

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Rieth-Riley Construction Co., Inc.
 P.O. Box 477, Goshen, IN 46527-0477
 Phone (574) 875-5183; Fax (574) 875-8405; 24-Hour Emergency No. CHEMTREC 1-800-262-8200

Prepared 05/27/2015



SECTION 1	IDENTIFICATION
Product Name:	Hot-Mix Asphalt
CAS No.:	8052-42-4
Trade Name:	HMA
Synonyms:	Hot-Mix Paving Material, Asphalt Concrete, Blacktop Bitumen
Product Name:	Warm-Mix Asphalt
CAS No.	8052-42-4
Trade Name:	WMA
Synonyms:	Warm-Mix Paving Material, Asphalt Concrete, Blacktop Bitumen
Type of Products:	Mixture

SECTION 2	HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION
Classifications:	Carcinogenicity – Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 1B Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2
Pictograms:	
Signal Word:	DANGER
Hazard Statements:	May cause cancer by inhalation May cause severe skin and eye damage May cause damage to lungs through prolonged repeated exposures
Precautionary Statements:	Do not handle until this safety information contained in this SDS has been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors, dusts or mists. Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics while handling these products. Avoid prolonged contact of the material with skin. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Hot product will cause severe thermal burns. If burned by hot product, cool affected area immediately with cool water (see Section 4). Wear the proper personal protective equipment to protect against asphalt splatters, (see Section 8). Keep all asphalt materials away from high heat. Close containers after each use. Hot product may produce hydrogen sulfide gas. Dispose of products in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hot and/or Warm-Mix Asphalt is a mixture of gravel or rock, sand, and asphalt cement. It may also contain small amount of asphalt modifiers (e.g., anti stripping agents, hydrated lime), recycled asphalt pavement (RAP), fly ash, slag, fibers (synthetic or organic), color pigment or other recycled materials, (e.g. ceramics, plastics, glass, etc.). The difference between "Hot-Mix Asphalt or HMA" and "Warm-Mix Asphalt or WMA" is the temperature at which they are produced.

Component	CAS Registry No.	% by Weight (Approximately)
Petroleum asphalt (liquid component)	8052-42-4	< 19%
Mineral aggregate (crushed stone, sand, gravel)	Mixture	>90%
Ground tire rubber (GTR)	Mixture	Maximum of 10 lbs/ton of HMA)
Silica, crystalline – Quartz (Content typically greater than 1% and can be higher than 20%)	14808-60-7	Varies
Other possible forms of Crystalline silica:		
• Cristobalite	14464-46-1	Varies
• Tridymite	15468-32-3	Varies
< Less than		
> Greater than		
CAS Chemical Abstract Service		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If excessive inhalation of dust occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Get prompt medical attention if breathing remains difficult or if irritation persists.

EYES: If hot or warm product splashes into the eyes or dusts generated from the hardened product gets into the eyes, immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean potable water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Get medical attention if irritation, pain, swelling, lacrimation or photophobia persist or develop later.

SKIN: If molten product contacts the skin, quickly remove contaminated clothing and cool immediately by immersing the contacted skin in cool water for at least 15 minutes to limit tissue damage and prevent spread of liquid product. Cooling should only continue until product is hardened and cool. Iced water and cold packs may be applied to burned area only if burned area is less than 10% of the body surface (about equal to surface of one arm or one half of a leg). If burns are over more than 10% of body, apply luke warm water to alleviate pain, but heat in the asphalt must be removed as quickly as possible. Do not attempt to remove material from the burn as the molten product may adhere strongly to skin and attempted removal may cause severe distress and further tissue damage. Seek medical attention. Do not use solvents to remove product

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SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

from skin. For product dust that is not hot, rinse skin with a mild soap and water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Ingestion of hot, warm or cold material can have varying effects (see Section 10 for specific signs and symptoms). Do not induce vomiting. Only if conscious, give large amounts of water. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING AGENT: For fires involving asphalt, agents approved for Class B hazards should be used. Solid streams of water may be ineffective therefore avoid use of straight-stream water. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Water or foam may cause frothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Contact with strong oxidizing agent(s) may cause fire and/or explosions (See Section 10 of this SDS). While individual components are known to react vigorously with water to produce heat, this is not expected from the hot-mixed asphalt. When product is heated or comes in contact with ignition sources, the vapors formed may result in explosive mixtures in air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. May readily ignite when mixed with naphtha and other volatile solvents. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near containers (especially if empty).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and fully protective clothing (such as turnout gear) as necessary. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Hydrocarbons. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If hot or warm product is spilled evacuate all unnecessary personnel, keep all ignition sources at least 50 feet away. Provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Avoid personal contact with heated material. Personnel involved in cleanup should implement controls as identified in Section 8 of this SDS as appropriate.

