



Asphalt Cement

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 01/01/2022

Date of Issue: 02/01/2022

Version: 3.1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Synonyms: Asphalt Cement (Asphalt)

Product Name: Asphalt Cement, Petroleum Asphalt, Unmodified Asphalt Cement, Polymer Modified Asphalt Cement, Neat Asphalt Cement, Bitumen, 40-50, 60-70, 85-100, 120-150, 150-200, 160-180, 200-300, 300-400, AC-10, AC-20, PG 46-34, PG 52-28, PG 52-34, PG 52-34 PMA, PG 52-40, PG 52-40 PMA, PG 58-22, PG 58-28, PG 58-31, PG 58-34, PG 58-34 PMA, PG 58-40, PG 58-40 PMA, PG 64-22, PG 64-22 PMA, PG 64-28, PG 64-28 PMA, PG 64-34, PG 64-34 PMA, PG 64-40, PG 64-40 PMA, PG 70-22, PG 70-22 PMA, PG 70-28, PG 70-28 PMA, PG 70-34, PG 70-34 PMA, PG 76-22, PG 76-22 PMA, PG 76-28, PG 76-28 PMA

Note: This SDS covers many types of Asphalt Cements. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of asphalt.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

HMA is used for paving roads, driveways, parking lots and other surface, base, or sub-base applications.

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

Company – Lafarge Canada

Western Canada
#300 115 Quarry Park Road SE
Calgary, AB T2C 5G9
Phone: (403) 225-5400

Eastern Canada
6509 Airport Road
Mississauga, ON L4V 157
Phone: (905) 738-7070

Website: www.lafarge.ca

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : ChemTel® 1-800-255-3924 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Carc. 2 H351

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

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) :

Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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. Hot asphalt can release toxic Hydrogen Sulfide gas! Hydrogen Sulfide can accumulate in vapor space of tanks and vessels during transfer and storage of this material.

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

No data available

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Asphalt	(CAS-No.) 8052-42-4	80 - 100	Carc. 2, H351
Sulfur	(CAS-No.) 7704-34-9	<= 7	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Comb. Dust
Hydrogen Sulfide	(CAS-No.) 7783-06-4	**	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:gas), H330 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 1, H370 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Organosilane Compounds	Proprietary	0-0.15	
Blend of Amines	Proprietary	0.25-0.75	

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%).

**May be formed during processing.

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. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

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. Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

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

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: 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. Suspected of causing cancer.

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 15-20 ppm 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 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived. Hydrogen sulfide may cause respiratory paralysis.

Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

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

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

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: Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

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Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water.

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. In molten state: reacts violently with water (moisture).

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, 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.

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 get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust, gas, vapor.

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.

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: If melted: allow liquid to solidify before taking it 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.

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: 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. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas.

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, gas, vapor.

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.

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

Storage Temperature: Unlimited

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

HMA is used for paving roads, driveways, parking lots and other surface, base, or sub-base 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), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
Mexico	OEL TWA	5 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	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)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA	5 mg/m ³ (Petroleum-fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	5 mg/m ³ (petroleum fumes)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	1.5 mg/m ³ (Bitumen-fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (Bitumen-fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	1.5 mg/m ³ (Bitumen-fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (Bitumen-fume)
Ontario	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	1.5 mg/m ³ (fume and inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume and inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Sulfur (7704-34-9)		
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4) * May be formed during processing.		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	14 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL TWA	10 ppm
Mexico	OEL STEL	21 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL	15 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	1 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling)	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)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling)	15 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling)	10 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH	100 ppm
Alberta	OEL Ceiling	21 mg/m ³

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Alberta	OEL Ceiling	15 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA	14 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 ppm
British Columbia	OEL Ceiling	10 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL	5 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA	1 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL STEL	21 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL	15 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	14 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL	5 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	1 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL	5 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	1 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL	15 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	15 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL	15 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL	5 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	1 ppm
Québec	VECD	21 mg/m ³
Québec	VECD	15 ppm
Québec	VEMP	14 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP	10 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	15 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL	27 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	15 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA	15 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	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. 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: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH-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.

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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	: > 93.3 °C (> 199.94 °F)
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	: 2.0 - 2.5 (Water = 1)
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.
- 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: Not classified
Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified
Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified
Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified
Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

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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 15-20 ppm 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 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived. Hydrogen sulfide may cause respiratory paralysis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

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: Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m ³
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 9.23 mg/l/4h
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC Group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	444 ppm/4h

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	866 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	736 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	444 ppm/4h

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Asphalt Cement (Asphalt)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Asphalt Cement (Asphalt)	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
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)

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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 waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

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

Ecology - Waste Materials: 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

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S., (Asphalt)

Hazard Class : 9

Identification Number : UN3258

Label Codes : 9

Packing Group : III

ERG Number : 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S., (Asphalt)

Hazard Class : 9

Identification Number : UN3258

Label Codes : 9

Packing Group : III

EmS-No. (Fire) : F-A

EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-P



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S., (Asphalt)

Identification Number : 9

Hazard Class : UN3258

Label Codes : 9

ERG Code (IATA) : 9L



14.4. In Accordance with TDG

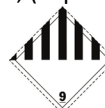
Proper Shipping Name : ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S., (Asphalt)

Hazard Class : 9

Identification Number : UN3258

Label Codes : 9

Packing Group : III



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Asphalt Cement (Asphalt)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

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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.

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

Sulfur (7704-34-9)

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

Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)

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
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Asphalt (8052-42-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Sulfur (7704-34-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)

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 : 01/01/2022

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. 2 (Inhalation:gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:gas) Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure – Liquefied gas
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H315	Cause skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H370	Causes damage to organs

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H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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