


ASPHALT EMULSION INDUSTRIES, LLC

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Cutback Asphalt
Rapid Cure (RC), All Grades

1. Product Identification, Company Identification, Recommended Uses and Use Restrictions	
Product Name	CUTBACK ASPHALT, RAPID-CURE (RC), ALL GRADES
Product Family	Asphalt Mixture
CAS Number	Mixture
Synonyms	Rapid Cure Asphalt, RC Asphalt, Cutback Asphalt, Road Asphalt, Road Oil, RC-70, RC-250, RC-400, RC-800, RC-3000
Manufacturer	ASPHALT EMULSION INDUSTRIES, LLC
	1524 Valley Road Richmond, VA 23222 804-321-5912
Technical Contact	3617 Nine Mile Road Richmond, VA 23223 804-267-0707
Emergency Contact	ChemTrec – 24 hour 1-800-424-9300
Web SDS	www.asphalt-emulsion.com
Recommended Uses	Prime Coat, Tack Coat, Surface Treatment
Use Restrictions	Use only where environmental regulations do not prohibit use.

2. Hazard Identification	
Physical State	Liquid above 140°F. Viscous liquid at 70°F
Color	Dark brown to black
Odor	Strong petroleum and solvent odor at use temperatures above 140°F
Label Elements	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard Statements	Flammable liquid, vapors may explode. Causes skin irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2. Hazard Identification, continued

Precautionary Statements	<p>Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No Smoking Ground/bond container and receiving equipment and take precautionary measures against static discharges.</p> <p>Liquid can cause eye and skin irritation, wear protective clothing/gloves/eye/face protection.</p> <p>Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing</p> <p>Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.</p> <p>Hot product can cause burns</p> <p>Fumes from hot product can cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system.</p> <p>Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area.</p> <p>Wash thoroughly after handling.</p>
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Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flammable Liquids	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritant	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Special target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
Aspiration hazard	Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long term hazard	Category 2

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component Name	CAS Number	Concentration, %
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	60-90
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	10-40
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0-0.1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-28-2	<0.1

4. First Aid Measures

Skin Contact	Cool rapidly with water. Do not remove product which has adhered to the skin. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes but cut around any clothing that has adhered to the skin. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes.
Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 min. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION
Ingestion	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO BY MEDICAL PERSONNEL. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. Do not give give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Inhalation	Move the person to fresh air and monitor for respiratory distress NOT BREATHING: Begin rescue breathing and SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. NOTE: Inhalation exposure of fumes of hot product can produce toxic effects. Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures.

5. Fire Fighting Measures	
Extinguishing Media	Dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide or water fog. Use of a directly applied water stream is not recommended as it may scatter and spread fire.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen, unburned hydrocarbons and smoke fumes. At elevated temperatures hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur containing gases may be produced.
Special Properties	Flammable liquid. In a fire or if a container is heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst with risk of explosion. Vapors are heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel to a source of ignition and then flash back. Runoff to a sewer may create a fire or explosion hazard.

6. Accidental Release Measures	
Personal Precautions	Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, using toilet facilities or leaving the work area. Use only cleaning soaps/agents approved for human use – do not use solvents or harsh abrasives
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	<p>GENERAL: Minimum PPE recommended is safety glasses, work gloves and work shoes.</p> <p>EYE: Safety glasses for small spills, Goggles or face shield for large spills. A suitable eyewash station should be located in the vicinity of the work area.</p> <p>HAND: Standard work gloves recommended. Nitrile, neoprene or butyl gloves recommended for repeated or prolonged use.</p> <p>RESPIRATORY: With adequate ventilation a respirator is usually not required. In those cases where exposure exceeds the occupational control limits a NIOSH/MSA approved air purifying particulate respirator suitable for dusts, fumes and mists is recommended. Respirators should be used in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134.</p>
Small Spills	Absorb or cover with earth, sand or other inert non-combustible absorbent material. Scrape up and place into containers for disposal – use non-sparking tools to scrape up.
Large Spills	<p>Activate the Integrated Contingency Plan and immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all sources of ignition. In all cases stop the source of leak only when it is safe to do so.</p> <p>LAND: Contain the spill with dikes of earth or sand. Do not allow to enter waterways or sewer. Absorb product with earth, sand, vermiculite or other non-combustible absorbent. Scrape up absorbed material and diking material and place into drums for disposal.</p> <p>WATER: The asphalt will harden upon contact with water. Contain as much as possible with booms and begin recovery as soon as possible. Notify local and state authorities and the National Response Center if required.</p>

