

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Company and Product Identification

Synonyms: NTEA, AENT

Product Use: Paving and other construction applications.

Company: Tri-State Asphalt, LLC 1362 Bungalow Road Morris, IL 60450 Phone: (815) 942-0080 Fax: (815) 942-5221 www.tsasphalt.com

Emergency Response:

800-424-9300 CHEMTREC®

Hot liquid may cause thermal burns

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Signal Word:	WARNING!
Pictograms:	
Hazard Statements:	H315: Causes skin irritation H320: Causes eye irritation H332: Harmful if inhaled H335: May cause respiratory irritation H351: Suspected of causing cancer H402: Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary Statements:	P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Physical Hazards:	Hot liquid may cause thermal burns

HMIS Classification:

Asphalt Emulsion (Anionic)		
HEALTH	2	
FLAMMABILITY	1	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0	
PERSONAL PROTECTION	Not Specified *	

* Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements depend on the product temperature and the conditions under which the product is used.

NFPA Classification:	HEALTH	2
	FLAMMABILITY	1
	REACTIVITY	0
	SPECIAL HAZARD	None



Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component Name	CAS Number	Concentration, % BW
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	50 - 70
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 45
Emulsifier	Proprietary	< 5
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	< 0.5
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	< 0.5
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	< 0.01

Petroleum asphalt is produced from the distillation of crude oil, which contains a number of naturally occuring components which vary depending on the source of crude and method of processing. These may include minor amounts of sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen compounds as well as trace amounts of heavy metals such as nickel, vanadium and lead. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (3-7 ring) may be present at trace levels.

Asphalt products can contain hydrogen sulfide, which is a naturally occuring component of crude oil from which asphalt is derived and can also be produced as a by-product of processing and modification.

The specific identities of of some components and their exact concentrations are considered proprietary and are being withheld as trade secrets.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation:	At elevated temperatures may cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Although this product is not known to cause respiratory problems, if breathing is difficult, safely remove victim to fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Wash skin with soap and water. Wear protective gloves to minimize skin contamination. In cases of burns, DO NOT try to remove solidified material from the skin. DO NOT try to dissolve with solvents or thinners.
Eye Contact:	For contact with product, hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Burns due to contact with heated material require immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center
immediately.Note to Physician:Where skin burns occur, the area should be immediately immersed or irrigated
with cold water until the area is thoroughly cooled. Do not attempt to remove any
solidified asphalt from the skin by peeling or using solvents, as it provides an
airtight sterile covering over the burn. The asphalt will eventually detach itself
naturally as healing occurs. If the asphalt must be removed before natural
separation occurs, only medically approved solvents and warm medical liquid
paraffin should be used. Asphalt contracts as it cools, and so care should be
taken to avoid the developement of a tourniquet effect in cases of large coverage.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Preferably use dry chemical, dry noncombustible material like sand or earth, or fire fighting foam. Water spray may be used if precautions are followed.

Special Precautions: Asphalt emulsions are water-based and will not normally ignite, although residues after evaporation of water may burn if heated. Residue is liquid at temperatures required for it to burn, and water contact can cause violent eruption and foaming due to steam. Do not use straight streams. Prevent runoff from fire control from entering sewers or waterways.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Measures:	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 by absorbing spill with inert material.
Large Spills:	Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Allow material to cool. Mix with inert absorbent material to stabilize. For disposal follow all federal, state and local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for SafeThis product will boil when heated to a temperature at or near 100°C. Take careHandling:with hot product and use personal protective equipment to avoid burns. Avoid
contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation; vapors
containing hydrogen sulfide may accumulate during storage or transport, and
potentially irritating emissions (fumes, mists, vapors) may be released when
asphalt products are heated.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Protect product from freezing. Hot product should be stored at a temperature less than 93°C (200°F) and kept away from all ignition sources and open flames. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers. Do not mix with anionic or alkali emulsions or products, as this may cause product to break and separate.

Hydrogen sulfide or other vapors may accumulate in the vapor space of bulk storage tanks and transport vehicles. Care should be taken to limit exposure when opening these containers.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component Name	CAS Number	ACGIH Limits	OSHA Z2 Limits
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	TWA: 0.5 mg/m3 (aerosol)	
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	STEL: 5 ppm, 15 min TWA: 1 ppm, 8 hours	CEIL: 50 ppm, 10 min TWA: 20 ppm, 8 hours
Engineering Controls:	Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation when using at elevated temperatures or during activities that generate vapors or mists, to maintain levels below exposure limits. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower is located near the work area.		
Eye Protection:	Wear safety glasses, goggles or a face shield.		
Skin Protection:	Wear gloves when handling product. When working with hot product, wear at a minimum insulated gloves and clothing that keeps skin covered, such as long sleeves and closed shoes. Use additional PPE such as aprons, hard hats and face shields when appropriate, such as when working with large volumes of product or product under pressure.		
Respiratory Protection:	When there is p	otential for airborne exposures in	excess of applicable limits, wear

NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance:	Brown to black
Odor:	Mild Petroleum
Odor Threshhold:	No Data Available
Melting / Freezing Point:	0°C
Boiling Point:	100°C
Solubility in Water:	Dispersable
pH:	9 - 13
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	> 6
Relative Density:	0.95 - 1.15
Viscosity (Dynamic):	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure:	No Data Available
Vapor Density:	No Data Available
Evaporate Rate:	No Data Available
Evaporate Rate: Flammability (solid, gas):	No Data Available Not Applicable

> 230°C No Data Available No Data Available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	This material is non-reactive under normal conditions.	
Chemical Stability:	This material is stable under normal conditions.	
Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.	
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures under normal conditions. Combustion products of residue may include hazardous oxides of sulfur and carbon monoxide.	
Incompatable Materials:	Strong oxidizers.	
Conditions to Avoid:	Excessive heat, sources of ignition and open flame, contact with anionic or alkali products which may neutralize emulsifier and cause product breakage.	

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Component Name	CAS Number	Toxicity Type	Acute Toxicity
Petroleum Asphalt	8052-42-4	Oral LD50	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)
		Dermal LD50	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
		Inhalation LC50	> 94.4 mg/m3 (Rat) 4 h

Inhalation:	Fumes from hot product may be irritating to the respiratory tract. Fumes may contain hydrogen sulfide (H2S), which causes respiratory irritation and hypoxia. At low concentrations, H2S carries an odor of rotten eggs. At higher concentrations and after extended exposure, H2S causes olfactory fatigue or paralysis, reducing or eliminating the ability for it to be detected reliably by smell. For this reason, odor should not be used as an indicator or measure of hydrogen sulfide exposure.
Skin Contact:	Heated product can cause burns to skin. Cold product or vapors may cause skin irritation or trigger an allergic reaction.
Eye Contact:	Heated product can cause burns to eyes. Cold product or vapors may cause eye irritation or can cause light sensitivity.
Ingestion:	Heated product can cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. Ingestion of small amounts of cold product are not known to be harmful, but large quantities can cause intestinal blockage, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Carcinogenicity:Petroleum asphalt for paving use has been classified by the International Agency
for Research on Cancer (IARC) as category 2B, or 'possibly carcinogenic to
humans'.
Petroleum asphalt has been classified by CA Prop 65 as a chemical known to the
State of California to cause cancer.
This product may also contain trace amounts of benzene, which are classified by
NTP and OSHA as a chemical known to cause cancer.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Product is harmful to aquatic organisms.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product is expected to be persistent and not readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation Potential:	Product is not expected to bioaccumulate in the food chain.
Mobility in Soil:	Product as formulated may penetrate a short distance in soil before emulsifier is neutralized, separating product into water and residue. Product residue is not likely to migrate through the soil due to low water solubility.

Section 13 - Disposal Information

Waste Handling:Use Personal Protective Equipment as recommended in Section 8 of this
document to minimize exposure.

Product Disposal: Recycle or reclaim product when possible. Although it is the opinion of the manufacturer that this product as supplied does not qualify as hazardous waste according to 40 CFR 262.11, it is the responsibility of the user under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to determine if material is hazardous waste at the time of disposal. Dispose of waste and product containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Not Regulated
UN / Identification Number:	Not Applicable
Transport Hazard Class(es):	Not Applicable
Packing Group:	Not Applicable

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Not Regulated
UN / Identification Number:	Not Applicable
Transport Hazard Class(es):	Not Applicable
Packing Group:	Not Applicable

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

United States Inventory: (TSCA 8b)	This product and/or its components are listed on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory.
Canada Inventory: (DSL/NDSL)	This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.
RCRA:	Although it is the opinion of the manufacturer that this product as supplied does not qualify as hazardous waste according to 40 CFR 262.11, it is the responsibility of the user under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to determine if material is hazardous waste at the time of disposal. Dispose of waste and product containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA 302:

Component Name	CAS Number	Concentration, % BW	TPQ, Ib
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	< 1	500

SARA 304:

Component Name	CAS Number	Concentration, % BW	RQ, Ib	
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	< 1	100	

SARA 311/312: Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313:

Component Name	CAS Number	Concentration, % BW
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	< 1

Section 16 - Other Information

Date of Last Revision:	November 18, 2019	Last Revised By:	Randall Miller
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