

# MSDS Document

## Product PG 64-22 Paving Grade Asphalt

### 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

**Trade Name of this Product** PG 64-22 Paving Grade Asphalt

**Synonyms:** 5510-00, 5520-00

**MSDS ID** MSDS03324

**Manufacturer**

Calumet Shreveport Lubricants & Waxes, LLC  
3333 Midway Street  
Shreveport, LA 71109

**Contact Name**

Lyndon B Johnson

**Phone Number**

(318) 636-2711

**Emergency Phone**

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

CHEMTREC International (703) 527-3887

**Revision Date** 5/28/2008

Health:	1
Fire:	1
Reactivity:	0
Specific	B

### 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH TLV	PEL	STEL
Vacuum Residues (petroleum)	64741-56-6	90% - 100%	0		
Asphalt, Unoxidized	8052-42-4	10% - Max	5 MG/M3		

### 3. Hazard Identification

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

Transported at extremely high temperature.

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

**PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY**

Skin

#### EYES

Hot asphalt can cause thermal burns. Fumes can cause irritation, redness and tearing.

#### SKIN

Hot asphalt can cause thermal burns. Frequent or prolonged contact can cause irritation and dermatitis.

#### INGESTION

Asphalt has a low order of acute toxicity.

#### INHALATION

Vapors and fumes can cause irritation to nasal and respiratory tract. Extended exposure can cause dizziness and nausea. Some asphalts contain sulfur compounds which may form Hydrogen Sulfide when heated. Hydrogen Sulfide paralyzes the respiratory system rapidly causing unconsciousness and death.

#### CHRONIC (CANCER INFORMATION)

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of extracts of steam-refined bitumens, air-refined bitumens, and pooled mixtures of steam and air refined bitumens in experimental animals. Asphalt products, properly handled as outlined in this MSDS are not expected to cause cancer in humans. Skin contact, breathing of mists, fumes or vapors should be reduced to a minimum to avoid any ill effects. Chronic health effects would not be expected as good hygiene and proper safety precautions are practiced.

Carcinogen listed by : National Toxicology Program (NO)  
OSHA (NO)  
ACGIH (NO)

IARC (YES)

#### MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Personnel with pre-existing skin disorders should avoid contact with this product.

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

### 4. First Aid Information

#### EYES

Hot material- Gently flush eyes immediately with water. Call a physician immediately.

#### SKIN

Hot material- Gently flush with cool water. Call a physician.  
Cold material- Remove asphalt with waterless hand cleaner and wash with soap and water. If irritation occurs, call a physician.

#### INGESTION

Ingestion is not likely. If large amounts are swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

#### INHALATION

Not likely to occur except in a mist. Remove patient to fresh air immediately. Call a physician. If not breathing give artificial respiration.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

#### Fire Fighting

##### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Slightly combustible. OSHA/NFPA Class IIIB Combustible Liquid. If heated above its flash point will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Mists or sprays may be flammable below oils normal flash point. Keep away from extreme heat or open flame.

##### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam, water spray (fog), dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents may all be suitable for extinguishing fires involving this type of product, depending on size or potential size of fire and circumstances related to the situation. Plan fire protection and response strategy through consultation with local fire protection authorities or appropriate specialists.

The following procedures for this type of product are based on the recommendations in the National Fire Protection Association's "Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials", 13th Edition (2001):

Use water spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to provide protection for persons attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Minimize breathing of gases, vapor, fumes or decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces or as otherwise needed.

##### DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

##### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: >620°F COC ASTM D92

AUTO IGNITION: N/A°F

FLAMMABILITY CLASS: IIIB

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### Release Measures

Extinguish any open flames and remove heat sources.

This material will float on water and will be transported by stormwater runoff. Spills to the ground should be immobilized and removed immediately. Spills to watercourses such as stormdrains, sewers, ditches, streams, ponds, etc. must be contained with dikes, dams, floating booms, pads, etc. as appropriate. Remove trapped product immediately.

Spills that enter a waterbody must be immediately reported to the USEPA's National

Response Center at (800)546-2972.  
Check with your local and state regulators regarding their reporting requirements.

Cleanup personnel should wear appropriate personnel protective equipment including impervious clothing, rubber boots, gloves, and splash goggles.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep away from flames, sparks or hot surfaces. Never use a torch to cut or weld on or near container. Empty oil containers can contain explosive vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling.

When opening outlet covers and outlet cap on storage tanks, use face shield and gloves to avoid possible injury from pressurized asphalt. Hydrogen sulfide can be generated and accumulated in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments. Stay upwind and vent storage hatches before unloading. Keep heating units and flues in storage tanks covered with at least 12 inches of asphalt. Do not overheat.

### WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or use of toilet facilities. Do not use gasoline, solvents, kerosene, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing exposed skin areas. Take a shower after work if general contact occurs. Remove oil-soaked clothing and launder before reuse. Launder or discard contaminated shoes and leather gloves.

