Polymer Modified Asphalt with PPA
Safety Data Sheet

Axeon Specialty Products
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CHEMTREC EMERGENCY
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(800) 424-9300
Outside U.S and Canada
(703) 527-3887

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING: Hot product can cause burns to skin. 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. Hot asphalt can release toxic Hydrogen Sulfide gas (H2S). Hydrogen Sulfide can accumulate in vapor space of tanks and vessels during transfer and storage of this material. Water contact can cause a violent eruption of hot asphalt. Fumes from hot product can cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

SECTION 1. PRODUCTION IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name  Polymer Modified Asphalt with PPA
Product Number  Various
CAS Number  Mixture
Product Family  Asphalt Product

Synonyms: PG 76-22, PG 76-22P

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Name(s)</th>
<th>CAS Registry No.</th>
<th>Concentration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td>8052-42-4</td>
<td>90-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene Polymer</td>
<td>9003-55-8</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Process Oils</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>0-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly phosphoric acids</td>
<td>8017-16-1</td>
<td>0-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry
Skin contact, Inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation
No significant adverse health effects are expected to occur upon short-term exposure to this product at ambient temperatures. Breathing heated mist or vapor can irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, bronchi, and lungs. Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) can evolve when this product is stored or handled at elevated temperatures. H2S can cause respiratory irritation and hypoxia. At low concentrations, H2S has an odor of rotten eggs. At higher concentrations, H2S odor is not apparent. At concentrations above 500 ppm, H2S causes unconsciousness and death by respiratory paralysis. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has determined that atmospheres containing 100 ppm or more of H2S are immediately dangerous to life and health.

Eye Contact
Hot material can cause burns to the eye. This material can cause eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning feeling. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Skin Contact
Hot material can cause burns to the skin. May cause skin irritation with redness, an itching or burning feeling, and swelling of the skin. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

Ingestion
Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. If swallowed at ambient temperatures, no significant adverse health effects are anticipated. If swallowed in large quantities, this material can obstruct the intestine.

Chronic Health Effects
This material, or a component of this material, has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this to humans is not clear. See toxicological information (section 11).

Conditions Aggravated
 Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS).

Target Organs
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

Carcinogenic Potential
Certain preparations of this material are classified as carcinogenic by OSHA, NTP, or IARC. See Section 11 of this MSDS for additional information concerning the carcinogenic potential of this product.

OSHA Health Hazard Classification: Irritant
OSHA Physical Hazard Classification: N/A

The classifications are per OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.
**Inhalation**
Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.

**Eye Contact**
Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or pain persists.

**Skin Contact**
If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

**Ingestion**
Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless directed to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. If significant amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

**Notes to Physician**
SKIN: Hot material may cause skin burns. Immerse skin covered with hot material in cool water to limit tissue damage and prevent spread of liquid product. Consider leaving cooled material on skin unless contraindicated by contamination or potential for tattooing. If removal is necessary, mineral oil may be of assistance in minimizing skin loss when removing cool, hardened asphalt.

EYES: Hot material may cause burns to the eyes. Early ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended.

INGESTION: Check for possible bowel obstruction with ingestion of large quantities of material.

**SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**NFPA Flammability Classification**
NFPA Class-IIIB combustible material

**Flash Point**
Open cup: >232°C (>450°F)

**Lower Flammable Limit**
No data.

**Upper Flammable Limit**
No data.

**Auto-ignition Temperature**
Not available.

**Hazardous Combustion**
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.

**Special Products**
Fight the fire from a safe distance in a protected location. Cool surface with water fog. Molten material can form flaming droplets if ignited. Water or foam can cause frothing. Use of water on product above 100°C (212° F) can cause product to expand with explosive force. Do not allow liquid runoff to enter sewers or public waters.

**Extinguisher Media**
Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or water fog.

**Protection of Fire Fighters**
Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products.
and oxygen deficiencies. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Remove all potential ignition sources. Administer appropriate first aid as needed. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate protective equipment during cleanup operations. Isolate the area of the spill and restrict access. For small spills, remove released material with shovels and place into containers for disposal. For large spills, evacuate area immediately. Evaluate potential exposure to response personnel. Respiratory protection may be required. Use protective clothing. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Do not allow free liquids to enter drains, sewers, ground water, drainage ditches or surface waters. This material is heavier than water. Releases to surface waters will sink. Report releases in accordance with local, state and federal requirements. Some releases must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
Use normal precautions when handling hot, molten liquid solutions. Do not breathe fumes or vapor from heated material. Do not allow hot material to contact skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage
Materials represented by this MSDS are classified as NFPA Class III B combustible liquid. Generally, storage temperatures of 350 °F or below are recommended in cone roof storage tanks to minimize the formation of pyrophoric sulfides and carbonaceous deposits on the tank roof and appurtenant structures. Consult API Recommended Practice 2023 for additional guidance. Store distant from fire and ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls
Engineering controls are normally required when handling hot materials. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits (see below). Engineering controls should meet applicable requirements of the National Electrical Code (NEC) Standards. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower are located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment
Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required. This recommendation reflects minimum PPE when product is at elevated temperatures.
**Eye Protection**

Use a full-face shield and chemical safety goggles if handling heated material. With product at ambient temperatures, safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Keep a suitable eye wash station immediately available to the work area.