Spilled material where dust containing crystalline silica may present an inhalation hazard to cleanup personnel therefore, do not dry sweep spilled material. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a vacuum cleaner equipped with a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter or thoroughly wet down the dust before cleaning up.

Prevent materials from entering streams, drainages, or sewers. Spills entering surface waters (or any other watercourse or sewers entering/leading to surface waters) that cause a sheen must be reported to the National Response Center 800-424-8802. None of these components in these products are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III.

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

When petroleum asphalt products are heated, potentially irritating vapors may be released. Respirable dust may be generated when hardened asphalt concrete is subjected to mechanical forces, such as in demolition work, surface treatment (sanding, grooving, chiseling, etc.), and recycling of pavement. Tripping accidents have occurred because of asphalt building on bottom of shoes and boots. Materials should be removed regularly to prevent tripping accidents. Do not stand on piles of materials; it may be unstable.

Handle as a combustible material. Do not store near ignition sources including open flames, heat, or sparks. Do not weld, heat, pressurize, cut, or drill the container. Empty container may contain hazardous material which may ignite explosively if heated sufficiently. Hydrogen sulfide gas may accumulate in tanks and bulk transport compartments. Avoid vapors when opening hatches and dome covers. Do not store near food and beverages or smoking material. Avoid incompatible materials.

Use adequate engineering controls which include ventilation and dust collection equipment to ensure that these controls are efficient in reducing airborne concentrations of dust below the Permissible Exposure Limit(s).

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA
Asphalt Fumes	None	0.5 mg/m ³ (as benzene-soluble aerosol)
Hydrogen Sulfide	20 ppm C (50 ppm, 10-min. max. peak)	1 ppm (5 ppm STEL)
Particulates not otherwise regulated	15	15
Respirable Particulates/Dust	5	5
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	10 mg/m ³ /% SiO ₂ + 2	0.025mg/m ³
Crystalline Silica (Cristobalite)	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formula for quartz	0.025 mg/m ³
Crystalline Silica (Tridymite)	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formula for quartz	None Established

C Ceiling
 mg/m³ milligrams per cubic meter of air volume.
 ppm parts per million
 ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
 STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
 TLV Threshold Limit Value
 TWA Time Weighted Average

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SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Engineering controls are normally required when handling hot/warm material.

VENTILATION: Use only in well ventilated areas. Natural ventilation generally is adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits under anticipated use conditions. If dust is generated indoors and exceeds its PEL, use local exhaust ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: It is good practice to conduct personal monitoring to determine a worker's potential exposure airborne concentrations of respirable and/or total dust, respirable crystalline silica, and asphalt vapors during handling and use of this product, including activities which generate dust from hardened asphalt concrete. If concentrations are below applicable exposure limits, respiratory protection is not required. If concentrations exceed the applicable exposure limits and while engineering controls are being implemented, use a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator equipped with the appropriate filter in accordance with an employer/company-specific Respiratory Protection Program.

Do not use air-purifying respiratory protection when considering elevated hydrogen sulfide gas concentrations. Supplied air respiratory protection may be necessary especially if hydrogen sulfide is present when entering a confined space or enclosed space.

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION: With product at ambient temperatures, safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Use a full-face shield with chemical safety goggles underneath if handling heated material. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or anticipated. There is a potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses. An eye wash station should be immediately available at the work area.

SKIN AND FOOT PROTECTION: When handling heated material, avoid direct contact with skin by using long leather or heat resistant gloves that extend up the arm and worn loosely so that they can easily be flipped if covered with hot asphalt. When product is at ambient temperatures, use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Boots with tops at least 6 inches high and laced without opening are recommended. Pants without cuffs which extend over the tops of the boots are also recommended.

PERSONAL HYGIENE: Wash dust-exposed hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use. Clean skin with soap and water. Do not use solvents or thinners (e.g. gasoline, kerosene) or harsh abrasive skin cleaners to remove material from skin. Avoid breathing dust.

OTHER CONTROL MEASURES: A fresh potable water supply for emergency first aid should be readily available. An oil-dissolving skin cleaner should be available. Workers should station themselves upwind of asphalt emissions when possible.

