

SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET



MISSOURI PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., LLC MEDIUM CURING CUTBACK ASPHALTS

SECTION 1- PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	MC 30, 250, 800, 3000
RECOMMENDED USE:	ROAD CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	MISSOURI PETROLEUM
ADDRESS:	1620 WOODSON ROAD, ST. LOUIS, MO 63114
BUSINESS PHONE:	314-991-2180
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DATE OF PREPARATION:	February 11, 2014
DATE OF LAST REVISION:	April 11, 2017

SECTION 2- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	Warning		
	Hot product can cause severe thermal burns. Irritant: causes eye, skin, and respiratory irritation. While long term exposure can cause chronic bronchitis and pneumotitis. Hot product can release Hydrogen Sulfide Gas Read SDS for further details		

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Cutback asphalts are a black viscous liquid, emitting a subtle petroleum odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Exposure to these products can irritate the eyes, respiratory system, and skin. Hot products can cause severe thermal burns. If burned, cool the affected area immediately with cool running water. Always seek medical attention in the case of severe thermal burns. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause drying of the skin which may produce irritation or dermatitis. When heated, these products may release toxic hydrogen sulfide. Long-term exposure to high concentrations of asphalt vapors have been known to cause chronic bronchitis and pneumonitis.




FLAMMABILITY:

These products are classified as combustible materials with flashpoints of 175°-230°F

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

The environmental effects of these products have not been investigated, but are not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

Transportation Identification		
US DOT Symbols	Canada (WHMIS) Symbols	European and (GHS) Hazard Symbols
		
Signal Word: Danger!		


EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No1272/2008 annex I. EC#
 232-490-9 This Substance is not classified in the Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC EC#
 270-676-1 Index# 649-227-00-2
 EC# 231-977-3 Index# 016-001-00-04

COMPONANTS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARD:	All Components
GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS:	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 Carcinogenicity Category 2 Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4
HAZARD STATEMENTS:	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H315: Causes skin irritation H319: Causes serious eye irritation H332: Harmful if inhaled H335: May cause respiratory irritation H351: Suspected of causing cancer
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P260: Do not breath dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling P271: Use only in well ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and/or face protection
HAZARD SYMBOLS:	[Xn] Harmful
RISK PHRASES:	R26: Very toxic by inhalation R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin R40: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effects R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
SAFETY PHRASES:	S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes S36: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection S37/39: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

NFPA HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

NFPA HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	DEGREE OF HAZARD	HAZARD RATINGS
	HEALTH: 1 FIRE: 2 REACTIVITY: 0	0 = LEAST 1 = SLIGHT 2 = MODERATE 3 = HIGH 4 = EXTREME

Acute

EYE CONTACT: Contact from asphalt and/or fumes directly to and around the eye can cause irritation including but not limited to; stinging, watering and redness. Hot product can cause thermal burns to the eyes. In any case, immediate medical treatment should be sought to protect the eye from damages.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact to the skin can cause mild irritation. Prolonged exposure with asphalt can cause discoloration, and heighten the skin sensitivity to the sun. Over time irritation can worsen causing dry skin, cracking, and even dermatitis. Heated asphalt and the fumes produced from the process can cause thermal burns. No harmful effects from skin absorption are to be expected.

INHALATION: Hot asphalt may release fumes and/or vapors. These fumes and/or vapors can be smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and unburned hydrocarbons. Exposure to these fumes and/or vapors can cause irritation of the nose and throat, with symptoms of dizziness, headache, loss of coordination, and/or drowsiness. These materials contain sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide can be noticed by its rotten-egg odor. continued exposure to hydrogen sulfide(H₂S) can deaden a person's sense of smell. At low levels of exposure, H₂S causes eye irritation, and/or nose and throat irritation. Moderate levels of H₂S can cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting, as well as coughing and difficulty breathing. Higher levels can cause shock, convulsions, coma and eventually death. When dealing with serious exposure symptoms usually begin immediately.

INGESTION: Do not ingest asphalt, Ingestion may cause thermal burns. Ingestion will result in irritation to the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic: Breathing vapors or fumes from heated material may cause headaches, dizziness and lung irritation. Long-term exposure to high concentrations of asphalt fumes may cause chronic bronchitis and pneumonitis.

TARGET ORGANS: **Acute:** Eye, Respiratory System, Skin **Chronic:** Respiratory System

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION and INFORMATION on INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS#	EINECS#	ICSC#	WT%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION RISK PHRASES
ASPHALT	8052-42-4	232-490-9	0612	50-90%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: [Xn] HARMFUL, [Xi] IRRITANT RISK PHRASES: R26,R36/37/38
DIESEL FUEL	68476-34-6	270-676-1	1561	5-25%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: [XN] HARMFUL RISK PHRASES: R40
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	231-977-3	0165	<0.1%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: [T]TOXIC RISK PHRASES: R26

SECTION 4- FIRST-AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT:

In the event of a thermal burn to the eyes; rinse eyes with cool water (not iced), and immediately seek medical attention. In the case of irritated eyes from fumes, flush with cool water. If the irritation persists seek medical assistance.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash with cool water for mild irritation. If there is a thermal burn soak area in cool water for 15 minutes. In the case of a thermal burn DO NOT attempt to remove the asphalt and/or clothing as it may be adhered to the skin. Immediately seek medical assistance.

