

1. Identification

Trade Name: Anionic Asphalt Emulsion

Synonyms: RS-1, RS-2, SS-1, SS-1H

Product Description: Anionic emulsions are used as a construction material.

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Granite Rock Company
350 Technology Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

Phone: 831.768.2000

Emergency Phone: 888.762.5100

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation – Category 2A

Carcinogenicity – Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure – Category 2

GHS Label Elements

Hazard Pictograms:



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

May cause cancer

Causes serious eye irritation

Causes skin irritation

Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, adrenals, bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, kidney, stomach and thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention – Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. Product may contain or release hydrogen sulfide, which is highly toxic and is a flammable gas. Assessment of storage tanks, transport vehicles and other confined spaces should be made for potential exposures and appropriate controls.

Response – If exposed or concerned: Immediately call a Poison Control Center or doctor/physician. Specific treatment: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest position comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage – Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental information:

Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Dangerous Components		
CAS Number	Chemical	Percentage(%)
Petroleum Distillate (Asphalt)	8052-42-4	<65
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	<1
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	<1

4. First Aid Measures

After Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If lung irritation persists or later develops, contact a physician. If not breathing, initiate rescue breathing, give oxygen by trained personnel and get immediate medical attention. Do not attempt to rescue victim from confined spaces without adequate protective equipment.

After Skin Contact: Hot material: Remove contaminated clothing, if possible, and immediately flush skin in cool water for at least 15 minutes. Iced water or cold packs may be applied to burned area. Do not attempt to remove material from a burn. Get immediate medical attention. Cold material: Clean exposed skin with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until all material is removed from the skin. Do not use solvents or thinners to remove material from skin.

After Eye Contact: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention.

After Swallowing: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Drink a large volume of water and get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

Information for Doctor

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed: Emissions from the heated material may have an unpleasant odor and may cause moderate to severe irritation of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, nausea and dizziness. Toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be released. Do not depend upon sense of smell for warning of overexposure, since the gas causes rapid olfactory fatigue which deadens the sense of smell at levels as low as 0.01 – 1.5 ppm. Unconsciousness and asphyxiation may occur in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. See Section 11 for additional information

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary in high viscosity, low volatility products. Inhalation exposure of hydrogen sulfide may result in pulmonary congestion. Patients may be predisposed to pneumonia during convalescence, and should be kept under observation. Contact a Poison Control Center for additional treatment information.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Agents: Agents approved for Class B hazards (e.g., dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halogenated agents, foam and steam) and water fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Agents: Avoid use of straight stream water. Adding water to hot asphalt presents an explosion hazard.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture: Do not heat above flash point. Vapors can explode when concentrated in an enclosed environment and supplied with an ignition source. Never weld or use a cutting torch or open flame on a full, partially full or empty bin, hopper, or other container that holds or has held asphaltic material unless precautions are taken to prevent explosion. **WARNING:** Hydrogen sulfide and other hazardous gases/vapors may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks or other enclosed vessels, and can create an explosive, toxic, or oxygen deficient atmosphere. Hydrogen sulfide gas is extremely flammable and can explode if an ignition source is provided. See Section 11 for health effects of hydrogen sulfide gas.

Advice for Firefighters: Avoid breathing irritating and potentially toxic fumes, including hydrogen sulfide gas. Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Adding water to hot asphalt presents an explosion hazard. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ventilate area and avoid emission inhalation or skin contact by using appropriate precautions outlined in this SDS (see Section 8). Keep all sources of ignition at least 50 feet away. Prevent materials from entering streams, drainages, or sewers. Spills entering surface waters or sewers entering/leading to surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center 1-800-424-8802. Based on volume and use, components of this product may be subject to reporting requirements of Title III of SARA, 1986, and 40 CFR 372.

Environmental precautions: Stop leak and contain spilled material with sand, aggregate fines, or other inert adsorbent. Collect adsorbed product and clean up materials in appropriate container for proper disposal. Notify proper authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand or clay to clean up residual liquids. Dispose of waste materials in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling - Follow personal protection and protective controls set forth in Section 8 of this SDS when handling this product. If personnel must enter a tank or other confined space that contained this material, follow the OSHA Confined Space Entry Program as specified in 29 CFR 1910.146. Do not store near food, beverages or smoking materials. Avoid personal contact with heated material.

