

Hot Mix Asphalt, Cold Mix Asphalt, UPM Asphalt and Recycled Asphalt Material (RAM)

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Revision Date: 01/20/2016

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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Hot Mix Asphalt, Cold Mix Asphalt, UPM Asphalt and Recycled Asphalt Material (RAM)

Synonyms: Bitumen mixture (petroleum hydrocarbon family) and aggregate

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the substance/mixture: No use is specified.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Concrete Materials Company
1500 N. Sweetman Place
P.O. Box 84140
Sioux Falls South Dakota 57107
Phone: (605) 357-6000

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (605) 357-6000

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US classification

Carc. 1A H350

STOT SE 3 H335

STOT RE 1 H372

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)

: H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
H372 - Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, spray, dust, fume.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

At elevated temperatures, this product will cause thermal burns and may release toxic hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Explosion can occur if hydrogen sulfide is

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allowed to accumulate in the headspace of closed systems in the presence of an ignition source. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	30 - 97	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Silica, vitreous	(CAS No) 60676-86-0	30 - 97	Not classified
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	3 - 9	Carc. 2, H351

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. In molten form: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Seek medical attention for thermal burns.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. In molten form: Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention. Obtain medical attention for thermal burns.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. This product, if heated may release asphalt fumes. During processing, inhalation of fumes may cause dizziness and/or irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Toxic fumes may be generated from heating asphalt and may be harmful if inhaled. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived. For particulates and dust: Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

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Chronic Symptoms: According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), exposure to asphalt fumes may be carcinogenic to humans. For particulates and dust: Pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by exposure to dusts. Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Repeated inhalation of respirable silica dust is associated with an increased incidence of cancer.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire. Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product may release explosive hydrogen sulfide gas.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or fumes.

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. 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.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally. Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed:

May release poisonous hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, explosive gas under certain conditions, is toxic, and may be fatal. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers. Use caution when opening sealed containers.

Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

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Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust or fumes.

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

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Deposits (carbonaceous materials and iron sulphides) can develop on the internal walls and roofs of tanks in case of long term storage. These deposits may be pyrophoric and self-ignite in contact with the air. Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Products: Strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	250 mppcf/%SiO ₂ +5, 10mg/m ³ /%SiO ₂ +2
Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	(Medium: urine - Time: end of shift at end of workweek - Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (nonquantitative))
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	20 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eye Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

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Respiratory Protection : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection : When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Black semi-solid
Odor	: Asphalt odor
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: < 1 (butyl acetate = 1)
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: 550 °F (288 °C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative Density	: 2.6
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information No additional information available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing silicon tetrafluoride. Thermal decomposition generates: Hydrogen sulfide. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Organic compounds.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m ³
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	444 ppm/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

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Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Twelfth Report - Items under consideration.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Silica, vitreous (60676-86-0)	
IARC group	3

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Toxic fumes may be generated from heating asphalt and may be harmful if inhaled. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived. For particulates and dust: Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Chronic Symptoms: According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), exposure to asphalt fumes may be carcinogenic to humans. For particulates and dust: Pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by exposure to dusts. Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Repeated inhalation of respirable silica dust is associated with an increased incidence of cancer.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Not classified.

Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.0448 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [flow-through])
LC 50 Fish 2	0.016 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])

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12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Hot Mix Asphalt, Cold Mix Asphalt, UPM Asphalt and Recycled Asphalt Material (RAM)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Hot Mix Asphalt, Cold Mix Asphalt, UPM Asphalt and Recycled Asphalt Material (RAM)	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	0.45 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

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

Ecology – Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (asphalt)
Hazard Class : 9
Identification Number : UN3257
Label Codes : 9
Packing Group : III
ERG Number : 128



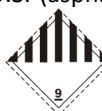
14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (asphalt)
Hazard Class : 9
Identification Number : UN3257
Packing Group : III
Label Codes : 9
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-P



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (asphalt)
Identification Number : UN3257
Hazard Class : 9
Label Codes : 9
ERG Code (IATA) : 9L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

Hot Mix Asphalt, Cold Mix Asphalt, UPM Asphalt and Recycled Asphalt Material (RAM)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

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Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on the United States SARA Section 302	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Silica, vitreous (60676-86-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2 US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Silica, vitreous (60676-86-0)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date	: 01/20/2016
Other Information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)