



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CUTBACK BITUMEN GRADES

SLOW CURING: SC-30 | SC-70 | SC-250 | SC-800 | SC-3000

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS INFORMATION:

- **Classification:** Flammable Liquids, Category 3
Skin Irritation, Category 2
Carcinogenicity, Category 2 **GHS**

INFORMATION :

- **Hazard Pictogram(s):**



- **Signal Word:** Danger
- **Hazard Statements:** Flammable Liquid and Vapor.
Causes Skin Irritation.
Suspected of Causing Cancer.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- **Prevention:**
 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces.
 - No smoking.

 - Keep container tightly closed.
 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
 - Use only non-sparking tools.
 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
- **Response:**
 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, or regular foam to extinguish.
- **Storage:** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.
- **Disposal:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.



- **Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:** Hot product may cause thermal burns.
- **Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity:** 90% of this product mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

FIRST-AID MEASURES

- **INHALATION:**

If Inhaled: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

Acute and Delayed Symptoms and Effects: May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness.
- **EYE CONTACT:**

If in Eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor.

Acute and Delayed Symptoms and Effects: May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact.
- **SKIN CONTACT :**

Get immediate medical advice/attention. Remove non-adhering contaminated clothing. Cool adherent materials and burned areas with ice and/or cold water. Do not remove adherent material or clothing. Do not use solvents to remove asphalt from the skin.

Acute and Delayed Symptoms and Effects: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Asphalt fumes can increase susceptibility to sunburn.
- **INGESTION :**

If Swallowed: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. If vomiting occurs Naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Acute and Delayed Symptoms and Effects: Hot product may cause thermal burns. Causes burns to nose, mouth, throat, and digestive tract. Signs/symptoms may include severe mouth, throat and abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, blood in the feces and/or vomitus may also be seen. If swallowed in large quantities, Asphalt can obstruct the intestine.
- **NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:** Symptoms may not appear immediately.



- **GENERAL ADVICE:** In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible). No attempt should be made to remove firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. Once the bitumen has cooled, it will do no further harm and in fact provides a sterile covering over a burnt area. As healing takes place, the bitumen plaque will detach itself, usually after a few days. If solvent treatment is used, it should be followed by washing with soap and water, then the application of a proprietary re-fattening agent or skin cleansing cream. Only medically approved solvents may be used to remove bitumen from burns, as other solvents could cause further skin damage.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION:

Flammable liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Substance is transported hot. When heated, this material may evolve toxic and flammable Hydrogen sulphide. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

- 1) **FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS:** Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.
- 2) **SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT:** This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.
- 3) **SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE:** Take precautionary measures against static discharge. This material is sensitive to static discharge.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION:

1) **SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

- **Small Fire:** Dry chemical, CO₂, or regular foam.
- **Large Fire:** Fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

2) **UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Do not spray water onto burning product as this may cause spattering and spreading of the flame.

3) **PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:** Oxides of carbon. Oxides of Sulphur. Oxides of Nitrogen. Hydrogen Sulphide.

4) **PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:** Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.



ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or **leak** area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. **ELIMINATE** all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protection.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT:

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain hot liquid by dyking and allow to cool and solidify (solvent evaporates).

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP:

Break up and recover. Scoop up into drums.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Do not swallow. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Grounding of containers/pouring equipment is necessary when transferring hot **liquid** product. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

STORAGE:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Store away from incompatible materials. See Section 10 for information on Incompatible Materials. Keep out of the reach of children. Asphalt contains trace amounts of Hydrogen sulfide which can accumulate in vapour space of tanks and containers.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY:

Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Stable under normal storage conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTION:

Contact between heated Asphalt and water can cause a violent eruption.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Strong acids. Oxidizers. Alkali metals.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Oxide of carbon. Oxide of Sulphur. Oxide of Nitrogen. Hydrogen Sulphide



EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulphur. Oxides of nitrogen. Hydrogen sulphide.



EYE/FACE PROTECTION:

Wear chemical safety goggles. If product is hot, wear full face-shield. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 for Personal Protective Equipment .

HAND PROTECTION:

Wear protective gloves. Nitrile or Viton gloves are recommended. DO NOT USE NATURAL RUBBER or PVC (polyvinyl chloride). If product is hot, thermally protective gloves are recommended. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION:

Wear protective clothing. Flame resistant clothing that meets the NFPA 2112 and CAN/CGSB 155.20 standards is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled. Clothing with full length sleeves and pants should be worn.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS:

Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices.



TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

- 1) **INHALATION:** May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, and confusion, loss of appetite and/or **loss** of consciousness.
- 2) **EYE:** May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact.
- 3) **SKIN:** Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness and swelling. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Asphalt fumes can increase susceptibility to sunburn.
- 4) **INGESTION:** Hot Product may cause thermal burns. Causes burns to nose, mouth, throat, and digestive tract. Signs/symptoms may include severe mouth, throat and abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea, blood in the feces and/or vomitus may also be **seen**. If swallowed in large quantities, Asphalt can obstruct the intestine.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE:

- 1) **TARGET ORGANS:** Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Liver. Kidneys. Nervous system.
- 2) **CARCINOGENICITY:** May cause cancer. Long-term or repeated exposures to Asphalt fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- 3) **CHRONIC EFFECTS:** Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his own particular use.