### "EMPTY" CONTAINER WARNING

"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

For work on tanks refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

## 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

### VENTILATION

Use local exhaust to capture vapor, mists or fumes, if necessary. Provide ventilation sufficient to prevent exceeding recommended exposure limit or buildup of explosive concentrations of vapor in air. No smoking, or use of flame or other ignition sources.

### EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Use safety glasses or splash goggles when eye contact may occur. Have suitable eye wash water available.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Avoid prolonged and/or repeated skin contact. If prolonged contact cannot be avoided, wear protective impervious gloves and clothing. Acceptable materials for gloves are polyvinyl chloride; neoprene; nitrile; polyvinyl alcohol; viton.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Normally not required if adequate ventilation. If occupational exposure limits are exceeded wear NIOSH/MSHA approved apparatus.

**OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION**

If there is a likelihood of splashing, an oil resistant clothing should be worn. Never wear oil soaked clothing. Launder or dry clean before wearing. Discard oil soaked shoes. Affix warning labels on containers in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

INGREDIENT NAME VOLUME	EXPOSURE LIMITS	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY
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Vacuum Tower Bottoms 90% - 100%		
CAS NUMBER: 64741-56-6	Exposure Limits: ASPHALT FUMES	
OSHA PEL MIST: Not established		
ACGIH TLV MIST 5 MG/M3 8 HRS		
Asphalt		0% - 10%
CAS NUMBER: 8052-42-4	Exposure Limits: ASPHALT FUMES	
OSHA PEL MIST: Not established		
ACGIH TLV MIST 5 MG/M3 8 HRS		

**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

APPEARANCE: Black/brown viscous solid at normal ambient temperature  
ODOR: Characteristic asphalt  
PHYSICAL STATE: Solid  
BOILING POINT: N/A°F N/A°C  
MELTING POINT: N/A°F N/A°C  
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): N/A  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.03 Water = 1  
SOLUBILITY (H2O): negligible in water  
PERCENT VOLATILES: nil  
EVAPORATION RATE: N/A  
pH: N/A  
VISCOSITY: AASHTO TP48, 135 C pas .530

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

**Stability/Reactivity**

STABILITY: Stable. Will not react violently with water.

#### CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Sources of ignition.

#### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Strong oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc., as this presents a serious explosion hazard.

#### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other asphyxiants.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: will not occur

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Toxicological

#### ACUTE STUDIES

Product has a low order of acute and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

#### EYE EFFECTS

Product contacting the eyes may cause eye irritation.

#### SKIN EFFECTS

Prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product tends to remove skin oils, possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis; however, based on human experience and available toxicological data, this product is judged to be neither a "corrosive" nor an "irritant" by OSHA criteria.

#### ACUTE ORAL EFFECTS

Product has a low order of acute and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

#### ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS

Product has a low order of acute and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

In accordance with the current OSHA Hazard Communication Standard criteria, this product does not require a cancer hazard warning. This is because the product is formulated from base stocks which are severely hydrotreated, severely solvent extracted, and/or processed by mild hydrotreatment and extraction. Alternatively, it may consist of components not otherwise affected by IARC criteria, such as atmospheric distillates or synthetically derived materials, and as such is not characterized by current IARC classification criteria.

## 12. Ecological Information

### Ecological Info

If applied to leaves, this product may kill grasses and small plants by interfering with

transpiration and respiration. This product is not toxic to fish but may coat gill structures resulting in suffocation if spilled in shallow, running water. Product may be moderately toxic to amphibians by preventing dermal respiration. This product may cause gastrointestinal distress to birds and mammals through ingestion during pelage grooming.

This product is rapidly biodegradable. Biodegradation is possible within 90 to 120 days in aerobic environments at temperatures above 70°F (21°C).

### 13. Disposal Considerations

#### Disposal

Product, as supplied, does not meet the characteristics of a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.21-24. If mixed with other products, waste mixture must be characterized. DO NOT dispose of this product in drains or storm sewers. DO NOT dispose of this product in a landfill without prior solidification. Waste product should be recycled. Consider waste brokering.

### 14. Transportation Information

#### Transportation

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Elevated Temperature Liquid, n.o.s., 9, UN3257, III

HAZARD CLASS: 9

DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN3257

DOT SHIPPING LABEL: < HOT 3257 >

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### Compliance

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Threshold Planning Quantity: NOT APPLICABLE

SARA 304 Reportable Quantity: NOT APPLICABLE

SARA 311 Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health Effects --N

Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects --Y

Fire Hazard --N

Sudden Release of Pressure --N

Reactivity Hazard --N

EPA/TSCA Inventory: The components of this product are listed on the EPA/TSCA inventory of chemicals.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): No chemicals in this product are subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA.

SARA TITLE III - SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

No chemicals in this product exceed the De Minimus reporting level established by SARA Title III, Section 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EUROPEAN (ECC) REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is listed on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances.

**CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION**

This product is listed on the Canadian (DSL) Domestic Substances List.

WHMIS Classification: NOT CONTROLLED

**16. Other Information**

**Disclaimer**

**DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

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