Graniterock

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Mastic Crack Filler, Pourable Crack Filler

Producer's Name: Granite Rock Company

Address: 350 Technology Dr., Watsonville, CA 95076
P.O. Box 50001, Watsonville, CA 95077-5001

Phone Number: (831) 768-2000

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Prepared by: Paul C. Lessard, Ph.D.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(S)

Chemical Names	CAS Number	Quantity (Percent)	Formula	Exposure Limits in Air		
				ACGIH TLV TWA(1)	MSHA PEL(2)	NIOSH REL(3)
Petroleum distillate (asphalt)	8052-42-4	48-52	various	0.5 mg/m^3 (as fumes)	5 mg/m^3 (as fumes)	--
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	< 1	H_2S	10 ppm	20 ppm	--
Crystalline silica	14808-60-7	<3	SiO_2	0.025 mg/m^3	$\frac{10\ mg/m^3}{\%SiO_2+2}$	0.05 mg/m^3

(1) ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Industrial Hygienist Threshold Limit Value (TLV) time-weighted average (TWA).
(2) OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Association Permissible Exposure Limit for an 8-hour time weighted average.
(3) NIOHS REL: National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, Recommended Exposure Limit

SECTION 3 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Overview

Crack fillers are a proprietary mixtures containing water, emulsifiers, asphalt, and other ingredients.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Hydrogen sulfide fumes may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur if exposure exceeds recommended limits.

Skin: Yes

Ingestion: No

Acute and Chronic Effects: Heated material may cause thermal burns or rash. When cold, no effects expected. Single short-term exposures can cause skin irritation on prolonged or repeated exposure.

Inhalation: Vapors may accumulate during storage or transport.

Signs/symptoms of Overexposure: Irritation to eyes, skin and lungs after repeated exposure.

Eyes/skin: Permanent damage, rash, thermal burns.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin contact: Immediately flush with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Clean skin with waterless hand cleaner. Seek medical aid if irritation persists or develops.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. Seek medical aid if respiratory difficulty persists or develops.

Swallowed: Seek medical aid. Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash point: >200°F **Flash point method:** COC

Extinguishing media: Agents approved for Class B fires (e.g., CO^2, dry chemical, or foam, water fog).

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved SCBA and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: If hydrogen sulfide is present in sufficient quantities, flammable limits can increase to 4-45% by volume and pyrophoric iron compounds can be formed.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Response Procedures: Recover spilled material and reuse.

Preparing Waste for Disposal: Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Enclosed-controlled incineration recommended, depending on jurisdiction.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Respiratory Protection: None needed at ambient temperatures. If present in high vapors concentrations or TLV is exceeded, use NIOSH/MSHA approved supplied-air respirator.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields should be worn at all times.

Gloves: Nitrobutyl rubber or neoprene.

Other Clothing: Long sleeves.

Work Practices: Do not smoke.

Hygiene Practices: Wash exposed skin with soap and water.

Other Handling Requirements: No special measures required.

Protective Measures During Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment: No special measures required

Storage: Keep adequate ventilation in outside storage. Hydrogen sulfide gas may accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments containing asphalts.

SECTION 8 – PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor density (air=1):	Negligible	**Melting point:**	N/A
Specific gravity:	1.9 - 2.5	**Boiling point:**	N/A
Solubility in water:	Negligible, < 0.1%	**Evaporation rate:**	Negligible
Vapor pressure:	N/A		
Appearance and odor:	Black or gray liquid		

SECTION 9 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Material is stable and will not polymerize. May react with strong oxidizing agents such as chlorates, nitrates and peroxides. At room temperature, hydrogen sulfide may be given off.
Materials/Conditions to Avoid: High temperature heating.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Heating this material may produce hydrogen sulfide.

SECTION 10 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hot mix asphalt is a mixture of (sand and stones) aggregates and liquid asphalt oil. The aggregates contain crystalline silica which is a naturally occurring substance found in soil and rock formations. Should the mixture release dust (by cutting, for example), it is possible that the dust may contain a small content of crystalline silica.

Crystalline silica is a naturally occurring substance found in soil and rock formations. Crystalline silica is present in trace amounts in the atmosphere air as particulate. Crystalline silica is one of several crystalline polymorphs (including trydimite, cristobalite) of silicon dioxide. When heated to 870°C, crystalline silica transforms to trydimite, and when heated to 1,470°C it can transform to cristobalite. Chronic or ordinary silicosis is the most common form of silicosis which can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low levels of airborne respirable dust.

Crystalline silica is listed by the National Toxicology Program in a category which may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen, and by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 1 carcinogenic. After years of study,

the non-governing IARC concluded in 1997 that there was "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupation sources." The IARC noted that carcinogenicity was not detected in all industries, and that toxicity may depend on "external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs."

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