



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

Synonyms: Petroleum Hydrocarbon.

Product Use: Asphalt SC Cutbacks are used in a wide variety of paving, roofing and industrial applications. These cutbacks are almost always heated before use.

Restrictions on Use: Not available.

Manufacturer/Supplier: Gibson Energy ULC
1700, 440 – 2nd Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 5E9

Phone Number: (403) 206-4000

Emergency Phone: Canutec (613) 996-6666 or Cellular *666

Date of Preparation of SDS: December 1, 2020

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS INFORMATION

Classification: Flammable Liquids, Category 3
Skin Irritation, Category 2
Carcinogenicity, Category 2

LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
Use non-sparking tools.
Take action to prevent static discharges.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

Response: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, or regular foam to extinguish.

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
 Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Hot product may cause thermal burns.

Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: 90% of this product mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, (29 CFR 1910.1200).

This material is considered hazardous by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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Hazardous Ingredient(s)	Common name / Synonyms	CAS No.	% wt./wt.
Asphalt	Bitumen	8052-42-4	60 - 90
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	Not available.	64741-44-2	30 - 45
Sulfur	Not available.	7704-34-9	1 - 2
Hydrogen sulfide (H2S)	Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	Trace

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. This product may contain trace amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within minutes of continuous exposure. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause instantaneous loss of consciousness and immediate death.

Eye Contact: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor.



Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact.

Skin Contact: If on skin (or hair): Get immediate medical advice/attention. Remove non-adhering contaminated clothing. Cool adherent materials and burned areas with ice and/or cold water. Do not remove adherent material or clothing. Do not use solvents to remove asphalt from the skin.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Asphalt fumes can increase susceptibility to sunburn.

Ingestion: If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Hot product may cause thermal burns. Causes burns to nose, mouth, throat, and digestive tract. Signs/symptoms may include severe mouth, throat and abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, blood in the feces and/or vomitus may also be seen. If swallowed in large quantities, Asphalt can obstruct the intestine.

General Advice: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible). No attempt should be made to remove firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. Once the bitumen has cooled, it will do no further harm and in fact provides a sterile covering over a burnt area. As healing takes place, the bitumen plaque will detach itself, usually after a few days. If solvent treatment is used, it should be followed by washing with soap and water, then the application of a proprietary refatting agent or skin cleansing cream. Only medically approved solvents may be used to remove bitumen from burns, as other solvents could cause further skin damage.

Note to Physicians: Symptoms may not appear immediately.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Flammable liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Substance is transported hot. When heated, this material may evolve toxic and flammable Hydrogen sulphide.

If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. This material is sensitive to static discharge.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Small Fire: Dry chemical, CO₂, or regular foam.

Large Fire: Fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not spray water onto burning product as this may cause spattering and spreading of the flame.

Products of Combustion: Oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulphur. Oxides of nitrogen. Hydrogen sulphide.

Protection of Firefighters: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

Personal Precautions: Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Methods for Containment: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain hot liquid by dyking and allow to cool and solidify (solvent evaporates).

Methods for Clean-Up: Break up and recover. Scoop up into drums.

Other Information: See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Do not swallow. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Grounding of containers/pouring equipment is necessary



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

when transferring hot liquid product. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Store away from incompatible materials. See Section 10 for information on Incompatible Materials. Keep out of the reach of children. Asphalt contains trace amounts of Hydrogen sulfide which can accumulate in vapour space of tanks and containers.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Component

Asphalt [CAS No. 8052-42-4]

ACGIH: 0.5 mg/m³ (TWA); A4; BEI; Inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble; For Asphalt (Bitumen) fume, as benzene-soluble aerosol

OSHA: No PEL established.

Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle [CAS No. 64741-44-2]

ACGIH: A2; Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible (2009); For Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids; Poorly and mildly refined

OSHA: 5 mg/m³ (TWA); For Oil mist, mineral.

Sulphur [CAS No. 7704-34-9]

ACGIH: 10 mg/m³ (TWA) (Inhalable.); 3 mg/m³ (TWA) (Respirable.); For Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified

OSHA: 15 mg/m³ (Total dust) (TWA), 5 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction) (TWA); For Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR).

Hydrogen sulphide [CAS No. 7783-06-4]

ACGIH: 1 ppm (TWA); 5 ppm (STEL); (2009);

OSHA: 20 ppm (C); 50 ppm (Peak) (Maximum duration: 10 mins. once only if no other meas. exp. occurs.)

10 ppm (TWA); 15 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

Engineering Controls:

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapour, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



Eye/Face Protection:

Wear chemical safety goggles. If product is hot, wear full face-shield. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3



and OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 for Personal Protective Equipment.

