



PACKAGE PAVEMENT

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REVISION: DECEMBER 2006

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MSDS HH

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	1
REACTIVITY	1
PPE	1

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
[OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200]

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PACKAGE PAVEMENT® - PRODUCT NAME

ALL-WEATHER BLACKTOP PATCH

BLACKTOP PLATE PATCH

HIGH PERFORMANCE BLACKTOP REPAIR

BULK COLD MIX

BULK BOND-X MODIFIED MIX

BULK PLATE PATCH MIX

ITEM CODE(s)#

102240 (40#); 102306 (60#); 102200 (80#)

102202 (80#)

102205 (60#)

111116

111115

111130

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	PEL (OSHA) mg/M ³	TLV (ACGIH) mg/M ³
Crushed Limestone	01317-65-3	5	5
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	5 (2)	
Silica sand, crystalline (1)	14808-60-7	<u>10</u> %SiO ₂ +2	0.05 (respirable)
May contain one of the following:			
Diesel Fuel/Kerosene			100 (3)
Petroleum Distillates (Naphtha)	8030-30-6	100 ppm	100 ppm

(1) Silica is a naturally occurring constituent in limestone. The silica in this product is in a liquid suspension and is not expected to be in a respirable form under normal usage conditions.

(2) In 1997 the ACGH proposed lowering the exposure limit for petroleum asphalt to 0.5 mg/M³.

(3) In 1997 the ACGH proposed an exposure limit of 100 mg/M³. This agency is also proposing to list these materials as A3 carcinogens. Category A3 carcinogens have been shown to be carcinogenic to animals at relatively high doses of exposure when tested in a manner which is not considered to be relevant to worker exposure.

Other Limits: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Recommended standard maximum permissible concentration = 0.05 mg/M³ (respirable free silica) as determined by a full-shift sample up to 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week. See NIOSH Criteria for the Recommended Standard Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica.

SECTION III: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: (1) 105-338 F (40-170 C)

Vapor Pressure: (1) 10-200 mm Hg @ 68 F (20 C)

Vapor Density: >4

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Appearance and Odor: Black semi-solid material with a hydrocarbon odor

Specific Gravity: Approximately 2.25

Melting Point: (1) 100-135 F (38-57 C)

Evaporation Rate: (1) > 0.1

(1) Properties of asphalt binder portion of the product



SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): 150 F Minimum (Pensky-Martin Closed Cup Method - ASTM D93)

Flammable Limits: LEL: 0.05 VEL: 5

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam or Carbon Dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self-contained Breathing apparatus required for enclosed areas. Avoid breathing vapors for long periods.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Do not store with strong oxidants. Storage at elevated temperatures may cause release of flammable vapors in open air or explosive vapors in confined spaces. Can cause the creation of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrocarbons.

SECTION V: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong Oxidizers like liquid oxygen, sodium or calcium hypochlorite

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products: Incomplete combustion can yield carbon monoxide, and oxides of sulfur and nitrogen and various hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

SECTION VI: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation?	Yes
	Skin?	Yes
	Ingestion?	Yes

Health Hazard Data

Carcinogenicity: No association has been established between industrial exposure to petroleum asphalt and cancer in humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reviewed the carcinogenic potential for asphalts in monograph 35. They concluded that there was insufficient evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt was carcinogenic to animals, while there was only limited evidence that steam-refined asphalts were carcinogenic to animals. Additionally there was insufficient evidence to conclude that asphalts were carcinogenic to human beings. Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in an increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with hydrocarbon solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt is not expected to produce any delayed effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists, fumes, or vapors should be reduced to a minimum.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Possible effects include headache, nasal, eye, skin and respiratory irritation, nausea; fatigue; drowsiness; pneumonitis; pulmonary edema and central nervous system depression. Aspiration is hazard if ingested.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Emergency and First Aid Procedure:

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY!

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes immediately with water for 15 minutes, occasionally lifting lower and upper eye lids.

Skin Contact: Flush with soap and water.



SECTION VII: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Remove from bodies of water. Shovel into containers for reuse or disposal in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines.

Waste Disposal Method: Recover and recycle as much as possible. Dispose of unusable material via licensed waste disposal company in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: Do not store with strong oxidizers. Store as OSHA Class 3 Combustible Material. Store away from heat and open flames.

Other Precautions: Do not use solvents or abrasive cleaners to wash exposed skin.

SECTION VIII: CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH/MSHA approved hydrocarbon vapor or supplied respiratory protection required in confined spaces.

Ventilation: Use outdoors or use Local Exhaust with a minimum face velocity of 60 fpm.

Protective Gloves: Rubber gloves to avoid skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use splash goggles and face shields when eye/face contact may occur.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Long sleeved shirts and cuffless pants to avoid skin contact.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Normal washing with soap and water after handling.

NOTE: The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein.