



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HMIS

H = 1

F = 1

R = 0

PPE = See Section 8

VOC: 10 grams per liter or less

Section I

Manufacturer: Siplast, an Icopal Group Company
 (800) 643-1591 or (800) 922-8800

Address: 1000 E. Rochelle Blvd., Irving, TX 75062-3940

Emergency Phone No.: CHEMTREC, (800) 424-9300 (U.S.), (703) 527-3887 (outside of U.S.)

Product Class: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Emulsion Primer

Trade Name: PA-1130 Asphalt Primer

Section II - Ingredients

Ingredient	NIOSH REL		Percent	ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL	
	TWA	Ceiling (15 min)		TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
Asphalt Cement CAS #8052-42-4	None estab.	5 mg/m ³	55-60%	.5 mg/m ³	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
Water CAS #7732-18-5	None estab.	None estab.	40-50%	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
Emulsifier Mixture	No data	No data	3-4%	2 mg/m ³	No Data	2 mg/m ³	No data

Section III - Physical Data

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance & Odor: Brown-black liquid with a mild tar odor.

Odor Threshold: N/A

Boiling Point: 212°F

Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1) <1

Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1

% Volatile by Volume: 45%

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 15.6°C): 1.0 - 1.1

Solubility in H₂O: Slightly soluble

Vapor Pressure: <1 mm Hg at 70°F (158°C)

pH: 10.5 - 12.5

Formula Weight: Est. 250 lb/lb-mole

Viscosity: Brookfield viscosity spdl#2 @ 10 rpms @ 77°F 100-600 cPs

Density: 8.33 - 9.16 lb/gal

Shipping Temperature: 40°F - 140°F

Flash Point Method: COC

LEL %: N/A UEL %: N/A

Flammability Classification: Class IIIB

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical and carbon dioxide.

Unusual Hazards: This product may ignite when sufficient heat is applied. Check for combustible vapors prior to and during welding or torch cutting on vessels or tanks. It has been found that in hot storage tanks low flash substances may accumulate in the vapor space. The flammability characteristics will not be detected by any flash point method. Keep ignition sources away from tank vents and accumulation of pyrophoric iron sulfide.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Use of foam or water may cause frothing. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Use a water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas where heavy smoke may occur.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Data

Shipping Name: Asphalt Emulsion (contains oil)

Flash Point: >400°F (204°C)

Autoignition Temperature: >700°F (>370°C)

Section V - Health Hazard Data

Target Organs: Mucous membranes, skin, and digestive tract.

Effects of Overexposure:

SKIN: Irritating, hot asphalt will cause severe burns. May lead to photosensitization and drying of the skin.

EYES: Irritating, a significant thermal hazard under normal usage due to the high temperatures required for application.

INHALATION: Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May produce symptoms of intoxication, such as headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination.

INGESTION: Irritating to mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. May cause thermal burns as well as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

CARCINOGENICITY: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list product as a carcinogen.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

SKIN: If molten asphalt strikes the exposed skin, cool the skin immediately by quenching with cold water. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Do not use harsh solvents to remove asphalt from skin. Lotion or hand cream may aid in the removal of asphalt. Cover with a sterile dressing. Seek medical attention if needed.

EYES: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If burning persists, seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Seek medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting and seek medical help.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic or community medical support.

Special Precautions/Procedures: The petroleum hydrocarbons in this product are a complex mixture of paraffinic, naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons. As with other petroleum products, the aromatic compounds are present in varying concentrations and structures. Some of these compounds may be those that have been shown to result in tumor formation in animals under laboratory conditions.

The concentrations of aromatic compounds in this product require that the precautions outlined in this MSDS be followed to minimize personnel exposure.

Toxicity Data:

Eye Effects: Vapors may cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary.

Skin Effects: Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure; may cause secondary burns on long exposure:

Acute Inhalation Effects: Human, inhalation, TC_{LO}: No data

Acute Oral Effects: Rat, oral, LD₅₀: 5 to 15 g/kg

Chronic Effects: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, photosensitization, and melanosis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt left on the skin for long periods of time may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on humans skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone.

Carcinogenicity: Not a human carcinogen.

Mutagenicity: No data.

Teratogenicity: No data.

Provide adequate ventilation to keep vapors below allowable exposure levels. Use PPE appropriate for the task.

Section VI - Reactivity Data

Stability: This product is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Do not overheat product. Do not freeze.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents, Cationic emulsions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposition of this product due to fire can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

Section VII - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken: Stop spill at source. Confine spill by diking or impoundment. Remove sources of heat or ignition. Clean up spill, but do not flush to sewer or surface water. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Small Spills: Stop spill at source if possible. Isolate and confine by diking, or similar method. Remove discharged material.

Large Spills:

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Allow material to cool. Mix with sand to stabilize.

Regulatory Requirements: Notify local health and pollution control agencies as appropriate. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120). This material should not be a hazardous waste as defined in RCRA. For disposal follow all federal, state, and local regulations regarding solid waste.

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Disposal Regulation Requirements: Follow appropriate testing procedures to determine if the waste should be classified as a Hazardous Waste. Follow Federal, state and local regulations for disposal of waste.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Recommend using a non-hazardous solvent to remove the product. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of the waste material, regardless of its waste classification.

Section VIII - Special Protection Information

Engineering Controls: Not applicable.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use.

Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen.

For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes: procedures for selecting respirators; medical evaluations; fit testing; use in routine and emergency situations; cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and maintaining respirators; adequate air quality, quantity and flow; training in respiratory hazards; training in use of respirators; evaluation of effectiveness of respiratory program.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets as needed to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Goggles and face shields should be used in areas where splashing may occur. Wear protective eyeglasses or safety goggles per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, and smoking.

Section IX - Special Precautions

Handling Precautions: This product is a mixture of water and asphalt. Heating this mixture above 190°F can cause the water portion to boil. This may result in frothing of the mixture causing hot asphalt to overflow the container.

Storage Requirements: Ground and bond all transfer and storage equipment. Ventilation is required only in enclosed areas where the emulsion is subjected to severe conditions of heat or agitation.

Regulation Requirements: None known.

Section X - Other

EPA Regulations:

RCRA

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: N/A
RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Waste material should not be hazardous due to its characteristics. However, should pH exceed 12.5, waste material will be hazardous and will have a Waste Code Number of D002.

CERCLA

CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4): Not a listed hazardous substance.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): This material is not a hazardous substance and does not have a reportable quantity. However, if spilled into waters of the U.S., it may be reportable under the Clean Water Act.

SARA

SARA 311/312 Codes (40 CFR 370 / 29 CFR 1910.1200):

Fire	Yes
Pressure	No
Reactivity	No
Immediate (acute)	Yes
Delayed (chronic)	Yes

SARA 313 Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372): Not listed.
SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed.

TSCA

TSCA (40 CFR 710): Listed in the TSCA inventory.

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): Emulsifier is listed.

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1926.55): Emulsifier is listed.

State Regulations: Review applicable state regulations to determine regulatory status of product.

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Siplast's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Siplast does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and should not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof. User should satisfy himself that he has all current data relevant to his particular use.