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SECTION 9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Appearance:	HMA or WMA often referred to as simply "Asphalt" is a combination of aggregates, filler (cement, hydrated lime or stone dust) and a bituminous binder called asphalt cement. It is a black semi-solid tar-like material with dispersed aggregate (angular dark gray to black particles ranging in size from powder to small stones).
Odor and Odor Threshold:	Mild petroleum or characteristic asphalt odor. Odor threshold – varies.
pH:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	> 400° C (> 752°F) Varies with particular composition
Flash Point:	> 232°C (> 450°F) Varies with particular composition
Flammability/Explosive Limits	Not flammable However, combustibility varies with type and amounts of solvents.
Autoignition Temperature:	Data not available
Vapor Pressure:	Negligible
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Relative Density (water = 1):	2.3 – 2.7 (@77°F)

SECTION 10	STABILITY
STABILITY: Stable under ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions.	
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Incompatible with strong acids and strong oxidizers. Some components of hot-mixed asphalt may react vigorously with water. May readily ignite when mixed with naphtha and other volatile solvents. Hydrogen sulfide from the product can react with iron in asphalt storage tank to form iron sulfide, a pyrophoric (a material which ignites spontaneously in air below 130°F) material. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, oxygen difluoride and hydrogen peroxide yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silica is also incompatible with acetylene and ammonia. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.	
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flames, sparks	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition of the material may release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and other organic and inorganic compounds (e.g. aldehydes, aromatics, etc.). Some thermal decomposition may occur during paving operating using hot-mixed asphalt. Hazardous vapors may collect in enclosed vessels or areas if not properly ventilated.	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not known to polymerize.	

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SECTION 11

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information contained in this section represents an overview of health effects caused by overexposure to one or more components in HMA.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, Ingestion

EYE CONTACT: Heated material can cause severe thermal burns. Asphalt fumes may cause eye irritation. Exposure to hydrogen sulfide at sufficient airborne concentrations (e.g. 2-5 parts per million) may cause eye irritation. Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion or corrosive action. Conjunctivitis may occur.

SKIN CONTACT: Heated materials can cause severe thermal burns. Emissions may cause mild irritation. Chronic exposure to petroleum asphalt has caused skin disorders such as dermatitis, folliculitis, or oil acne. There may be increased sensitivity to sunburn when the skin is exposed to petroleum asphalt and asphalt emission. Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of material are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin and mucous membrane.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.

INGESTION: Petroleum asphalt has a low toxicity when ingested. However, petroleum distillates may be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, with possible systemic effects (gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, diarrhea, and central nervous system depression and possible aspiration into the lungs. Aspiration of petroleum distillates may cause pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Direct contact with heated material can produce thermal burns on contacted tissues.

INHALATION: Petroleum asphalt may produce emissions including dust that irritate the nose, throat, mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of applicable exposure limits. Chronic exposures to elevated levels of asphalt emissions may result in chronic respiratory irritation and/or other lung diseases.

Airborne dust or silica is not expected during normal handling and use of this material. If hardened asphalt concrete is subjected to mechanical forces (such as in demolition or asphalt recycling work) which generate dust, exposure to respirable crystalline silica may be possible. Avoid breathing excessive dust. Repeated and prolonged or chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of allowable exposure limits can result in pneumoconiosis, a lung disease. Repeated and prolonged (chronic) exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of allowable exposure limits may cause silicosis, a progressive pneumoconiosis, and possibly lung cancer.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system diseases(s) such as bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Smoking and COPD may also exacerbate the effects of excessive exposure to this material.

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SECTION 11

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGENICITY: Petroleum Asphalt and Respirable Crystalline Silica

