

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 89, No. 98 / Monday, May 20, 2024 / Rules and Regulations and the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200
Date of Issue: 10/29/2025

Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: ASPHALT BINDER

CAS-No.: 8052-42-4

Synonyms: ASPHALT FLUX* ALL ASPHALT CEMENT BINDERS * ALL POLYMER MODIFIED ASPHALT CEMENT BINDERS *
BITUMINOUS BASE* Pen graded asphalt* VTB* Saturant

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Hot mix asphalt production.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Asphalt & Fuel Supply, LLC

222 N. Detroit Ave.

Suite 700

Tulsa, OK 74103

Phone #: 918-488-1339

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (24/7)

1.5. Definitions

Released for Shipment: chemicals that have been packaged and are awaiting distribution

Bulk Shipment: any hazardous chemical transported where the transportation vehicle is the immediate container, such as a tanker truck or rail car.

Immediate Outer Package: the first layer of packaging around the shipped container

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Carc. 2 H351

STOT SE 3 H336

STOT RE 2 H373

Aquatic Acute 3 H402

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements: see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):



GHS07



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US): Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US): H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P203 – Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P302+P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P316 - If exposed or concerned: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P332+P316 - If skin irritation occurs: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

Hydrogen Sulfide Hazard: Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a fatal, and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. H₂S can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers. Heating this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant.

Thermal Hazard: When heated above application temperature (typically 135-350°F / 57-177°C), this product can cause severe thermal burns on contact.

Fume Hazard: Asphalt fumes generated during heating operations may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Adequate ventilation is essential.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%
Asphalt	Asphalt (petroleum) / Bitumens / Bitumen / Bituminous asphalt / Bitumens, asphalt / Hydrocarbon resin / Asphalt (A very complex combination of high molecular weight organic compounds containing a relatively high proportion of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C25 with high carbon-to-hydrogen ratios. It also contains small amounts of various metals such as nickel, iron, or vanadium. It is obtained as the non-volatile residue from distillation of crude oil or by separation as the raffinate from a residual oil in a deasphalting or decarbonization process.)	(CAS-No.) 8052-42-4	80-100%
Oil Distillates	Proprietary	Proprietary	10-30%
Polymer Modifier	Proprietary	Proprietary	7-13%
Additive	Proprietary	Proprietary	1-5%

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Vulcanizing Agent	Proprietary	Proprietary	1-5%
Hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) / Hydrogen sulphide / Sulfur hydride / Dihydrogen sulphide	(CAS-No.) 7783-06-4	0.1-1%
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic / PAHs / PAH / HAP / Hydrocarbons, aromatic, polycyclic / Poly(2+)cyclic aromatics hydrocarbons / Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons / Aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons / Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons	(CAS-No.) 130498-29-2	0.1-1%

Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical ranges which may vary from time to time. This Safety Data Sheet is intended to communicate potential health hazards and potential physical hazards associated with the product(s) covered by this sheet, and is not intended to communicate product specification information. For product specification information, contact your Asphalt & Fuel Supply representative.

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200(i)].

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water/wrap in wet bandages. Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs (liver, thymus, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs (liver, thymus, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

FOR THERMAL BURNS FROM HOT ASPHALT: Immediate and prolonged cooling (minimum 20 minutes) is critical. DO NOT attempt to remove solidified asphalt from skin – removal requires medical assistance. Seek immediate emergency medical treatment for thermal burns.

FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE EXPOSURE: If H₂S exposure is suspected, remove victim to fresh air immediately. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration. Seek immediate emergency medical treatment.

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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force. Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Spills should be cleaned up immediately and placed in approved containers. For small molten spills, allow product to cool and remove as a solid. Use cautious judgement when cleaning up large molten spills. Wear personal protective equipment as appropriate, shut off source of leak if safe to do so, dike and contain molten material, and collect in approved containers for disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, explosive, and toxic gas under certain conditions, and may be fatal. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers; use caution when opening sealed containers, especially after storage or transportation. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

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Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas.

Released for Shipment: If this product has been released for shipment and new significant hazard information becomes available, suppliers may choose not to relabel containers already packed. However, updated labels must be provided with each individual container in subsequent shipments per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(11).

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

Released for Shipment: If this product has been released for shipment and is awaiting future distribution, and new significant hazard information becomes available, AFS has the option not to relabel containers already released. However, updated labels should be provided with each individual container in future shipments.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area with adequate ventilation.

Storage Atmosphere: Vent storage tanks appropriately to prevent hydrogen sulfide accumulation. Monitor confined spaces before entry.

Incompatible Materials: When molten: water (violent reaction possible). Strong oxidizers. Strong acids.

Bulk Shipment Labeling: When DOT labels are present on bulk shipments, OSHA pictograms for the same hazard are not required on the container per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5).

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Hot mix asphalt production.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	2.5 µg/l Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (background) Parameter: 3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonquantitative)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	20 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes once, only if no other measurable exposure occurs)
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (130498-29-2)		
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	2.5 µg/l Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (background) Parameter: 3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonquantitative)

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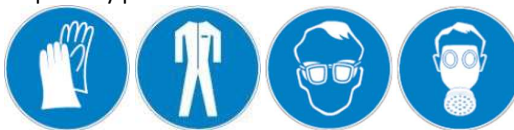
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8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

Personal Protective Equipment:



Materials for Protective Clothing:

Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection:

Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection:

Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection:

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information:

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid (when heated); Semi-solid to solid at ambient temperature
Color:	depending on grade Black or dark brown
Odor:	Asphalt, petroleum odor
Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available (insoluble in water)
Melting Point / Freezing Point:	131-347°F (55-175°C) [grade dependent]
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	572-1251°F (300-677°C)
Flash Point:	> 450 °F (> 232 °C) Cleveland Open Cup
Evaporation Rate:	<0.1 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits:	No data available
Vapor Pressure:	<1 mm Hg @ 20°C; 2.1 mm Hg @ 200°C
Vapor Density:	>1 (Heavier than air)
Relative Density:	0.9 – 1.5 (typically 1.0 – 1.1)
Solubility(ies):	Water: Negligible/Insoluble; Carbon disulfide: Soluble
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Log Pow: >6 (indicating low bioaccumulation potential in aqueous systems)
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	> 900 °F (> 482 °C)
Decomposition Temperature:	>200°C
Viscosity:	50-3,000 Poise @ 60°C (140°F)
Kinematic Viscosity:	50 – 3000 P @ 140°F (60°C)
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	No data available
Relative Density	0.9 – 1.5

9.2. Other Information:

Molecular Weight Range: 1,000 -2,600

Asphaltenes: 1,000-2,600 MW

Resins: 370-500 MW

Oils: 290-630 MW

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7). Product is stable at ambient temperatures and when heated to normal application temperatures.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CAUTION: Molten asphalt in contact with water may cause violent spattering and steam explosion due to rapid water vaporization.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Do not add water to molten material.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: When molten: water (violent reaction). Strong oxidizers. Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen sulfide. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide. Sulfur Oxides. Nitrogen Oxides. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Unburned Hydrocarbons. Asphalt fumes.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m ³
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	444 ppm/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation (Category 2).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified. May cause slight irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with hot material.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer (Category 2).

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC group	2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans – asphalt and asphalt fumes)
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list (asphalt fumes).
NIOSH	Potential occupational carcinogen designation (asphalt fumes).
ACGIH	A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (coal tar-free asphalt fumes).

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

WARNING – HYDROGEN SULFIDE: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present, particularly in headspace of containers and during heating:

- 15-20 ppm continuous exposure: mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation.
- 50-500 ppm: headache, nausea, and dizziness, loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness.
- >500ppm: rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes. Risk of thermal burns and permanent damage on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Low acute toxicity if swallowed.

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Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis, defatting, and sensitization.

Interactive Effects: No data available on interactive effects with other chemicals. When heated, asphalt fumes may interact synergistically with other airborne contaminants in the workplace to increase respiratory irritation. Tobacco smoking may increase the cancer risk associated with exposure to asphalt fumes.

Alternative Information Sources: The information provided is based on similar materials, bridging principles, or component data as described in GHS classification criteria.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology – General: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.0448 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [flow-through])
LC50 Fish 2	0.016 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): Highly toxic to aquatic organisms, bio accumulative potential varies by specific PAH.

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

ASPHALT BINDER	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. Bulk asphalt: highly persistent; not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

ASPHALT BINDER	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established for the mixture.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 6
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.45 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil: Low mobility due to high viscosity and low water solubility. In spills, bulk asphalt will generally remain on soil surface rather than penetrating.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment. Keep product out of sewers, waterways, and drainage systems.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Material may be recycled into hot-mix asphalt production where permitted. Landfill disposal may be acceptable where regulations permit. Incineration in approved facilities under controlled conditions may be appropriate.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Asphalt)
Hazard Class: 9
Identification Number: UN3257
Label Codes: 9
Packing Group: III
ERG Number: 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Asphalt)
Hazard Class: 9
Identification Number: UN3257
Packing Group: III
Label Codes: 9
EmS-No. (Fire): F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage): S-P



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Asphalt)
Packing Group: III
Identification Number: UN3257
Hazard Class: 9
Label Codes: 9
ERG Code (IATA): 9L



***Labeling Flexibility:** When DOT labels are present on bulk shipments, OSHA pictograms for the same hazard are not required on the container

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

ASPHALT BINDER	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Aspiration hazard Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Carcinogenicity
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Asphalt (8052-42-4)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

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Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (130498-29-2)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision: 10/29/2025

Other Information:

This document has been prepared in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended May 20th, 2024, aligning with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 7.

Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical which may vary from time to time. This Safety Data Sheet is intended to communicate potential health hazards and potential physical hazards associated with the product(s) covered by this sheet, and is not intended to communicate product specification information. For product specification information, contact your Asphalt & Fuel Supply representative. The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200].

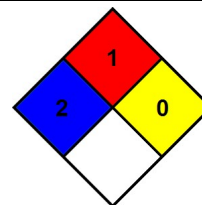
GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard: 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard: 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



HMIS Health Hazard: 2

HMIS Flammability Hazard: 1

HMIS Physical Hazard: 0

Personal Protection: B (Safety glasses, gloves, protective clothing)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.