

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt

**Synonyms:** RHMA

### 1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

**Use Of The Substance/Mixture** : Paving streets, parking lots, etc.

**Restrictions On Use** : No additional information available

### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

#### Company

CalPortland Company

10655 W Park Run Drive

Suite 275

Las Vegas, NV 89144

T: 626-852-6200

Website: [www.calportland.com](http://www.calportland.com)

Email: [environmental@calportland.com](mailto:environmental@calportland.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : 626-852-6200

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US Classification

Respiratory sensitization, Category 1 H334

Skin sensitization, Category 1 H317

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361

Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation H335

Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 H372

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US Labeling

##### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



##### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

##### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.  
 H350 - May cause cancer.  
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

##### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume, vapors.  
 P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
 P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.  
 P284 - Wear respiratory protection.  
 P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.  
 P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
 P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).  
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.  
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor.  
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents and/or container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations.

### 2.3 Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

If this product is used in unforeseeable chemical processes and not used as intended or reasonable, the hazards listed in Section 2.3 cannot cover all chemistries. Therefore, a Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) or other hazard assessment for additional specific end uses should be performed to ensure that hazards are fully understood, and adequate safety measures are in place. See Section 10 for relevant reactivity and stability information.

### 2.4. Other Hazards

Hot asphalt can release toxic Hydrogen Sulfide gas! Hydrogen Sulfide can accumulate in vapor space of tanks and vessels during transfer and storage of this material. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

### 2.5. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Limestone	Chalk / Limestone (A noncombustible solid characteristic of sedimentary rock. It consists primarily of calcium carbonate.) / Natural calcium carbonate / Marble / Calcium carbonate / Limestone (sedimentary rock) / Calcite / Limestone ground / Acetate, 4-methyl-2-propyl-2H-tetrahydropyran-4-yl / Ground limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	≤ 88.35	Not classified.
Quartz	Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) / Silica, crystalline, quartz / Crystalline silica, quartz / .alpha.-Quartz / Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz / Silica, .alpha.-quartz / Silicon dioxide / Silica, quartz / Silica, crystalline / Quartz (respirable fraction) / Quartz, silica	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	≤ 88.35	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Magnesium carbonates	Carbonic acid, magnesium salt / Carbonic acid, magnesium salt (1:?) / Magnesium carbonate	(CAS-No.) 7757-69-9	≤ 88.35	Not classified.
Mica	Mica dust / Mica group minerals / Silicates, mica / C.I. 77019 / C.I. Pigment White 20	(CAS-No.) 12001-26-2	≤ 88.35	STOT RE 1, H372
Asphalt	Asphalt (petroleum) / Bitumen / Bituminous asphalt / Bitumens, asphalt / Asphalt (A very complex combination of high molecular weight organic compounds containing a relatively high proportion of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>25</sub> with high carbon-to-hydrogen ratios. It also contains small amounts of various metals such as nickel, iron, or vanadium. It is obtained as the non-volatile residue from distillation of crude oil or by separation as the raffinate from a residual oil in a deasphalting or decarbonization process.)	(CAS-No.) 8052-42-4	10.53 – 17.2	Carc. 2, H351
Rubber, natural	Rubber / Natural rubber / Rubber solution / Natural rubber latex / Rubber scrap / Latex, natural rubber / Natural latex rubber / Ebonite / cis-Polyisoprene / Latex	(CAS-No.) 9006-04-6	1.19 – 1.71	Resp. Sens. 1, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Combustible Dust

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Extracts, petroleum, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent	Distillates, heavy naphthenic solvent petroleum / Mineral oil, petroleum extracts, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent / Heavy naphthalenic distillate solvent / Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphtha solvent, clay treated / Naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent extract / Extracts, petroleum, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C20-50. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4-6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.) / Extracts, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent (petroleum) / Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated heavy naphthenic	(CAS-No.) 64742-11-6	0.14 – 0.27	Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
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This mixture has a variable composition. Full text of H-phrases: see section 16.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

#### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure may produce an allergic reaction. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Inhalation may cause allergic respiratory reaction with asthma-like symptoms and difficulty breathing. Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand. Apply aqueous extinguishing media carefully to prevent frothing/steam explosion.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Use of water on product above 100 °C (212 °F) can cause product to expand with explosive force. Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

#### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not considered flammable under GHS criteria, however this material is usually shipped at an elevated temperature and may be more susceptible to catching on fire. Use appropriate precautions, avoid ignition sources.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive. Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of flammable hydrogen sulfide.

**Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

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## 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870 °C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trypidite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470 °C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trypidite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Cool molten material to limit spreading.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. When heated, material emits irritating fumes. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust, fume, vapors. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: a specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

**Storage Conditions:** Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers. When molten: water.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Paving streets, parking lots, etc.

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## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Rubber, natural (9006-04-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	0.0001 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, dermal sensitizer
Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA ACGIH	BEI	2.5 µg/l Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (background)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL C	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	(250)/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
Mica (12001-26-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing <1% Quartz-respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	1500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing <1% quartz)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	20 mppcf (<1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	20 mppcf (<1% Crystalline silica) (See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)

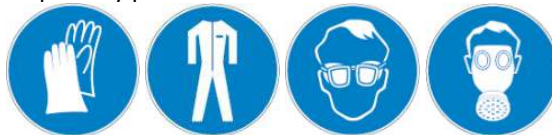
### 8.2. Exposure Controls

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



#### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

#### Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

#### Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

#### Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

#### Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

#### Thermal Hazard Protection

: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

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**Other Information** : When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Color	: Black
Odor	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: > 126.67 °C (260 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity, Kinematic	: No data available
Particle Size	: No data available
Particle Size Distribution	: No data available
Particle Shape	: No data available
Particle Aspect Ratio	: No data available
Particle Aggregation State	: No data available
Particle Agglomeration State	: No data available
Particle Specific Surface Area	: No data available
Particle Dustiness	: No data available

### 9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

### 10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

### 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions, Including those Associated with Foreseeable Emergencies

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Sparks, heat, open flame and other sources of ignition. Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

### 10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers. When molten: water.

### 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing silicon tetrafluoride. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870 °C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470 °C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Dermal, Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified.

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**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified.

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Source: ECHA)
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg (Source: ECHA)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (no deaths)
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Extracts, petroleum, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent (64742-11-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Source: EPA_HP V)
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg (Source: NLM_CIP)

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified.

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC group	2A, 2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause respiratory irritation.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Inhalation may cause allergic respiratory reaction with asthma-like symptoms and difficulty breathing. Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General** : Not classified.

Extracts, petroleum, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent (64742-11-6)	
EC50 Crustacea	1.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF Fish	No bioaccumulation expected.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 6

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## 12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

## 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information** : Avoid unintended release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

**Additional Information:** Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**Proper Shipping Name** : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S. (Hot Mix Asphalt)  
**Hazard Class** : 9  
**Identification Number** : UN3258  
**Label Codes** : 9  
**Packing Group** : III  
**ERG Number** : 171  
**Additional Information** : at or above 240 C, see 173.247(h)(4)



### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

**Proper Shipping Name** : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S. (Hot Mix Asphalt)  
**Hazard Class** : 9  
**Identification Number** : UN3258  
**Packing Group** : III  
**Label Codes** : 9  
**EmS-No. (Fire)** : F-A  
**EmS-No. (Spillage)** : S-P



### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

**Proper Shipping Name** : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S. (Hot Mix Asphalt)  
**Identification Number** : UN3258  
**Hazard Class** : 9  
**Label Codes** : 9  
**ERG Code (IATA)** : 9L



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
<b>Extracts, petroleum, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent (64742-11-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
<b>Magnesium carbonates (7757-69-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	

### 15.2. US State Regulations

Asphalt (8052-42-4)
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U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

### Limestone (1317-65-3)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

### Quartz (14808-60-7)


U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

### Extracts, petroleum, heavy naphthenic distillate solvent (64742-11-6)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

### Mica (12001-26-2)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size), a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 12/15/2025

**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)  
AU\_WES: Australia WES  
CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)  
EC\_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report  
EC\_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits  
ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports  
ECHA\_API: European Chemicals Agency API  
ECHA\_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment  
EFSA: European Food Safety Authority  
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
EPA\_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)  
EPA\_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)  
EPA\_HPVC: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)  
EPA\_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)  
EU\_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal  
EU\_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report

FOOD\_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)  
IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles  
IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database  
JAPAN\_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data  
JP\_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check  
KR\_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations  
NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme  
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)  
NLM\_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database  
NLM\_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank  
NLM\_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database  
NTP: National Toxicology Program  
NZ\_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database  
OECD\_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)  
OECD\_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)  
WHO: World Health Organization

# Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 89, No. 98 / Monday, May 20, 2024 / Rules and Regulations

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*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

SDS US (GHS HazCom)