

# Material Safety Data Sheet



I – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	
MANUFACTURER: Fred Weber Inc.	PRODUCT NAME: Asphaltic Concrete (Hot Mix Asphalt) (Blacktop)
ADDRESS: 2320 Creve Coeur Mill Rd. Maryland Heights, MO 63043	DATE OF REVISION: June 18, 2008
INFORMATIONAL TELEPHONE:	314-344-0070

II – PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA			
COMPONENT NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO.	% (APPROX.)	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Aggregate (crushed stone, sand, gravel)	Mixture	>90%	See Section VI
Calcium Carbonate (limestone)	1317-65-3	0-90%	
Silica (sand, trap rock)	14808-60-7	0-90%	
Asphaltic Cement	8052-42-4	<10%	

III – PHYSICAL DATA			
BOILING POINT:	>900°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	2.0-2.6
VAPOR PRESSURE:	n/a	MELTING POINT (SOFTENING):	100-140°F
VAPOR DENSITY:	>1	EVAPORATION POINT:	n/a
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Insoluble	% VOLATILE BY VOLUME AT 68°F:	<1%
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Black viscous fluid over granular aggregate with heavy petroleum odor.		

IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA			
FLASH POINT (of cement):	480°F	METHOD USED:	Closed Cup
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	N/Av	UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	N/Av
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	CO <sub>2</sub> , Dry Chemical, Foam		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Do not enter confined or enclosed fire space without proper PPE including approved SCBA's.		
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Do not heat above flash point. Hot asphalt may ignite flammable materials on contact. Burning of asphalt may produce any combination of the following gases: CO, H <sub>2</sub> S, NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> . H <sub>2</sub> S vapors are heavier than air and will accumulate in low-lying areas. If ignited, these vapors will flash back to original container.		

V – REACTIVITY DATA			
STABILITY:	Stable	INCOMPATIBILITY:	None
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Hot Mix above 212°F should not be allowed to contact water, as violent formation of steam could occur.		
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	CO and other gases may form upon combustion of asphaltic cement. (See Section VI for Fire Hazards)		

## VI – HEALTH HAZARD / FIRST AID INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: INHALATION <u>  X  </u> SKIN <u>  X  </u> INGESTION <u>      </u> EYES <u>      </u>	
EXPOSURE LIMITS: (expressed in 8-hour time-weighted averages-TWA)	<b>Asphalt fumes:</b> ACGIH TLV = 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; OSHA PEL <sub>proposed</sub> = 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; <b>Respirable Dust:</b> OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ÷ (%SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2); <b>Respirable Silica:</b> TLV=0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; MSHA/OSHA PEL=10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /(%SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2) <b>CO:</b> ACGIH TLV = 25 ppm; OSHA PEL = 50 ppm
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:	Existing abnormal conditions of the skin and/or respiratory system may be aggravated by exposure to asphalt, fumes, and vapors. Exposure to dust may also aggravate respiratory diseases.
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) HEALTH EFFECTS:	
INGESTION:	Contact when at elevated temperatures will result in thermal burns. Asphalt has a low systemic toxicity, however chewing and swallowing asphalt will result in gastrointestinal distress, possibly involving gastric masses (Bezoars) and stomach obstructions.
TREATMENT:	Do not induce vomiting! Drink large amounts of water and get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.
EYES:	Product is minimally irritating to eyes. However contact when at elevated temperatures will result in thermal burns.
TREATMENT:	Immediately flush burns with cool water. In the event of severe burn, consult physician.
SKIN:	Product is minimally irritating to skin. However contact when at elevated temperatures will result in thermal burns. Asphalt vapors may also increase sensitivity to sunlight (photo-sensitivity).
TREATMENT:	Immediately flush burns with cool water. In the event of severe burn, consult physician. Do not attempt to remove asphalt material from a burn; natural separation will occur in 48-72 hours. If early removal is necessary, soak a sterile bandage in mineral oil and place over affected area for 2-3 hours.
INHALATION:	Vapors may have an unpleasant odor, produce nausea, and be a moderate to severe irritant of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Unconsciousness and asphyxiation may occur in confined spaces.
TREATMENT:	Remove individual to fresh air. Get medical attention if difficulty breathing or irritation persists.
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) HEALTH EFFECTS:	
Asphalt is not listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined an inadequacy of evidence for carcinogenicity in humans.	
If high silica aggregates are used, they pose a risk associated with respirable crystalline silica dust. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, a lung disease, which can increase risks of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Research also shows there may be associations between excessive crystalline silica exposure and adverse health effects involving the kidney, scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) and other autoimmune disorders. Respirable crystalline silica has also been listed by the NTP as a “known human carcinogen” and by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as a suspected human carcinogen.	

## VII – PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Not required under normal working conditions. When air contaminant concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, use a NIOSH approved respirator.
VENTILATION:	Use only in well ventilated areas, such as outdoors.
SKIN PROTECTION:	Avoid skin contact by wearing impervious gloves and protective clothing.
EYE PROTECTION:	Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as a minimum protection.
HYGIENE:	Workers are recommended to wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Also recommended to launder clothing between uses. Clean skin with soap and water, or an oil-dissolving skin cleaner. Do not use solvents on skin.
OTHER CONTROL MEASURES:	Clean water and/or oil-dissolving skin cleaner should be available for emergencies. Workers are recommended to stay upwind of asphalt emissions when possible.

## VIII – STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Follow personal protection measures set forth in Section VII.

Store away from ignition sources and open flames. If personnel must enter a tank 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.

Tripping accidents have occurred because of asphalt buildup on bottoms of shoes and boots. Buildup should be removed regularly to prevent such accidents.

## IX – SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

In case of spill or release, personal protection and controls identified in Section VII of this MSDS should be used as appropriate. Avoid personal contact with heated material. Prevent spilled material from entering streams, drains, or sewers. Spills entering surface waters that cause a sheen must be reported to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, or equivalent state environmental agency.

Allow to cool to a solid state, then break up and remove.

### MATERIAL DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

## X – TRANSPORTATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

None

PLACARD REQUIRED:

None

UN HAZARD CLASS:

3 (NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards – Pub. #2003-103)

UN PACKAGING GROUP:

III (NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards – Pub. #2003-103)

LABEL REQUIRED:

If shipping temperature is greater than 464°F, DOT regulations classify the product as an “Elevated Temperature Material”, and a “HOT” label is required. Label according to OSHA Hazard Communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

## XI – OTHER INFORMATION

### Abbreviations:

CAS No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average (8-hour)
CL	Ceiling Limit
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per cubic meter
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
>	Greater than
<	Less than
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

*Information in this MSDS was obtained from sources believed to be reliable. It is believed to be current and accurate at the time provided. It is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of this product.*