Do not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as they may explode and cause injury or death. Tripping accidents have occurred because of asphalt buildup on bottoms of shoes and boots; buildup should be removed regularly to prevent such accidents. Do not use solvents or thinners to clean footwear.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from all ignition sources and open flames in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Vapors containing hydrogen sulfide may accumulate during storage or transport of asphaltic materials. When petroleum asphalt products are heated, potentially irritating emissions (fumes, mists, vapors) may be released.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Legend: NE = Not Established; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; REL = Recommended Exposure Limit; STEL= Short Term Exposure Limit; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists			
Component	OSHA/MSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Asphalt Fumes	NE	0.5 mg/m ³ (as benzene-soluble aerosol)	Ceiling 5 ppm
Sodium Hydroxide	2 mg/ m ³ (TWA)	Ceiling 2 mg/m ³	Ceiling 2 mg/m ³
Hydrogen Sulfide	Ceiling 20 ppm	10 ppm STEL 15 ppm	Ceiling 10 ppm

Engineering controls: General dilution or local exhaust ventilation is required to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits. Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Eye protection: Use a full-face shield and chemical safety goggles if handling heated material. Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection at ambient temperatures. Contact lens should not be worn when eye contact with product is possible.

Skin protection (protective gloves/protective clothing): Avoid skin contact with material by wearing impervious gloves and protective clothing. With product at ambient temperatures, use disposable nitrile, neoprene or butyl rubber material. When handling hot material, use heat-resistant gloves. Use insulated, heat-resistant clothing as necessary.

Respiratory protection: Not expected to be necessary under normal use and working conditions. All respirators must be NIOSH-approved for the exposure levels present. (See NIOSH Respirator Selection Guide). The need for respiratory protection should be evaluated by a qualified safety and health professional. For air-contaminant concentrations which exceed or are likely to exceed applicable exposure limits, use a NIOSH-approved, contaminant-specific, air purifying respirator. If such conditions are sufficiently high that the air-purifying respirator is inadequate, or if oxygen adequate to sustain life is not present, use a positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Respirator use must comply with applicable Public Health (42 CFR 84) or OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134) standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator inspection, repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, medical surveillance and other requirements.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Form – Solid/Semi-solid mixture at room temperature. Liquid at higher temperatures

Color – Dark brown to black

Odor: Detergent odor

Odor threshold: Not Applicable

pH value: Not Applicable

Melting point: Not Applicable

Boiling point: Approximately 212°F

Flash point: Not Applicable

Autoignition temperature: Not Applicable

Explosion limits:

Lower Not Applicable

Upper Not Applicable

Vapor pressure @ 20°C (68°F): <0.1

Vapor density: Not Applicable

Evaporation rate: Negligible
Solubility in/Miscibility with Water: Negligible, <0.1%
Specific gravity: 1.0 – 1.04

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal use.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: None under normal use.

Conditions to avoid: Keep away from direct flame/ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided (see below). See Sections 5, 6 and 7 for additional information.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizers may react with hydrocarbons. Adding water to hot asphalt presents an explosion hazard.

Hazardous decomposition products: Heating material may produce hydrogen sulfide.

11. Toxicological Information

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation and contact with the eyes and skin.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, toxicological characteristics Inhalation: Vapors may cause respiratory irritation. Contains or may release hydrogen sulfide gas, which may accumulate in confined spaces. Hydrogen sulfide fumes and vapors may be harmful or fatal if inhaled.

Eye Contact: Direct contact with hot material can cause severe thermal burns. Vapors or mists may be irritating.

Skin Contact: Direct contact with hot material can cause severe thermal burns. May cause skin irritation.

Ingestion: Direct contact with heated material can cause severe thermal burns. Asphalt has a low toxicity when ingested, however, chewing and swallowing asphalt may cause gastrointestinal effects. Gastric masses (Bezoars) and stomach (pyloric) obstructions have been reported in individuals who have chewed and swallowed asphalt.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the eye, skin and/or lung (including asthma and/or other breathing disorders).

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure: Prolonged and repeated exposure to asphalt may cause skin disorders such as dermatitis, folliculitis, and acne-like lesions, or more rarely, pigmentation of the skin. Chronic inhalation of high concentrations of asphalt emissions may cause chronic bronchitis and pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs). In mice, there was damage to the lungs, including bronchitis, pneumonitis, and abscess formation. Guinea pigs and rats showed pneumonitis, peribronchial adenomatosis, and some squamous cell metaplasia.

This material contains heavy vacuum distillates/aromatic extract oils. Repeated dermal application of these oils to experimental animals has been reported to cause skin disorders, effects on the adrenals, bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, kidney, stomach and thymus as well as fetal death and birth defects.

