Medium Curing Cutback Asphalt, MC Asphalt

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: 11/12/2025 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Medium Curing Cutback Asphalt, MC Asphalt

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Industrial use. For professional use only.

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)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Liq. 4	H227
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Carc. 2	H351
STOT SE 3	H336
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Acute 2	H401
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

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

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):

GHS07 GHS08 GHS09 GHS02

Signal Word (GHS-US): Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

H227 - Combustible liquid.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or 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, and eye protection.
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

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

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	%	GHS US classification
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	50 – 85	Carc. 2, H351
Kerosine, petroleum	Kerosene / Kerosine / Kerosine (petroleum) / DEODORIZED KEROSENE / Kerosine, petroleum (Straight Run, Kerosene (petroleum). A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9-16 and boiling in the range of approximately 180-300°C.) / Kerosene, jet fuel / Kerosene, jet fuels / Kerosine fraction petroleum / Lamp oil / Kerosene/Jet fuels / Kerosenes (including jet fuels) / Kerosine (petroleum); Straight run kerosine [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] / Navy Fuels JP-5	(CAS-No.) 8008-20-6	15 – 50	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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. Immediately 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: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Suspected of causing cancer. This product, if heated may release asphalt fumes. During processing, inhalation of fumes may cause dizziness and/or irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin.

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing cancer.

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

CRITICAL - ASPIRATION HAZARD: This product contains kerosene (15-50%) which makes it HIGHLY DANGEROUS if swallowed. Even a small amount (1-2 tablespoons) entering the lungs can cause:

- Chemical pneumonitis
- Severe lung damage
- Respiratory failure
- DEATH

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING under any circumstances. Keep patient calm and still to minimize risk of vomiting. Seek immediate emergency medical attention for ANY ingestion.

SPECIFIC MEDICAL TREATMENT:

- For aspiration: Provide 100% oxygen. Monitor for pulmonary edema. Consider bronchodilators. Do NOT perform gastric lavage due to aspiration risk.

- For skin contact: Prolonged contact with kerosene component may cause chemical burns and dermal sensitization.

- For inhalation: Kerosene vapors can cause CNS depression. Monitor for respiratory depression and provide supportive care.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO_2), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: In molten state: reacts violently with water (moisture). Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Combustible liquid.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. Use of water on product above 100 °C (212 °F) can cause product to expand with explosive force.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

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. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
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. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures.

SPECIAL FIRE HAZARDS - CUTBACK ASPHALT:

KEROSENE COMPONENT: The 15-50% kerosene content significantly increases fire risk compared to straight asphalt. Kerosene: - Flash point typically 100-165°F (lower than bulk product) - More volatile and flammable than asphalt base - Vapors heavier than air, can travel to ignition sources - Can accumulate in low-lying areas

EXPLOSION RISK: Vapor-air mixtures can be explosive. Use of water on heated product above 212°F (100°C) can cause violent steam explosion.

FIREFIGHTING STRATEGY:
- Use foam or dry chemical for small fires
- Use water spray/fog from distance for cooling only
- Do not use direct water stream on burning product
- Product floats on water - contain runoff
- Monitor for reignition after fire appears extinguished

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 breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

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. Eliminate ignition sources.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

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

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. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.
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. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools.

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: This product, if heated may release asphalt fumes. During processing, inhalation of fumes may cause dizziness and/or irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin. May release small amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, explosive gas under certain conditions, is a toxic gas, and may be fatal. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide. . Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: 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 mist, vapors, spray. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

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

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

Bulk Shipment Labeling Coordination: When DOT Class 3 labels are present on bulk shipments or transport containers, OSHA GHS pictograms for the same hazard are not required on the container per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5).

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible Materials: When molten: water. Strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Industrial use. For professional use only.

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).

