



## **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

### **1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

TRADE NAME(S) EADA Dust Palliative  
 CAS NUMBER MIXTURE  
 MSDS NUMBER 001  
 PRODUCT CODE ND  
 SYNONYM(S) ASPHALT EMULSION  
 MANUFACTURER / SUPPLIER Road Products, Inc  
 12301 E Empire Ave  
 Spokane Valley, WA 99206

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE**

Office (509) 922-1206  
 Rick Fulwiler (406) 546-5888  
 Dave Lawless (509) 435-7350  
 Denise Lawless (509) 435-7351

For technical assistance regarding this product, contact RPI

### **2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration	Exposure Limits / Health Hazards
PETROLEUM ASPHALT	8052-42-4	50 – 80 %	Asphalt Fumes: 0.5n mg/3 8-hour TWA (ACGIH)
PETROLEUM BITUMENT	8052-42-4	50 – 80 %	Asphalt Fumes: 0.5 mg/m3 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
WATER	7732-18-5	5 – 50 %	ND
PETOLEUM DISTILLATES	PROPRIETARY	< 35 % **	ND
POLYMER MODUFUER	PROPRIETARY	0 – 25 %	ND
SURFACTANTS	MIXTURE	0 – 7 %	ND
EMULSIFIER	PROPRIETARY	0 – 4 %	ND
ADDITIVES	PROPRIETARY	0 – 3.5 %	ND

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration	Exposure Limits / Health Hazards
THICKENER	PROPRIETARY	0 – 2 %	ND
VULCANIZING AGENT	PROPRIETARY	0 – 2 %	ND
STABILIZER	PROPRIETARY	0 – 1 %	ND
ANTI-STRIP	PROPRIETARY	0 – 1 %	ND
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	< 1 %	20 ppm CEILING (OSHA) 10 ppm 8 – Hour TWA (ACGIH) 15 ppm 15 – Min STEL (ACGIH)

\* Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical with may vary from time to time

The specific identities of some of the components of this product are being withheld as trade secrets. However, all pertinent hazards are addressed in this MSDS.

Asphalt products can contain hydrogen sulfide, because it is naturally occurring in crude oil from which asphalt is derived. Hydrogen sulfide can also be present as a by-product of asphalt processing.

\*\* Material may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

### 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING!

#### HEALTH HAZARDS

MAY BE SEVERELY IRRITATING TO THE SKIN AND EYES

MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN

FUMES FROM HEATED MATERIAL MAY BE IRRITATING AND HAZAROUS

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION

ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED-CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE

POTENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD

CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER

SEE "TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION" (SECTION 11) FOR MORE INFORMATION

#### FLAMMABILITY HAZARDS

UNDEFINED (FLASH POINT > 200F)

PER OSHA GUIDELINES, 29 CFR 1910.1200 ©

#### REACTIVITY HAZARDS

STABLE

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, SKIN

SEVERELY IRRITATING. Contact may cause reddening, pain, itching, inflammation and possible tissue damage. Defting agent.

Contains a component(s) that may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals, May cause photoirritation in some individuals.

Absorption from prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause systemic toxicity.

Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

---

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, EYE**

SEVERELY IRRITATING. Exposure to vapors, fumes or mists may cause irritation. Direct contact may cause pain, tears, burns, sensitivity to light, swelling and possible corneal damage. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause irritation and conjunctivitis.

Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns, destruction of eye tissue and possible permanent injury or blindness.

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INHALATION**

Breathing of the mists, vapors or fumes may irritate the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, labored breathing, sneezing and burning sensation, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Fumes or vapors from the heated material may be irritating to the respiratory tract.

May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitations, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, and convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration or exposure.

Components have been shown to be weak cardiac sensitizers, which can result in cardiac arrhythmia and ventricular fibrillation.

May release hydrogen sulfide gas, which is highly toxic. Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since odor fatigue rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions.

See Storage and Handling (Section 7) for more information.

Contains a component(s), which may cause allergic or asthma-like reactions in certain individuals.

Overexposure to the material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

Other specific symptoms of exposure are listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INGESTION**

May cause severe irritation with intense burning of the mouth and throat followed by abdominal pain and distress, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage.

Exposure may also cause central nervous system symptoms similar to those listed under "Inhalation" (See Inhalation Section).