7. Handling and Storage	
Handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, smoke or drink. Keep away from any sources of ignition. Ground lines, containers and other equipment during product transfer to reduce risk of a static-induced spark. Empty containers will contain product residue and vapors and may explode if heated or exposed to an ignition source. Do not cut, grind, weld, braze solder or drill on containers until properly ventilated and free of flammable residues and vapors.
Storage	Flammable liquid storage. Do not store near any sources of ignition. This material can accumulate a static charge which may spark and become an ignition source. Pressure in sealed containers can increase under the influence of heat. Do not store near food, drink or animal feedstuffs.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection		
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
SUBSTANCE	CAS NO.	TIME/TYPE
Asphalt	8052-42-4	ACGIH 8-hr TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm
		OSHA PEL TWA: 500 ppm
		NIOSH PEL TWA: 350 mg/m ³
		NIOSH Ceiling: 1800 mg/m ³ [15 minute]
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	ACGIH TWA: 1 ppm, STEL: 5 ppm
		OSHA PEL 8-hr: 10 ppm / 14 mg/m ³ , 15-min STEL: 15 ppm / 21 mg/m ³
Engineering Controls		Provide explosion-proof exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls in enclosed areas to keep airborne vapor concentrations below respective exposure limits. Ground all equipment used with product.
Personal Protection (PPE)		
General		PPE should be based on a risk assessment of the work area. In all cases use good personal hygiene.
Skin		Work clothes, work boots and work gloves should be worn.
Eye		OSHA- approved safety glasses. A suitable eyewash station should be available
Respiratory		With adequate ventilation a respirator is not required. If the risk assessment indicates a respirator is required a NIOSH/MSA approved air-purifying particulate respirator suitable for dusts, fumes and mists should be used. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure limits for the hazards and the safe working limits of the respirator

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Viscous liquid at 70°F. Free-flowing liquid at 140°F.
Color	Brown-Black
Odor	Mild-strong petroleum & solvent odor
pH	Not Applicable
Melting Point, °F (°C)	Not Applicable
Freezing Point, °F (°C)	Not Applicable
Boiling Point, °F (°C)	>300°F (150°C)
Flash Point, °F (°C)	min. 105°F (40.6°C)
Evaporation Rate	INA
Flammability	NFPA Class II Combustible
Lower Flammable Limit, % by Vol.	1.0
Upper Flammable Limit, % by Vol.	7.5
Vapor Pressure	INA
Vapor Density	>1.6 (Air = 1)
Relative Density	>1 (Water = 1)
Solubilities	Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	INA
Auto-Ignition Temperature	INA
Decomposition Temperature	Not Applicable
Viscosity	70 – 6000 mm ² /sec at 140°F (60°C) [Kinematic]

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions
Possibility of Hazardous Reaction	Minimal
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from all possible sources of ignition. Keep away from extreme heat, strong acids and strong oxidizers
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion produces carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen, unburned hydrocarbons. At elevated temperatures hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur gases may be produced.

11. Toxicological Information	
Major Routes of Entry	Skin Contact, Inhalation
Symptoms related to	
Skin	Irritation with reddening, itching, burning feeling and/or swelling. Contains component(s) that may cause allergic skin reactions. Repeated skin contact may cause harmful effects to other parts of the body. Hot material may cause thermal burns
Eye	Irritation with tearing, redness, stinging or burning feeling. Hot material can cause thermal burns with eye tissue destruction and possible permanent injury.
Ingestion	Stomach and/or intestinal pain, nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea
Inhalation	No significant adverse health effects expected during normal exposure to product at room temperature. Fumes from hot product may cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Short Term Exposure	
Immediate	May cause skin and respiratory tract irritation.
Chronic	May cause skin and respiratory tract irritation.
Long Term Exposure	
Immediate	May cause dermatitis, acne and/or photosensitization of the skin. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Chronic	May cause dermatitis, acne, and/or photosensitization of the skin. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Toxicity Data	
Asphalt	Oral LD ₅₀ : Acute >5000 mg/kg [rat] Dermal LD ₅₀ : >2000 mg/kg [rabbit]
Stoddard Solvent	Inhalation LC ₅₀ : >20 mg/l 1 hr [rat] Oral LD ₅₀ : >7000 mg/kg [rat] Dermal LD ₅₀ : >2000 mg/kg [rabbit]
Hydrogen Sulfide	Intraperitoneal LD ₅₀ : 2300 µg/kg [rat] Intravenous LD ₅₀ : 270 µg/kg [rat] Inhalation (Vapor) LC ₅₀ : 820 mg/kg 3 hrs [rat] Inhalation (Gas) LC ₅₀ : 712 ppm 1 hr [rat]