INHALATION:

Move the infected person to fresh air. If symptoms do not subdue seek medical assistance. If a person is not breathing, clear the airway, and begin artificial respiration. Seek medical assistance immediately.

INGESTION:

Do not induce vomiting, have the person drink plenty of water, and immediately call poison control or seek medical attention.

Section 5- Fire-Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT: 175°-230°F

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable

Flammable limits (in air by column, %): Lower (LEL): NA Upper (UEL): NA

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Combustible material

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Dry chemical, foam spray, and carbon dioxide is recommended.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Although these products will burn, they will not readily ignite. Flammable and toxic hydrogen sulfide gases may form in the headspaces of tankers. The flammability of these spaces are contingent upon the values given for asphalts.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not Sensitive

Section 5- Fire-Fighting Measures (cont.)

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Sensitive

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

FLAMMABILITY



HEALTH

Cool burning areas with selected fire extinguishing materials. If at all possible keep runoff water out of storm drains, and bodies of water. Use eye protection, and in the case of structural fires, firefighters must wear Self-Contained breathing apparatuses with full protective equipment.

REACTIVITY

OTHER

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL:

Before any action takes place make sure the area is safe and clear. Clear the area of all igniters, and contain the spill if applicable. For small spills mix in an absorbing agent and shovel into a container for disposal. For larger spills contain and mix with only inert materials. Avoid using combustive absorbers such as sawdust. contain spills, and/or run offs from entering drainage ditches or water. If the spill has reached navigable waters, contiguous zones, or adjoining shorelines. notify the national response center. (Phone Number 800-424-8802)

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of cutback asphalts according to Federal, State, provincial and local regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:

These products can impose serious threats. To prevent any harmful measures, avoid getting this product on you, or in you. Wash hands thoroughly after handling these products. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while working with this product. Always use in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing the vapors. Remove or change clothing that have been soiled by these products immediately.

SECTION 7: HANDLING and STORAGE (cont.)

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:

Always take the proper precautions to ensure you and the people around are safe. Use proper control measures while working with these products. Store in properly closed containers that are correctly labeled, and located in a well ventilated area. Normal storage temperatures for these products are anywhere between 70° and 200° degrees Fahrenheit. If these products are stored above or below these temperatures it can cause degradation to the product. These products can produce harmful hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gases, that can become trapped in the open cavities of the tanks/vessels used to hold the product. Before entering any tank/vessel carrying these products it should first be determine if there is a presence of (H₂S). When opening tanks/vessels carrying these products always use eye protection and gloves. Tanks/Vessels can become pressurized, take precautions opening man ways covers, valves, and lids.

When storing these products in tanks that have heating options, make sure that all flues and/or heating coils are covered. Do not overheat these products doing so can be hazardous.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS-PERSONAL PROTECTION

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	ACGIH TWA	OASH TWA	NIOSH
ASPHALT	8052-42-4	0.5 mg/m ³	NOT LISTED	0.5 mg/m ³
DIESEL FUEL	68476-34-6	100mg/m	NOT LISTED	NOT LISTED
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	1 PPM TWA	20 PPM CEILING	10 PPM

The ACGIH TLV is 0.5 mg/m³ as the benzene extractable portion of the inhalable fraction of asphalt fume. The TLV may also be determined by unspecified "equivalent" methods. Currently, international exposure limits are not established for all of the components of this product. please check with competent authority in each country for the most recent limits in place.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS FOR VENTILATION:

Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation when using at elevated temperatures or during activities that generate vapors, to maintain levels below the aforementioned exposure limits. Eye wash and safety showers should be located near the work areas.

The following information on appropriate personal protective equipment is provided to assist employers in compliance with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR subpart I (beginning in 1910.132) or equivalent standard of Canada, or standards of EU member states (including EN 149 for respiratory PPE, and EN 166 for face/eye protection), and those of Japan. Always check with local standards and practices for relevant details before handling this product.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS-PERSONAL PROTECTION (cont.)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Under normal conditions respiration is not necessary. If at all possible keep these products airborne contaminant concentrations below the guidelines listed above. If ventilation fails and respiration protection is needed, only use protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93, the European Standard EN149, or EU member States.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses or chemical goggles that will prevent eye contact for the given situation. Use safety glasses that are accepted by U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, Canadian CSA/ANSI codes. Like always, check local safety and practices standards.

