PIONEER ASPHALT CORPORATION

PAC

HAZARD RATING		
4 - EXTREME	Fire	
3 - HIGH	Health	Reactivity
2 - MODERATE		
1 - SLIGHT	Special	
0 - INSIGNIFICANT		

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

IDENTITY: ASPHALT

TRADE NAMES: 016, 135, 144, 163, 175, 206, 212, 221, 232, 238, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 306, 312, 318, 321, 400, 410, 412, 436, 437, 439, 440, 442, 443, 444, 448, 449, 450, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 618, 624, 770, 772, 784, 785, 5500, 5507, 5508, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, MR 280, MR 38, DEAD LEVEL, FLAT, STEEP, EXTRA STEEP, WITCOLITE, WITCURB, WITGARD

MANUFACTURER:

PIONEER ASPHALT CORPORATION
802 Ash Street
Lawrenceville, IL 62439 USA

Telephone #: 1-618-943-3341

24 HR. CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 1-800-424-9300
(OUTSIDE THE U.S. AND CANADA: 1-202-483-7616)

DATE: March 20, 2000
Revision: 6

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended
Asphalt	8052-42-4	100	N.E.	*5mg/m³	*5mg/m³ (NIOSH)

* = Exposure guidelines for asphalt fumes from heating.

N.E. = Not Established
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits
TLV = Threshold Limit Value
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects:

Thermal burns may result from contact with hot material.

Fumes from hot material can be unpleasant and may cause nausea, headache, eye, and respiratory irritation.

Some asphalt contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) when heated. The rotten eggs odor of H_2S is unreliable as an indicator of concentration because it may be entirely masked by the odor of the asphalt. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to H_2S include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbance, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. H_2S concentrations of 700-1000 ppm can be extremely hazardous or fatal.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: If the hot material should splash into the eyes, flush eyes immediately with plenty of water while holding the eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: If the hot material gets on skin, quickly cool in water. Get medical attention for extensive burns. DO NOT try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it. The use of vegetable oil or mineral oil is recommended for removal of this material from the skin.

Inhalation: If there are signs or symptoms as described in this MSDS due to breathing this material, move the person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration and get medical attention.

Ingestion: Since this material is not expected to be an ingestion problem, no first aid procedures are required.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (C.O.C.):	550°F (287°C) Minimum
Dust Explosivity Limits:	Not Applicable
Extinguishing Media:	Carbon dioxide (CO_2), dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog).
Fire Fighting Procedures:	Minimize breathing vapors, gases or fumes of decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces.
Unusual Fire Hazards:	When heated above flash point, material will release flammable vapors which can burn or be explosive in confined spaces if ignited. Do not mix with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Eliminate sources of ignition. Recover free product. Add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Let cool and solidify. Scrape up into suitable containers.

Keep product out of sewers and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers or waterways. Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Health Studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin. Adhere to good hygienic practices. Avoid open flames.

Store in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Toxic quantities of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) may be present in storage tanks and bulk transport vessels which contain or have contained this material. Persons opening or entering these compartments should exercise caution.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: Use supplied-air respirator in confined areas or when vapors exceed TLV limits.

Ventilation:	**Local Exhaust:**	In enclosed areas.Special: None
	Mechanical:	In enclosed areas.Other: None
Eye Protection:		Safety glasses or face shield for liquid and/or hot material.
Protective Gloves:		Insulated for hot material.
Other Protective Clothing Equipment:		Long sleeves and impervious clothing to protect against splashed hot material.
Work/Hygienic Practices:		See Section 7.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor:	Black solid, cold. Asphalt odor.		
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) @ 20°C:	< 0.1		
Boiling Point °F IBP Approx.:	900	**Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1) @ 77°F:**	< 0.01
Melting Point °F (R & B):	100-400	**Vapor Density (Air = 1):**	> 5
Solubility in water:	Negligible	**Flash Point (C.O.C.):**	550°F Min.
Specific Gravity (H_2O =1):	1.01-1.05		

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Do not overheat product. Auto-ignition may occur if heated beyond 600°F.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	May react with strong oxidizing materials.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	Combustion: carbon dioxide (CO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO_x), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), smoke, fumes.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The cool solid material is not expected to cause eye and skin irritation, nor is it expected to have acute systemic toxicity by ingestion.

See additional health data for hot material health effect.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monograph? See Section 16 OSHA Regulated? No

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EPA Hazard Classification Code:

Acute Hazard: ___ Chronic Hazard: ___ Fire Hazard: ___ Pressure Hazard: ___

Reactive Hazard: ___ Not Applicable: _X_

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49 CFR, or appropriate regulations, for additional description requirements.

Solid: Non Hazardous, Non Regulated

Hot Liquid:

DOT Shipping Name:	Asphalt
DOT Label Information:	Elevated temperature material, liquid, n.o.s. (asphalt)
DOT Hazard Class:	9 (Miscellaneous)
DOT ID Number:	NA 9259
DOT Packing Group:	III

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III - EPA Regulation 40 CFR 302 (CERCLA Section 102); CFR 355 (SARA Section 301-304); CFR 372 (SARA Section 311-313) - NOT APPLICABLE.

EPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION CODE: Acute Hazard/Chronic Hazard/Fire Hazard/Pressure Hazard/Reactive Hazard - NOT APPLICABLE.

TOSCA, CANADIAN DSL: All components of this product are on the TOSCA and DSL inventories.

EINICS #: 265-196-4

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA:

No association has been established between industrial exposure to petroleum asphalt and cancer in humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has recently reviewed the carcinogenic potential of asphalts. They concluded that there was insufficient evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt was carcinogenic to animals, while there was only limited evidence that steam-refined asphalts were carcinogenic to animals. Additionally, there was insufficient evidence to conclude that asphalts were carcinogenic to human beings. Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in any increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with hydrocarbon solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt product is not expected to produce any serious effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists, fumes, or vapors should be reduced to a minimum. We strongly recommend that the precautions outlined in this MSDS be followed when handling this material.

Revision Statement:

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been revised to include additional product trade names.
Supersedes: January 9, 1998

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The information has been completed to the best of our knowledge and is believed to be accurate and reliable as from the date indicated. However, no warranty is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of such.