11. Toxicological Information, continued	
Carcinogenic Data	
Asphalt	IARC: Determined that there is sufficient evidence that extracts of stream and air refined bitumens are carcinogenic in animals but there is inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Reasonably expected to be a carcinogen. ACGIH: A4 – Not classifiable as a carcinogen. OSHA – Select Carcinogens: Listed
Stoddard Solvent	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are carcinogenic
Hydrogen Sulfide	No known significant effects
Target Organs	
	Skin, Eyes, Respiratory System

12. Ecological Information	
Ecotoxicity	Harmful to aquatic organisms
Persistence & Biodegradability	Expected to have a low rate of biodegradation
Bioaccumulative Potential	Expected to have a low rate of bioaccumulation
Mobility in Soil	Mobile in soil until solvent has evaporated off but not expected to penetrate deeply to contaminate ground water.

13. Disposal Considerations	
RCRA Classification	RC Cutback Asphalt may be a hazardous waste if the flashpoint is below 140°F (60°C) [RCRA Waste Code: D001]. Product to be disposed of should be tested for the flashpoint to determine whether or not it meets the criteria for ignitibility as a hazardous waste.
Waste Disposal	Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products must comply with Local, State and Federal Regulations

14. Transportation Information						
Type	UN Number	Proper Shipping Name	Class	PG*	Label	Other
USDOT (Non-bulk)	1999	Tars, liquid (cutback asphalt)	3	III	Class 3 Flammable	
USDOT (Bulk)	1999	Tars, liquid (cutback asphalt)	3	III	Class 3 Flammable	
IATA-DGR	1999	Tars, liquid (cutback asphalt)	3	III	Class 3 Flammable	ERG Code: 3L
IMDG	1999	Tars, liquid (cutback asphalt)	3	III	Class 3 Flammable	EmS: F-E, S-E

*PG = Packing Group

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory
OSHA Hazard Communication Standard	This product has been determined to be hazardous as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
SARA 302 Emergency Planning and Notification	Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4, 40 CFR 355) identified in this product: Hydrogen Sulfide (500 lb TPQ)
SARA 304 Emergency Planning and Notification	Extremely Hazardous Substances or CERCLA Hazardous Substances which in the case or spill may be subject to reporting requirements; Hydrogen Sulfide (100 lb. Final RQ)
SARA 311/312 Emergency Planning and Notification	EPA Hazard Category: Acute
SARA 313 Emergency Planning and Notification	This product contains the following components that may be subject to reporting on the Toxic Release Inventory Form R: NONE
CERCLA	CERCLA requires notification to the National Response Center of the release of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the RQ listed in 40 CFR 302.4: NONE
RCRA	Waste classification depends on the flash point of the product. The hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. It is the responsibility of the user to determine at the time of disposal whether the material is a hazardous waste subject to RCRA or not.
Clean Water Act	This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the CWA. Discharges or spills which produce a visible oil sheen on waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines or conduits leading into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Local and state regulations may be more restrictive and require additional reporting.
Oil Pollution Act	This product is classified as an oil under the OPA. Discharges or spills which produce a visible oil sheen on waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines or conduits leading into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Local and state regulations may be more restrictive and require additional reporting.
Clean Air Act	This product contains the following components designated as hazardous, toxic or flammable air pollutants under Section 112 of the CAA: NONE
California Proposition 65	This material contains the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (4-6 member condensed rings)
New Jersey Right-To-Know	For New Jersey RTK labeling requirements refer to components listed in Section 3
Additional Regulatory Remarks	None

16. Other Information	
NFPA Rating	Health=2, Fire=2, Reactivity=0, Special Hazard=0
HMIS III Rating	Health=2 (Chronic), Fire=2, Reactivity=0, Personal Protection=B
Abbreviations	
=, eq	Equal to
>	Greater than
<	Less than
INA	Information not available
NE	Not Established
ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
MSA	Mine Safety Administration
NFPA	National Fire Protection Administration
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average

DISCLAIMER

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