

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** MC-250; MC-400; MC-800; MC-3000

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the substance/mixture:** Cold Patch

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

#### Company

Russell Standard / Hammaker East

285 Kappa Drive

Suite 300

Pittsburgh, PA 15238

T: (800) 323-3053

[www.russellstandard.com](http://www.russellstandard.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : (800) 323-3053 (24 hours)

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Carc. 2 H351

STOT RE 2 H373

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Acute 3 H402

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US Labeling

##### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



##### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

##### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H402 - Harmful 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 extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. - No smoking.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.  
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.  
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated

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clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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).

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.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

P403+P233+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. May defat skin and cause contact dermatitis. Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. This product may create flammable levels of hydrogen sulfide if stored or used improperly. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. Product may contain low levels of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin and other organs.

### 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	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	70 - 95	Carc. 2, H351
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	(CAS No) 68476-34-6	4.75 - 30	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
Naphthalene	(CAS No) 91-20-3	0.001 - 0.06	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

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.

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**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** In contact with cold form: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. In contact with molten form: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** In contact with cold form: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention. In contact with molten form: Protect skin and eyes from contact with molten material. Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

**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. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (thymus, liver, bone marrow). May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. 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:** Causes skin irritation. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (thymus, liver, bone marrow).

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

If burned by hot product, cool affected area immediately with cool water. Do not attempt to remove solidified material from skin. Seek medical attention immediately. 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:** Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Dry chemical powder. Earth. Sand.

**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. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Flammable liquid and vapor.

**Explosion Hazard:** May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant.

**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. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode.

**Firefighting Instructions:** In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Remove containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

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

**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. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

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## 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

## 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. 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.

## 6.2. Environmental Precautions

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

## 6.3. Methods and Material 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. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Use only non-sparking tools. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. If spilled directly onto the ground, remove sufficient soil to ensure material is fully recovered.

## 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant.

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

**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. 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 and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from sources of ignition, direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

**Incompatible Products:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Chlorates. Reducing agents.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Cold Patch

## 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 <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	(Medium: urine - Time: end of shift at end of workweek - Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (nonquantitative))
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction and vapor)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm

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<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	(Time: end of shift - Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis (nonquantitative, nonspecific))
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm

## 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 flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production. Do not enter empty storage tanks until measurements of hydrogen sulfide concentration and available oxygen have been carried out. 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. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing. Wear thermally protective clothing when handling product in significant amounts.

### Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves. If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

### Eye 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.

### Thermal Hazard Protection

: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

### Environmental Exposure Controls

: Avoid release to the environment.

### 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

<b>Physical State</b>	: Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	: Black
<b>Odor</b>	: Asphalt
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	: No data available
<b>pH</b>	: No data available
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	: No data available
<b>Melting Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Flash Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	: No data available

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<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	: No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	: No data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C</b>	: No data available
<b>Relative Density</b>	: No data available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	: 0.9 - 1.0
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	: 7.6 - 8.3 lb/gal
<b>Solubility</b>	: No data available
<b>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water</b>	: No data available
<b>Viscosity</b>	: 250 - 6000 SST

**9.2. Other Information** No additional information available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Flammable liquid and vapor. 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:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Chlorates. Reducing agents.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Hydrocarbons. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur oxides. Hydrogen sulfide.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity:** Not classified

<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>Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	18.7 - 24.9 ml/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 4300 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	3.6 mg/l/4h
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 - 710 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 1 h)

**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.

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Twelfth Report - Items under consideration.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

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

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (thymus, liver, bone marrow).

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

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**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. 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:** Causes skin irritation. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (thymus, liver, bone marrow).

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

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

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	57 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

MC-250; MC-400; MC-800; MC-3000	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

MC-250; MC-400; MC-800; MC-3000	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF fish 1	30 - 430
Log Pow	3.3 (at 20 °C)

**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

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**Proper Shipping Name** : TARS, LIQUID including road oils and cutback bitumens  
**Hazard Class** : 3  
**Identification Number** : UN1999  
**Label Codes** : 3  
**Packing Group** : III  
**Marine Pollutant** : Marine pollutant  
**ERG Number** : 130



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**Proper Shipping Name** : TARs, LIQUID including road oils and cutback bitumens  
**Hazard Class** : 3  
**Identification Number** : UN1999  
**Packing Group** : III  
**Label Codes** : 3  
**EmS-No. (Fire)** : F-E  
**EmS-No. (Spillage)** : S-E  
**Marine Pollutant** : Marine pollutant



## 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

**Proper Shipping Name** : TARs, LIQUID including road oils and cutback bitumens  
**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

<b>MC-250; MC-400; MC-800; MC-3000</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
<b>Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag</b>	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
<b>RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)</b>	100 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	0.1 %

### 15.2 US State Regulations

<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
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	
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
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	

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

**Revision Date** : 11/06/2015  
**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
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Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H228	Flammable solid
Comb. Dust	May form combustible dust concentrations in air
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

*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)