HAND AND BODY PROTECTION: Always wear hand protection suitable for the task at hand. When handling this product use chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. If handling the product while hot always wear insulated gloves. When dealing with these products it may be necessary to wear body protection such as, aprons, arm covers, face shield, or boots. For further safety refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate standards of CSA/ANSI. Always work in accordance to local safety standards.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE:	Viscous liquid	BOILING POINT:	NOT APPLICABLE
APPEARANCE:	Dark liquid	pH:	NOT APPLICABLE
ODOR:	Mild Odor	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	.8-1.0
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Mild	SOLUABILITY IN WATER:	INSOLUABLE
VAPOR PRESSURE (MMhg):	<1	VISCOSITY:	Varibled
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	>1	MELTING POINT:	NOT APPLICABLE
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc=1):	Not Available		
SOFTENING POINT:	Not Applicable		

SECTION 10: STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: These products are classified as stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: These products can produce hydrogen sulfide if heated.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: These products could potentially pose a threat when mixed with water.

SECTION 10: STABILITY and REACTIVITY (CONT.)

HAZARDOUS Will not occur.

POLYMERIZATION:

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: There is no toxicity data available for these mixtures

	Cas# 8052-42-4	Asphalt
Acute Oral Toxicity LD50	5,001 mg/kg	Rat
Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50	2,001 mg/kg	Rat

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: These products contain ingredient(s) that have been found in one or more lists to be a suspected cancer-causing agent. Lists including but not limited to; FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, IARC.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: These products can cause irritations of the skin, eyes, and respiration.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: This product is not known to be a sensitizer.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: There is no information linking these products to adverse affects to the human reproductive system.

CARCINOGENICITY NOTE: While studies have shown asphalt fume condensate fractions applied to mice in lab studies cause skin tumors, there is no results that have found asphalt fume breathed for extended periods of time to cause carcinogenic effects.

Exposure to humans in the community on low levels have not produced data signifying asphalt fumes cause any carcinogenic effects. However, those people working in paving and roofing companies being exposed to asphalt fumes for extended period of times have found asphalt to be carcinogenic, as found by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Currently the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have no evidence supporting asphalt being a carcinogen.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: These products show no significant signs of adverse effects on the environment.

EFFECTS OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS: At this point in time there is no evidence on these products effects on plants and animals.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: There is also no current evidence on these products effects on aquatic life. Latex, however, found in some of the products listed has been found to be harmful to aquatic life.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL: These products are not classified as hazardous materials under U.S. DOT, Canadian TDG regulations, EU Member States, Japan, or Australia. However, you should only dispose of these products in accordance to federal, state, providential, or local standards.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT, IATA,IMO,ADR:	
PROPER SHIPPING NAMR:	Hot Asphalt, Cutback
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION:	Class 3 Combustible liquid
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	un 1999
PACKING GROUP:	PGII
DOT LABELS REQUIRED:	Combustible liquid
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2012):	130
MARINE POLLUTANT:	None of the ingredients are classified by the dot as a marine pollutant.

US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING REGULATIONS (DOT)

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS, PER US DOT REGULATIONS, UNDER 49CFR172.101

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION (IATA)

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS, BY RULES OF IATA

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS, BY THE IMO

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ABR)

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS, BY THE ABR

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS, BY TRANSPORT CANADA

These Products should be transported at ambient temperatures under 100°C

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

TSCA: All components are listed on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory of chemicals

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: These products are not subject to the reporting requirements of section 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and reauthorization act., as follows: THIS PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO TIER II REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS (CONT.)

Sara 311/312	Acute Health:	YES	Chronic Health:	YES
	Fire:	NO	Reactivity:	NO

**U.S. SARA THRESHOLD
PLANNING QUANTITY:**

There are no known Threshold Planning Quantities for these products. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20

**CALIFORNIA SAFE
DRINKING WATER AND
TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT
(PROPOSITION 65):**

These products contain ingredients found in the California Proposition 65 lists.

**U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE
QUANTITY (rq):**

None

ATTENTION: THESE PRODUCTS CONTAIN AN INGREDIENT THAT IS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

**CANADIAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION ACT (CEPA)
PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES
LISTS:**

There are no components of these products on the CEPA First Priorities Substance Lists.

**CANADIAN WHMIS
CLASSIFICATION AND
SYMBOLS:**

These products are categorized as Class D Division 2B Materials causing other toxic effects as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

**CANADIAN DSL/NDSL
INVENTORY STATUS:**

All products and components of products are found on the DSL inventory list.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

Please refer back to section 2 for details

JAPANESE INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

JAPANESE INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

The products and components of the aforementioned products are not listed as Class I specified chemical substances, Class II specified chemical substances, or designated chemical substances by the Japanese MITI.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS:

The products and components of the products are listed on the AICS.

STANDARD FOR THE UNIFORM SCHEDULING OF DRUGS AND POISONS:

Not applicable

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

ASIA-PAC	LISTED
AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS):	LISTED
KOREAN EXISTING NATIONAL INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (ENCS):	LISTED
PHILIPPINES INVENTORY IF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICALS SUBSTANCES (PICCS):	LISTED
SWISS GIFTLISTE LIST OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES	LISTED
U.S. TSCA	LISTED

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: JAMES KUNKEL

SDS COMPLIANCE PLUS

REVISION DATE: 3/20/2015

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, MISSOURI PETROLEUM makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. This information and product is furnished on the condition that the person receiving it shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of use thereof.