

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Effective November 28, 2007



I – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	
MANUFACTURER: Fred Weber Inc.	PRODUCT NAME: EZ-Street Asphalt Cement (Cold Mix Cut-back Asphalt Mixture)
ADDRESS: 2320 Creve Coeur Mill Rd. Maryland Heights, MO 63043	DATE OF REVISION: November 28, 2007
INFORMATIONAL TELEPHONE:	314-344-0070

II – PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA			
COMPONENT NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO.	% (APPROX.)	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Asphaltic Cement	8052-42-4	72%	See Section VI
Cutback Agent (Petroleum)	68476-34-6	25%	
EZ Street Cold Asphalt	Proprietary	3%	

III – PHYSICAL DATA			
BOILING POINT:	180°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.96
VAPOR PRESSURE:	0.2 mm Hg	MELTING POINT:	126°F
VAPOR DENSITY:	>3	EVAPORATION RATE	<1
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Insoluble	% VOLATILE BY VOLUME AT 68°F:	1.2%
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Black, medium viscosity fluid with heavy petroleum odor.		

IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA			
FLASH POINT (of cement):	185°F	METHOD USED:	Tag Closed Cup
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	0.7%	UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT:	5.0%
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. Water or foam may cause frothing, which can be violent and possibly life endangering.		
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Do not heat above flash point. Avoid using water stream to prevent frothing. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drums of cement compound because product can ignite. Burning of asphalt cement may produce any combination of the following gases: CO, H <sub>2</sub> S, NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> .		

V – REACTIVITY DATA			
STABILITY:	Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	None known
INCOMPATIBILITY:	Avoid contact with strong acids, oxidizing agents and petroleum products to preserve quality.		
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   X   SKIN   X   INGESTION        EYES   X  

EXPOSURE LIMITS: **Asphalt fumes:** ACGIH TLV = 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, OSHA PEL: none at this time;  
**Cutback (fuel oil):** REL = 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA, OSHA PEL: none at this time;  
**CO (possible decomposition product):** 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.

### SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) HEALTH EFFECTS:

INGESTION:

(Not anticipated in an industrial setting) 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!** Keep person quiet and get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

EYES:

Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

TREATMENT:

Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Contact physician.

SKIN:

Product is minimally irritating to skin, but repeated or prolonged contact can cause moderate irritation, dermatitis. Asphalt vapors may also increase sensitivity to sunlight (photo-sensitivity).

TREATMENT:

Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and laundry before reuse. Contact physician if redness or itching develops and persists.

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. However, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has declared asphalt fume to be an occupational 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 combination organic vapor/P95 filter respirator or better.
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. 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. Prevent spilled material from entering streams, drains, or sewers. Spills entering surface waters that cause a sheen must be reported to the Environmental Protection Agency, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, or equivalent state environmental agency.

Residual product may be absorbed with sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and placed into the appropriate containers. Dispose of materials in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

## X – TRANSPORTATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:	Flammable Liquid
PLACARD REQUIRED:	UN 1999

## 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.*