Overexposure to this material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

Other specific symptoms of exposure are listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

## 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### SKIN

For hot material, immerse or flush skin with large amounts of the coldest water possible. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze. Remove clothing if not sticking to skin. DO NOT try to remove solidified material from the skin as the damaged flesh can be easily torn. DO NOT try to dissolve with solvents or thinners. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

For cold material, immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform person performing operations or contaminant's hazardous properties. Discard contaminated leather goods.

### EYE

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Burns due to contact with heated material require immediate medical attention.

### INHALATION

Safely remove the victim from exposure. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND PROPER TRAINING. Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen.

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### INGESTION

Gastric lavage should be performed only by qualified medical personnel. If spontaneous vomiting occurs keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis.

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Gastric lavage may be indicated if ingested.

Anemia may require the usual supportive measures. Medical evaluation of acute overexposure should include hematological determinations until stable. In severe acute and chronic poisoning, both renal and hepatic damage may occur and should be anticipated in such cases. Respiratory and pulmonary problems may require special attention. After severe acute symptoms have been alleviated, it may be advisable to consider periodic monitoring of the patient until such time as the likelihood of other adverse effects can be discounted.

Hydrogen sulfide is primarily a respiratory toxin inhibiting the cytochrome oxidase system; it is probably more potent than HCN. The lifetime of sulfide in oxygenated blood is short and sulfmethemoglobin is rapidly detoxified by red blood cells and the liver. If nitrites have been used for detoxification, check methemoglobin levels. Follow fluid and electrolyte balance carefully since metabolic acidosis may occur from increased anaerobic metabolism. Watch for pulmonary edema and aspiration pneumonia during convalescence.

For skin contact with hot asphalt material, do not peel the solidified material from the skin, or use solvents such as gasoline, kerosene, or paint thinner to remove. Cooled asphalt may adhere so tenaciously to the skin that attempted removal may cause severe distress to the patient. Covering the affected area using commercially available preparations containing the emulsifying agent polysorbate (Tween 80), or an antibiotic cream in a polysorbate base is the most effective method to dissolve the solidified asphalt. Asphalt can also be slowly dissolved with vegetable oil, baby oil or mineral oil.

If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

## **5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS**

Combustion may produce CO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, irritating vapors and hydrogen sulfide.

### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Use water spray, Dry chemical, alcohol foam, all purpose AFFF or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

### **BASIC FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES**

Material will burn in a fire. Exercise extreme care when using water spray on asphalt tank fires. When water is mixed with hot asphalt, steam may rapidly develop resulting in violent asphalt foaming and possible tank eruptions from increased pressure.

Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.

Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

Firefighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

### **UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS**

Hydrogen Sulfide can react with the iron in an asphalt storage tank to form iron sulfide. Iron Sulfide is pyrophoric. When exposed to air, iron sulfide is capable of igniting spontaneously.

Flash Point	> 212 °F (>100 °C)
Autoignition Temperature	ND
Flammability Limits in Air, Lower, % by Volume	ND
Flammability Limits in Air, Upper, % by Volume	ND

## **6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **EMERGENCY ACTION**

Eliminate and/or shut off ignition sources and keep ignition sources out of the area. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire. Evacuate area endangered by release as required. (See Exposure Control/Personal Protection - Section 8).

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS**

If product is released to the environment, take immediate steps to stop and contain release. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the released product. Notify local authorities and the National Response Center, if required.

### **SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE**

Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate area for at least 50-100 meters (160-330 feet) to preserve public safety. For large spills, consider initial evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Keep ignition sources out of area and shut off all ignition sources. For spills on land, dike ahead of spill to contain. Scrape up spilled material for disposal. To reclaim, mix with gravel, dirt or rock. For spills on water, contain as much as possible with booms and begin recovery as soon as possible. If material sinks or becomes dispersed, consult with local, state and regional authorities for approved clean up procedures. Stop leak when safe to do so.

See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

## **7 HANDLING & STORAGE**

### **HANDLING**

Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

### **STORAGE**

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers. Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.

Hydrogen sulfide can build up in the head space of storage vessels containing any type of asphalt product. Use appropriate respiratory protection to prevent exposure. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

When entering a storage vessel that has previously contained any type of asphalt product, it is recommended that the atmosphere be monitored for the presence of hydrogen sulfide. See Composition Information (Section 2) for exposure limits.

## **8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures.

Consult NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) for more information on guidelines for engineering controls for asphalt pavers.