1. Petroleum asphalt and asphalt derivatives in this product are not listed on the NTP or OSHA lists of carcinogens. NIOSH has nominated asphalt fumes for toxicological assessment by the NTP. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded the following:
 - a. Occupational Exposures to Oxidized Bitumens and Their Emissions During Roofing: "The body of available data from cancer studies in humans points to an association between exposures to oxidized bitumens during roofing and lung cancer and tumors in the upper aerodigestive tract. In support of these findings, extracts and fume condensates of oxidized bitumens, which are used primarily in roofing applications, showed sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. Taking these data together, the Working Group evaluated occupational exposures to oxidized bitumens and their emissions during roofing as "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2A).
 - b. Occupational Exposures to Hard Bitumens and Their Emissions During Mastic Asphalt Work: Based on two positive studies among mastic asphalt workers, the Working Group concluded "that there was limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures during mastic asphalt work. This type of bitumens has not been tested in experimental animals. In consequence, occupational exposures to hard bitumens and their emission during mastic asphalt work were classified as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B).
 - c. Occupational Exposures to Straight-Run Bitumens and Their Emissions During Road Paving: On the basis of an earlier meta-analysis, the IARC multi-center study and several more recent independent studies, the Working Group concluded that there was inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures during road paving with straight-run bitumens. Also, there was inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of extracts and of fume condensates of this type of bitumens. However, studies of workers exposed to bitumen emissions during paving with straight-run bitumens showed mutagenic and genotoxic/cytogenetic effects in these workers. Similar effects were also observed in experimental systems under controlled conditions. This strong mechanistic evidence led to the classification of occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving as "possibly carcinogenic to humans", (Group 2B). Some possible trace components (e.g. benzene, < 0.1%) may be carcinogenic. (IARC, 10/19/2011).
2. Crystalline Silica: The IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or Cristobalite," there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and there is "limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of Tridymite dust and Cristobalite dust". The overall IARC evaluation is that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or Cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group I)". The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The NTP has listed respirable crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has listed respirable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2 designation, 2015). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) does not list crystalline silica on the carcinogen list.

California Proposition 65 – Crystalline silica was listed in 1996 on the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 as a "chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity."

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SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
<p>SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Symptoms of petroleum asphalt exposure include (but may not be limited to): irritation of the nose, throat, eyes and skin. Other symptoms associated with nausea and dizziness. The signs and symptoms of acute exposures to dust from hardened asphalt may include irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Symptoms of silicosis include (but may not be limited to): shortness of breath, difficulty breathing upon exertion, coughing, diminished chest expansion, reduction in lung volume, right heart enlargement or failure.</p>	

SECTION 12	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
<p>The lack of available information precludes adequate assessment of potential risks to the environment. However recent studies indicate that the very low water solubilities and high molecular masses are such that their bioavailability to aquatic organisms is expected to be limited. The bioaccumulation of any of the components of either hot or warm mix asphalt would be highly unlikely.</p>	

SECTION 13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
<p>Collect and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. This information only applies to Rieth-Riley Construction Company product as sold. The product may become contaminated during use and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal method in each situation.</p>	

SECTION 14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (USDOT)	<p>Proper Shipping Name(s): Liquid: UN 3257, Elevated temperature, liquid , n.o.s. (Asphalt), 9, III Solid: UN 3258, Elevated temperature, solid, n.o.s. (Asphalt), 9, III (Note: If the shipping temperature of a solid equals or exceeds 464°F, USDOT regulations classify the solid as an "Elevated Temperature Material" and a "Hot" label is required. 49 CFR 173.247 (h)(4) Transport in accordance with local regulations where applicable.</p>
TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDG)	<p>Proper Shipping Name(s): Liquid: UN 3257, Elevated temperature, liquid , n.o.s. (Asphalt), 9, III</p>
IATA CARGO TRANSPORT	Not permitted for transport
IATA PASSENGER TRANSPORT	Not permitted for transport
IMDG-CODE:	UN 3257, Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s. (Asphalt), 9, III. EmS No. F-A S-P.

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SECTION 15	IDENTIFICATION
CERCLA:	Section 103 and SARA Section 304 (Release to the Environment). THE CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil. Fractions of crude oil and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.
TSCA STATUS:	On TSCA Inventory
DSL STATUS:	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.
SARA 311/312 HAZARDS:	Acute Health Hazard
PENN RTK:	US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 PA Code Chap. 301-323)
COMPONENTS ASPHALT CAS-NO: 8052-42-4:	
MASS RTK:	US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-To-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000).
NJ RTK:	US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34: 5A-5).
California Prop 65:	"Warning! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
LABEL REQUIREMENTS:	<p>"Danger! Release of Toxic Hydrogen Sulfide Gas Can Be Emitted From Hot Asphalt.</p> <p>Due to Odor Masking/Fatigue of the Sense of Smell, the Odor of Hydrogen Sulfide (Rotten Eggs) Cannot Be Relied upon as a Means of Detection. Inhalation of a Few Breaths of High Concentrations (700 ppm) Could Be Fatal.</p>
DISCLAIMER:	<p>The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this Information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. The data in this SDS was prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws, standards, and regulations applicable to the safe handling and use of these products and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended Use.</p>