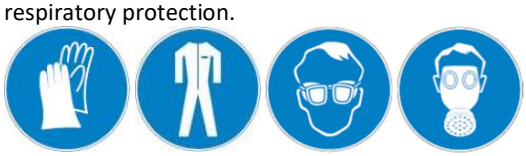
Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	200 mg/m³ (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total hydrocarbon vapor (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route,Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³

Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³ (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/m³)	5 mg/m³ (fume)

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. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

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
Color:	Black or Dark Brown
Odor:	Petroleum, hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	No data available
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	No data available
Flash Point:	> 65.6 °C (> 150 °F) Cleveland Open Cup
Evaporation Rate:	<1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	No data available
Vapor Pressure:	<5 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapor Density:	>1 (Heavier than air)
Relative Density:	0.96 – 1.01
Specific Gravity:	0.96 – 1.01 @ 15.6°C (60°F)
Solubility(ies):	Water: insoluble; Organic Solvents: soluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water:	No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature:	299 – 600 °F (148 – 316 °C)
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	Variable depending on grade and temperature
Explosive Properties:	Not explosive
Oxidizing Properties:	Not oxidizing

9.2. Other Information

Molecular Weight: Variable (complex UVCB mixture of asphalt and kerosene)
Product Grade: Medium Curing (MC) - contains kerosene as cutter/diluent
Typical Application Temperature: Ambient to 65°C (150°F)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Combustible liquid. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

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

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: When molten: water. Strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen sulfide.

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

Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.28 mg/l/4h

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m³

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

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

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of causing cancer.

Interactive Effects: No specific data available on interactive effects of this mixture with other chemicals. The kerosene component may enhance skin penetration of other chemicals. Concurrent exposure to other petroleum products or solvents may have additive or synergistic effects on central nervous system depression, respiratory irritation, and dermal sensitization. Alcohol consumption may increase the severity of central nervous system effects.

Alternative Information Sources: When specific toxicological data are not available for this mixture, the information provided is based on:

- Toxicological data for the major components (asphalt CAS 8052-42-4 and kerosene CAS 8008-20-6)
- Bridging principles for comparable petroleum-derived cutback asphalts
- Read-across from tested analogues within the petroleum substances category
- CONCAWE (Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe) petroleum substances toxicity database
- Component-based assessment using GHS mixture calculation methods
- Published toxicological studies on asphalt cutback products and kerosene
- Industry experience with similar medium curing cutback asphalt formulations

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	2 (2 – 5) mg/kg (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [semi-static])
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.098 mg/l (PETROTOX, Klimmish score: 2)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Medium Curing Cutback Asphalt, MC Asphalt	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Medium Curing Cutback Asphalt, MC Asphalt	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 6

12.4. Mobility in Soil:

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment

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.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

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

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: TARS, LIQUID
Hazard Class: 3
Identification Number: UN1999
Label Codes: 3
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
ERG Number: 130

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: TARS, LIQUID
Hazard Class: 3
Identification Number: UN1999
Packing Group: III
Label Codes: 3
EmS-No. (Fire): F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage): S-E
Marine Pollutant: Yes

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name: TARS, LIQUID
Packing Group: III
Identification Number: UN1999
Hazard Class: 3
Label Codes: 3
ERG Code (IATA): 3L

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Medium Curing Cutback Asphalt, MC Asphalt	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity

Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Asphalt (8052-42-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State Regulations

Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)
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

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

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

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision: 11/12/2025

Other Information: This document has been prepared in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended by final rule published May 20, 2024 (effective July 19, 2024), aligning with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemcials (GHS), Revision 7, with selected elements from Revision 8.

Revision Summary: Updated to comply with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 as amended May 20, 2024 (GHS Revision 7). Major changes include: addition of GHS02 (Flame) pictogram in Section 2, updated physical/chemical properties format in Section 9 (split Appearance into Physical State and Color), addition of interactive effects and alternative information paragraphs in Section 11, revised precautionary statements, and updated regulatory references.

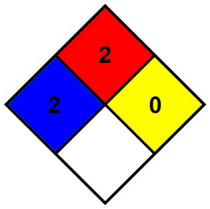
GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic 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: **2** - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

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



Product Note: This is a cutback asphalt product containing kerosene as a diluent/ cutter to reduce viscosity for ease of application. The kerosene evaporates after application, leaving the asphalt residue.

CRITICAL WARNING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:

ASPIRATION HAZARD: This product may be FATAL if swallowed and enters airways due to the kerosene component. Even small quantities can cause chemical pneumonitis and death. DO NOT induce vomiting if ingested. Seek immediate medical attention.

FLAMMABILITY: Combustible liquid. Kerosene component increases fire risk compared to straight asphalt. Keep away from heat, sparks, and ignition sources. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ground and bond containers during transfer.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE: May release H_2S gas, particularly when heated or in confined spaces. Use H_2S monitoring equipment.

VAPOR HAZARD: Kerosene vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. May cause drowsiness, dizziness, and central nervous system depression. Ensure adequate ventilation.

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.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)