Hand Protection:

Wear protective gloves. Nitrile or Viton gloves are recommended. DO NOT USE NATURAL RUBBER or PVC (polyvinyl chloride). If product is hot, thermally protective gloves are recommended. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Skin and Body Protection:

Wear protective clothing. Flame resistant clothing that meets the NFPA 2112 and CAN/CGSB 155.20 standards is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled. Clothing with full length sleeves and pants should be worn.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4, with organic vapor cartridge, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.

General Hygiene Considerations:

Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Consult a competent industrial hygienist to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Black highly viscous liquid with tarry hydrocarbon odor.
Colour:	Black.
Odour:	Tarry.
Odour Threshold:	Not available.
Physical State:	Liquid.
pH:	Not available.
Melting Point / Freezing Point:	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point:	Not available.
Boiling Point:	> 184 °C (363.2 °F) (1 atm)
Flash Point:	112, 118, 126, 148 °C (233.6, 244.4, 258.8, 298.4 °F) (COC) (respectively)
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Lower Flammability Limit:	Not available.



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

Upper Flammability Limit:	Not available.
Vapor Pressure:	< 1 kPa at 37.8 °C (100 °F) (estimated)
Vapor Density:	> 1 (Air = 1) at 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative Density:	Not available.
Solubilities:	Insoluble in water.
Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water:	Not available.
Auto-ignition Temperature:	250 °C (482 °F) (approx.)
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available.
Viscosity:	70, 250, 800, 3000 cSt at 60 °C (140 °F) (respectively)
Percent Volatile, wt. %:	Not available.
VOC content, wt. %:	Not available.
Density:	0.94 kg/L at 15°C (59 °F) (approx.)
Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution:	Not available.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Contact between heated Asphalt and water can cause a violent eruption.
Conditions to Avoid:	Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong acids. Oxidizers. Alkali metals.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulphur. Oxides of nitrogen. Hydrogen sulphide.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Product Toxicity

Oral:	Not available.
Dermal:	Not available.
Inhalation:	Not available.

Component Toxicity

Component	CAS No.	LD ₅₀ oral	LD ₅₀ dermal	LC ₅₀
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	64741-44-2	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	1700 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Sulphur	7704-34-9	> 8437 mg/kg (rat)	Not available.	Not available.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	Not available.	Not available.	444 ppm (rat); 4H



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Nervous system.

Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects)

Inhalation: may cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. This product may contain trace amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within minutes of continuous exposure. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause instantaneous loss of consciousness and immediate death.

Eye: May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Asphalt fumes can increase susceptibility to sunburn.

Ingestion: Hot product may cause thermal burns. Causes burns to nose, mouth, throat, and digestive tract. Signs/symptoms may include severe mouth, throat and abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, blood in the feces and/or vomitus may also be seen. If swallowed in large quantities, Asphalt can obstruct the intestine.

Skin Sensitization: Not available.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Not available.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE (from short and long-term exposure)

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Liver. Kidneys. Nervous system.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Long-term or repeated exposures to Asphalt fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Component Carcinogenicity

Component	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA	Prop 65
Asphalt	A4	Group 2B	Not listed.	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	A2	Group 1	List 1	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.

Mutagenicity: Not available.



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Reproductive Effects: Not available.

Developmental Effects

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Embryotoxicity: Not available.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Not available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

Persistence / Degradability: Not available.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation: Not available.

Mobility in Environment: Not available.

Other Adverse Effects: Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: UN3256, ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Asphalt Cutback), 3, PG III

Class: 3

UN Number: UN3256

Packing Group: III

Label Code:



Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated.

Class: Not applicable.

UN Number: Not applicable.

Packing Group: Not applicable.

Label Code: Not applicable.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventories

US (TSCA)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

Canada (DSL)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

Federal Regulations

United States

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III

Component	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)	Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)	CERCLA RQ (lbs.)	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ (lbs.)
Hydrogen sulphide	500	100	100	313	U135	10000

State Regulations

Massachusetts

US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Listed.
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	64741-44-2	Listed.
Sulphur	7704-34-9	Listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E

Note: E = Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance

New Jersey

US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Listed.
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	64741-44-2	Listed.
Sulphur	7704-34-9	Listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	SHHS

Note: SHHS = Special Health Hazard Substance

Pennsylvania

US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Listed.
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	64741-44-2	Listed.
Sulphur	7704-34-9	Listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E

Note: E = Environmental Hazard



ASPHALT CUTBACK SC70, 250, 800, 3000

Date of Preparation: December 1, 2020

SAFETY DATA SHEET

California
California Prop 65:



WARNING This product can expose you to chemicals including Asphalt and Petroleum distillates, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his own particular use.

Date of Preparation of SDS: December 1, 2020

Version: 2.0

GHS SDS Prepared by: Deerfoot Consulting Inc.

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