### **EYE PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Keep away from eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by wearing a face shield and safety glasses with side shields, or a face shield and safety goggles.

### **SKIN PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Use appropriate chemical protective gloves when handling at room temperature. Use gloves that protect against thermal burns when handling at high temperatures. At a minimum, wear long-sleeved cotton shirt buttoned at the collar and full-length cotton pants. Synthetic fibers tend to melt and adhere to the skin when heated. Do not fold back or roll up cuffs. Additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of apron, arm covers, face shield, or boots.

Strict hygiene practices are essential.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Inhalation of mists and vapors should be avoided at all times

A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge, canister, and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. The use of air purifying respirators is not recommended where hydrogen sulfide levels may exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

## 9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### ODOR AND APPEARANCE

DARK BROWN WATER-BASED LIQUID WITH MUSTY ODOR

Boiling Point	212 °F (100 °C)
Specific Gravity	0.9 – 1.1
Melting Point	ND
Percent Volatile	ND
Vapor Pressure	23.76 MMHG at 77 °F (25 °C) SAME AS WATER
Vapor Density	ND
Bulk Density	ND
Solubility in Water	DISPERSIBLE
Octanol/Water Partn	ND
Volatile Organic	ND
Pour Point	ND
pH Value	8 – 12
Freezing Point	< 32 °F (< 0 °C)
Viscosity	10 – 700 SFS AT 77 °F (25 °C)
ND Evaporation Rate	ND
Molecular Formula	ND
Molecular Weight	ND
Chemical Family	ASPHALT EMULSION
Odor Threshold	ND

## 10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

### STABILITY/INCOMPATIBILITY

Incompatible with oxidizing agents. See precautions under Handling & Storage (Section 7).

### HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Combustion may produce COx, NOx, SOx, irritating vapors and hydrogen sulfide.

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact.

### TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Acute or chronic overexposure to this material or its components may cause systemic toxicity, including adverse effects to the following: kidney, liver, skin, thymus, blood elements, lymph nodes, spleen, bone marrow, respiratory and nervous system.

Exposure to components of this material may cause the following specific symptoms, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure: anemia, pallor, fatigue, oil acne, melanosis, loss of appetite, and anxiety.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painter's syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be found in confined vapor space. WARNING - "rotten egg" odor of hydrogen sulfide is not a reliable indicator for warning of exposure since odor fatigue readily occurs. Odor sensation lost immediately at concentrations greater than 150 ppm. Avoid exposures to hydrogen sulfide gases. Hydrogen sulfide causes rapid death due to metabolic asphyxiation. Case reports suggest that toxic amounts can enter the body through a punctured eardrum, even while wearing some types of respiratory protective equipment.

## **12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

ND

## **13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **WASTE DISPOSAL**

This product as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261). Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste subject to RCRA.

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of RCRA waste material must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268 and 270. Disposal can occur only in properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations.

## **14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **BILL OF LADING - BULK (U. S. DOT)**

ND

See Bill of Lading for proper shipping description, or consult 49 CFR 172.101 for specific shipping information.

## **15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

A release of this product, as supplied, is exempt from reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) by the petroleum exclusion. Releases may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(3) and (5). Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties.

This product contains one or more components designated as hazardous substances or toxic pollutants pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act (40 CFR 116.4 Table A; 40 CFR 401.15). Any unpermitted introduction of this product into a facility stormwater or wastewater discharge may constitute a violation of the Clean Water Act. Facilities must notify the appropriate permitting agency prior to introducing this product into the aforementioned discharges.

This product contains one or more substances listed as hazardous, toxic or flammable air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

---

There may be specific regulations at the local, regional or state/provincial level that pertain to this product.



**STATE REGULATIONS**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**SARA TITLE III RATINGS**

Immediate Hazard:	X	Delayed Hazard:	X	Fire Hazard:	-	Pressure Hazard:	-
Reactivity Hazard:	-						

**NFPA RATINGS**

Health	1	Flammability	1	Reactivity	0	Special Hazards	0
--------	---	--------------	---	------------	---	-----------------	---

**HMIS RATINGS \* - Indicates chronic health hazard**

Health	2*	Flammability	1	Reactivity	0
--------	----	--------------	---	------------	---

**16 OTHER INFORMATION  
DISCLAIMER**

NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, MSDS may not be used as a commercial specification sheet of manufacturer or seller, and no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.

Current Revision Date 04/26/2011  
Completed By RPI (Road Products, Inc.)