Repeated exposure to low levels of hydrogen sulfide may cause eye effects including conjunctivitis and corneal injury. There is no evidence that hydrogen sulfide will accumulate in the body tissue.

Carcinogenicity: Skin application of asphalt fume condensate fractions caused skin tumors in laboratory mice. When asphalt was dissolved or mixed with a solvent prior to exposing laboratory animals, the carcinogenicity results were weakly positive. The causal agent is thought to be 4 to 6 ring polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAH). Trace amounts of these materials may be present in asphalts and can be generated upon excessive heating. Some PAHs have been identified as causing carcinogenic and reproductive effects. Currently, epidemiological evidence does not support a link between asphalt exposure and human skin cancer.

Repeated breathing of asphalt emissions has not resulted in a carcinogenic response in laboratory animal testing. Although epidemiological studies on asphalt workers have suggested a possible link between asphalt fumes and certain types of cancer, confounding factors such as smoking and concomitant exposure to other agents in the workplace may have influenced the results of these studies. Asphalt is not listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). IARC states that there is sufficient evidence that extracts (asphalts dissolved in hydrocarbon solvents) are carcinogenic to laboratory animals and recently the agency determined that occupational exposures to oxidized asphalt and their emissions during roofing applications are “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2A). They also determined that occupation exposures to hard asphalts and their emissions during mastic asphalt work and occupational exposures to straight-run asphalts and their emissions during paving operations are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B)

This material contains heavy vacuum distillates/aromatic extract oils. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for their carcinogenicity, and has classified these oils as Group 1, or human carcinogens.

Additional information on toxicological-effects:

Acute toxicity: Not classified. No specific data on product. Based on components, not expected to be classified for acute toxicity.

Asphalt:

Acute Oral, rat: LD50 >5000 mg/kg Acute Dermal, rat: LD50 >2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Not classified

Respiratory sensitization: Not classified.

Skin sensitization: May cause photosensitization (contact), but not classified as a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Not classified

Specific target organ- toxicity – repeated exposure: Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system, adrenals, bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, kidney, stomach and thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)

Aspiration toxicity: Not classified (not applicable- solid material)

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available): This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms with the potential to cause long-lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability: Not expected to be resistant to biodegradation.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil: Not determined

Other adverse effects: Not determined

13. Disposal Considerations

Safe handling and disposal of waste: Place contaminated materials in appropriate containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Prevent from entering drainage, sewer systems, and unintended bodies of water. It is the responsibility of the user to determine, at the time of disposal, whether product meets criteria for hazardous waste.

Product uses, transformations, mixture and processes, may render the resulting material hazardous.

14. Transport Information

UN-Number: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: Not regulated

Transportation hazard class(es): Not regulated

Packing group, if applicable: Not regulated

Marine pollutant (yes/no): Not regulated

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): The components in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): Releases of this material to water may be reportable to the National Response Center under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to state and local emergency planning committees under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. (See Section 6)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III:

Section 302 extremely hazardous substances: None

Section 311/312 hazard categories: Delayed Health

Section 313 reportable ingredients at or above de minimus concentrations: None

California Proposition 65: This product contains a chemical (bitumen, various aromatic hydrocarbons) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

State Regulatory Lists: Each state may promulgate standards more stringent than the federal government. This section cannot encompass an inclusive list or all state regulations. Therefore, the user should review the components listed in Section 2 and consult state or local authorities for specific regulations that apply.

16. Other Information

The information contained in this SDS is based on tests, experience and other information that Granite Rock Company believes reliable and is supplied for informational purposes only. Since conditions of use are outside of our control, Granite Rock Company disclaims any liability for damage or injury which results from use of the above information. Nothing contained herein shall constitute a guarantee, warranty (including warranty of merchantability) or representation (including freedom from patent liability) by Granite Rock Company with respect to the information, the material described, or its use for any specific purpose, even if that purpose is known to Granite Rock Company.

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Abbreviations and acronyms:

DOT: US Department of Transportation

ACGIH American Congress of Government Industrial Hygienists

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

Flam. Gas 1: Flammable Gases, Hazard Category 1

Press. Gas: Gases under pressure: Compressed gas

Acute Tox. 2: Acute Toxicity, Hazard Category 2

Acute Tox. 4: Acute Toxicity, Hazard Category 4

Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2

Eye Irrit. 2A: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2A

Eye Irrit. 2B: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2B

Carc. 1A: Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1A
Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Hazard Category 3
STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1

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