**Hand Protection**

When handling product at elevated temperatures, use long-cuffed leather or heat-resistant gloves. When product is at ambient temperatures, use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected.

**Body Protection**

Prevent skin contact when handling heated material. Use insulated, heat-resistant clothing such as a chemical resistant apron or slicker suit. Use a full-body heat-resistant or internally cooled suit when work conditions dictate.

**Respiratory Protection**

Contaminant air concentrations determine the level of respiratory protection required. Use only NIOSH-approved respiratory equipment within the limits of the protection factors for that equipment. Use supplied air respirators when H2S concentrations are expected to exceed applicable workplace exposure levels. Do not use air purifying respiratory equipment when considering elevated H2S concentrations. Respiratory equipment must be selected on the basis of the maximum expected air concentration.

**General Comments**

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

**Occupational Exposure Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td>ACGIH TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
<td>OSHA PEL- General Industry CEIL 20 ppm; 50 ppm PEAK for single event (10-min max)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL- Construction Industry TWA: 10 ppm, 15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL- Maritime TWA: 10 ppm, 15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH TLB TWA: 1 ppm, 14 mg/m³, STEL 5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL REL: 10 ppm, 15 mg/m³ CEIL (10 min)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Open cup &gt;232º C (&gt;450ºF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Brown to black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Characteristic, sour, tar-like odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>&gt;1 (Water = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>&gt;1 (Air = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range</td>
<td>IBP: AP 400º C (AP 752º)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting/Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatility</td>
<td>Negligible volatility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>Insoluble in cold water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt @ 40ºC)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Stability</td>
<td>Stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Polymerization</td>
<td>Not expected to occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to Avoid</td>
<td>Keep away from extreme heat, strong acids and strong oxidizing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Incompatibility</td>
<td>Strong oxidizers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MSDS No. A-06-006

Revision Date: 3-24-14
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Proprietary Process Oils

Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that this category of untreated and mildly-treated oils are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Asphalt, unoxidized

Acute effects:
Asphalt fumes have been associated with irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Also, lower respiratory effects have been reported.

Carcinogenicity:
Animal Studies:
Certain extracts of asphalt (bitumen) have been shown to produce cancers in mouse skin painting studies. In 1985, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was insufficient evidence to conclude that asphalts alone are carcinogenic to humans. However, IARC did determine that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of extracts of steam refined bitumens, air refined bitumens and pooled mixtures of steam and air refined bitumens in experimental animals. In 2011 IARC rated the asphalt fumes for paving asphalt in Group 2B; possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Skin painting studies have demonstrated that certain high temperature asphalt fume condensates can produce cancers in mice. The causal agent is thought to be 4 to 6 ring polycyclic aromatic compounds. These compounds can be found in asphalt fumes generated at temperatures exceeding normal storage and application temperatures of paving asphalt. Studies on fumes similar to those found in the asphalt paving work environment indicated no mutagenic activity.

Epidemiological Studies:
Epidemiological studies have indicated a link between exposure to asphalt fumes and certain types of cancer, including cancers of the lung and G.I. tract in a cohort of Danish workers. However, these studies apparently either did not evaluate or inadequately controlled for confounders such as smoking and concomitant coal tar exposure.

In a cohort of European paving and mastic asphalt workers, an IARC sponsored study suggested a slight increase in lung cancer mortality when asphalt workers were compared to the general national population. The IARC study further suggested that there is a marginal relationship in increased lung cancers and increased average asphalt fume exposure. However, the IARC study could not exclude confounding from exposure to other agents in the workplace. Further, the study did not conclude that increased lung cancer mortality is linked to increased duration of exposure or to cumulative exposure to asphalt fumes. Consequently, the results of this IARC study are considered equivocal.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. Spills into water ways may be harmful to benthic organisms and bottom feeders.

Environmental Fate
This product is estimated to have a slow rate of biodegradation. This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status
This material is regulated by the US DOT only when it is offered for shipment at temperatures above 212º F (100º C). This material is deemed as non-hazardous when shipped at ambient temperatures and does not require DOT labeling.

Proper Shipping
Elevated Temperatures
Packing Group III

Name
Liquid, n.o.s.

Hazard Class
9

UN/NA Number
UN 3257

Reportable Quantity
A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.

Emergency Response
128

Guide No.

MARPOL III Status
Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.18

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations
TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpart D)
Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 302 – Extremely Hazardous Spill: Reportable Quantity
Hydrogen Sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4) 100 LBS

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 302 – Extremely Hazardous Substance: Threshold Planning Qty.
Hydrogen Sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4) 500 LBS

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 – Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (CAS 130498-29-2) 0.1% N590 Substance is not eligible for the de minimis exemption except for the purposes of supplier notification requirement

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 – Toxic Chemical: Reportable Threshold
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2) 100 LBS N590

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 – Toxic Chemical: Listed Substance
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2) N590 Listed

CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (LBS) (40 CFR 302.4)
Hydrogen Sulfide: 100

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
Hazard Categories

Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard – No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard – No

Section 302 extremely hazardous substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)
Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) No

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 5.0
Revision Date 3-24-14

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than NA: Not applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System
NTP: National Toxicology Program
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

ASPHALT CEMENT – ALL GRADES

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