

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Cold Patch Asphalt

**Synonyms:** Cold Asphalt Paving Material, Cold Mix Asphalt, Cold Mix Asphaltic Concrete, Hot Mix Cold Lay Asphalt

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Cold patch is utilized as a construction material used for repairing asphalt base, intermediate and surface course pavements, driveways, parking lots, and other pavement applications.

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

##### Company

Holcim US

8700 West Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 300

Chicago, IL 60631

Information: (888) 646-5246 (9am to 5pm CST)

Email: [us-sds-inquiries@holcim.com](mailto:us-sds-inquiries@holcim.com)

Website: [holcim.us](http://holcim.us)

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : ChemTel LLC  
1-800-255-3924 (US and Canada)

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

##### GHS-US/CA Classification

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Carc. 1A H350

STOT RE 1 H372

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/CA Labeling

**Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)** :



**Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)** :

Danger

**Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)** :

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).

H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)** :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

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P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.  
 P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
 P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
 P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).  
 P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
 P405 - Store locked up.  
 P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Asphalt may contain trace quantities of benzene (< 0.1%). Elevated temperature conditions may emit hydrogen sulfide, an asphalt decomposition product. Material may be heated. If heated, caution must be taken to avoid injury from thermal burns. Heating may also release toxic hydrogen sulfide gas. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Aggregates / Aggregates blend	Crushed stone / Sand / Gravel / Slag	(CAS-No.) Not applicable	90 – 95	Not classified
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	< 10	Carc. 2, H351
Fuel oil, no. 2	Fuel oil No. 2 / Fuel oil, No. 2 / No. 2 Fuel oil / Fuel oil, no. 2 (A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F) to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).) / Fuel oil, No 2; Gasoil - unspecified [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F) to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).]	(CAS-No.) 68476-30-2	≤ 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
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	(CAS-No.) 8008-20-6	≤ 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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	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			
Quartz	Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) / Silica, crystalline, quartz / Crystalline silica, quartz / .alpha.-Quartz / Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz / Crystalline silica in the form of quartz / Quartz, silica / Quartz (respirable fraction) / Silica dust / Silica, crystalline-.alpha.quartz / Silica, quartz / Silica, .alpha.-quartz / Silicon dioxide / Silica, crystalline / Quartz (crystalline silica) / Silica dust, crystalline / QUARTZ POWDER / Silica, crystalline (quartz)	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	≤ 5	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

\*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of 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).

**Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Seek medical attention for thermal burns.

**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.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product. Causes skin irritation.

**Inhalation:** Toxic fumes may be generated from heating asphalt and may be harmful if inhaled. 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. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

**Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause thermal burns.

**Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes. May cause thermal burns.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### 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.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** 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.

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### 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. 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.

### 5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** 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.

#### 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

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

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant.

### 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:** Cutting, crushing, sanding or grinding of crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below. Heavy material - proper lifting methods or equipment. 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.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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.

### 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. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Fluorine.

**Storage Temperature:** Unlimited

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Cold patch is utilized as a construction material used for repairing asphalt base, intermediate and surface course pavements, driveways, parking lots, and other pavement applications.

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### 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), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	BEI (BLV)	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)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (Ceiling)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Petroleum-fume)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fume)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (petroleum fumes)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (OEL TWA)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume and inhalable fraction)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume and inhalable fraction)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Fuel oil, no. 2 (68476-30-2)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Diesel fuel)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable; inhalable aerosol and vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vapour (Diesel fuel)
<b>Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>		

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<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total hydrocarbon vapor (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA)	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total Hydrocarbon vapor (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total Hydrocarbon vapor (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total Hydrocarbon vapor (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (restricted to conditions where there is negligible aerosol exposure (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total Hydrocarbon vapor (Kerosene/Jet fuels)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable crystalline silica)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	(250)/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	IDLH	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (designated substances regulation-respirable fraction (Silica, crystalline)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)

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Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))
Yukon	OEL TWA	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)

### 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. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

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



**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:** Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits. 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.

**Thermal Hazard Protection:** If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

**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	: Solid
Appearance	: Black Granular Solid
Odor	: Slight Petroleum Odor
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble in water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

**10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

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

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- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Fluorine.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition may produce: 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.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified

**LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer (Inhalation).

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not classified

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Toxic fumes may be generated from heating asphalt and may be harmful if inhaled. 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. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause thermal burns.

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

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

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

**LD50 and LC50 Data:**

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Fuel oil, no. 2 (68476-30-2)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	12 g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	4720 µl/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	4.6 mg/l/4h
<b>Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.28 mg/l/4h
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	



# Cold Patch Asphalt

## Safety Data Sheet

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IARC Group	2A, 2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

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

Fuel oil, no. 2 (68476-30-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	35 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
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

Cold Patch Asphalt	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Cold Patch 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** Not 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, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

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

## 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** Not regulated for transport
- 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG** Not regulated for transport
- 14.3. In Accordance with IATA** Not regulated for transport
- 14.4. In Accordance with TDG** Not regulated for transport

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

Cold Patch Asphalt	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

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<b>Fuel oil, no. 2 (68476-30-2)</b>
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
<b>Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### 15.2. US State Regulations

#### California Proposition 65



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to Bitumens, extracts of steam-refined and air refined, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Bitumens, extracts of steam-refined and air refined	X			
Quartz (14808-60-7)	X			

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
<b>Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

### 15.3. Canadian Regulations

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Fuel oil, no. 2 (68476-30-2)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 03/12/2022

**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

#### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3

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Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## Indication of Changes

Section	Change	Date Changed	Version
1	Modified responsible party information, logo & emergency telephone number	03/12/2022	3.1

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