

Ergon Asphalt & Emulsions, Inc.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME(S) **PMCRS-2H**
CAS NUMBER **MIXTURE**
MSDS NUMBER **ESI029**
PRODUCT CODE **ND**
SYNONYM(S) **CATIONIC SOLVENT FREE ASPHALT
EMULSION**
MANUFACTURER / **Ergon Asphalt & Emulsions, Inc.**
SUPPLIER **P.O. Box 1639
Jackson, MS 39215**

TELEPHONE NUMBERS - 24 HOUR ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY
ASSISTANCE
Call Chemtrec: **1-800-424-9300**

TELEPHONE NUMBERS - GENERAL ASSISTANCE

Product Information
Call Manufacturer: **1-800-222-7122**

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration*	Exposure Limits / Health Hazards
PETROLEUM ASPHALT	8052-42-4	50 - 80 %	Asphalt Fumes: 0.5 mg/m3 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
PETROLEUM BITUMEN	8052-42-4	50 - 80 %	Asphalt Fumes: 0.5 mg/m3 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
WATER	7732-18-5	5 - 50 %	ND
POLYMER MODIFIER	PROPRIETARY	0 - 25 %	ND
SURFACTANT	PROPRIETARY	0 - 7 %	ND
EMULSIFIER	PROPRIETARY	0 - 4 %	ND
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0 - 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 which 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.

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 HAZARDOUS
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY TRACT REACTION
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED-CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER
SEE "TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION" (SECTION 11) FOR MORE INFORMATION

FLAMMABILITY HAZARDS

UNDEFINED (FLASH POINT > 200° F)
PER OSHA GUIDELINES, 29 CFR 1910.1200(c)

REACTIVITY HAZARDS

STABLE

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, SKIN

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

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

No significant effects are expected to occur following short term exposure. Repeated or prolonged contact with large amounts of this material may result in absorption through the skin to produce toxic effects.

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, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

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

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 & Handling (Section 7) for more information.

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).

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.

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 operation of 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 to fresh air. 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.

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.

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.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

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

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 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 (> 100.0 °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 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

Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

Do not heat to temperatures above the boiling point of water (approximately 212 F or 100 C).

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 still 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 .

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.

Use good personal hygiene.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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 (100.0 °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	2 - 6.5
Freezing Point	< 32 °F (< 0.0 °C)
Viscosity	10 - 700 SFS AT 77 °F (25 °C)
Evaporation Rate	ND
Molecular Formula	ND
Molecular Weight	ND
Chemical Family	CATIONIC 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, reactive hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulfide and irritating vapors.

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: liver, kidney, skin, respiratory and nervous systems.

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

CARCINOGENICITY

This material contains petroleum asphalt. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt is carcinogenic to experimental animals, and there is only limited evidence that undiluted steam-refined and cracking-residue asphalts are carcinogenic to animals. Additionally, IARC has concluded that there is inadequate evidence that asphalts alone are carcinogenic to humans.

In solution, solvent extracts of asphalts can produce skin cancer in animals following prolonged and

repeated contact. IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of asphalt extracts in experimental animals. Therefore, asphalts that are diluted, dissolved, or liquefied in hydrocarbon solvents, may also be implicated as potentially carcinogenic. While brief or intermittent skin contact with this type of product is not expected to cause harm, those workers who do not practice good personal hygiene and who are exposed repeatedly via skin contact may be at risk. It is important that all precautionary measures outlined in this MSDS be followed.

Asphalt fumes from heated material may cause eye, respiratory tract and skin irritation, as well as nausea and headaches. These fumes may cause dermatitis and acne-like lesions as well as mild keratoses on prolonged and repeated exposure. Condensed asphalt fumes, which have been generated under laboratory conditions and which are chemically different from those found during typical asphalt operations, have been reported to cause bacterial mutations as well as cause skin tumors in animals following repeated, lifetime skin contact without washing. However, inhalation of asphalt fumes by laboratory animals, during controlled studies, did not produce lung cancer. Additionally, human studies to date have not established a link between asphalt fume exposure and lung cancer.

This material may contain trace amounts of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as naturally occurring constituents of crude oils from which asphalt is derived. Repeated or prolonged exposure to some PAHs has been associated with effects to the liver, kidneys, immune system and skin with warty growths, skin burns, pigmentation of the bare skin and cornification of the surface layers. They have also been associated with anemia, photosensitivity, leukoplakia (white patches on the tongue, cheek or gums), edema of the eyelids, conjunctival hyperemia, lacrimation, photophobia, headache, loss of appetite, vital powers and strength, cough, bronchitis and nausea. Some PAHs have been shown to be carcinogenic after prolonged or repeated skin contact in laboratory animals.

TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY, OTHER REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS

This product may contain a component which may cause adverse reproductive and/or development effects.

Pregnant women may be at an increased risk from exposure.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages may enhance toxic effects.

SENSITIZATION TO MATERIAL

The possibility of allergic sensitization should be considered.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pre-existing medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the liver, kidney, skin, respiratory, and nervous systems.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ND

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

This product, as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, may be 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 either 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
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HMIS RATINGS * - Indicates chronic health hazard

Health	2*	Flammability	1	Reactivity	0
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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 01/19/2007

Replaces Sheet Dated