to cover exposed skin, and leather shoes.

Personal Hygiene. Do not eat or drink when handling material. Emergency eye wash and Shower Station should be available to cool material if it come in contact with the employee.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties.

Appearance and Odor:	Black viscous liquid with asphalt odor.
Odor Threshold:	Not Available.
Physical State:	Semi Solid at Room Temperature, Viscous Liquid at elevated Temperatures.
Vapor Pressure	<.01 PSIA
Vapor Density	> 1 (Air=1)
pH	Not Available.
Relative Density	.75 to 1.0 (Water=1) @ 16C
Solubility	Insoluble in Water
Flash Point	> 215C 419F COC Flash
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Available.
Softening Point	NA
Viscosity	100 - 1500cSt @50°C

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity.

Reactivity	Exposure to extreme heat, sources of ignition, and incompatible materials.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Hazardous Condition	Keep water away from hot asphalt, violent eruption will occur.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizers, Acids, and Bases.
Decomposition	Hot material may produce Hydrogen Sulfide.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Possible Exposure Routes Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye Contact, and Skin Contact.

Acute Exposure Toxicity.

Oral:	Not Available
Dermal:	Not Available
Inhalation:	Not Available

Component Toxicity

Component	CAS #	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC 50
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	Not Available	Not Available	440 ppm (Rat)

Target Organs: Eyes, Lungs, Skin, Respiratory System, Blood, Central nervous system

Symptoms

Inhalation Included but not limited to cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, nose, and throat pain. With trace amounts of Hydrogen Sulfide it will produce a rotten egg smell at very low concentrations, 1-5 PPM. As the concentration increases loss of smell, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and irritation of respiratory tract. Death will occur at concentration of 300 to 450ppm and 1 to 3 hours of exposure.

Eye Hot product will cause thermal burns on contact. Vapor may cause eye irritation, redness, watering eyes, or blurred and hazy vision.

Skin Contact with hot product will cause thermal burns. Fumes may cause swelling and itching.

Ingestion Hot product will cause thermal burns with contact. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, . and severe abdominal pain

Skin Sensitization: Not Available.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not Available.

Medical Conditions Not Available.

Chronic Effects

Target Organs: Eyes, Lungs, Skin, Respiratory System, Blood, Central nervous system

Chronic Effects: Continuous contact may cause skin irritation, redness, and swelling. Hydrogen Sulfide can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, eye and nasal irritation, and damage to the respiratory system.

Carcinogenicity: There has not been evidence presented by the National Toxicology Program or Occupational Safety and Health Administration that establishes Asphalt s a carcinogen.

Section 12 Ecological Information.

Toxicity Not Available.

Persist or Degrade. Product has a very low rate of biodegradation.

Bioaccumulation It is unlikely due to low water solubility.

Environmental movement: Not Available.

Adverse Effects: Not Available.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations.

Instructions Dispose of material in according to Federal, State, and local regulations. Must comply with the most stringent guidelines.

Section 14 Transportation Information.

All Grades Transportation.

D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME (49 CFR 172.101):
Tars, liquid, including road oils and cutback Bitumens
D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS (49 CFR 172.101):
Class 3 Combustable liquid
UN / NA CODE (49 172.101):
UN1999
PACKAGING GROUP (49 172.101):
PGIII

Section 15 Regulatory Information.

US Regulations

SARA Reporting: Product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act.

TSCA: All components in this product are listed on the US Toxic Substance Control Act.

SARA 311/312

Acute Health: Yes Chronic Health: Yes Fire: Health Reactivity: NO

Threshold Planning Quantities: No Specific Threshold Planning Quantities for product.

State Regulations

California: Product contains substances known to the State of California to cause Cancer, Birth Defects, or Reproductive harm.

Section 16 Other Information.

Disclaimer:

The information in this document applies to the specific material as it is supplied. If the material is used in combination with another material the document may not apply. The user has the responsibility to satisfy oneself on the usability of the information supplied in this document, and assumes the risk thereof.

Date of SDS 12/10/2015
Revision Date 4/19/2024
Prepared by Albina Asphalt