

RC-30, RC-70, RC-250, RC-400, RC-800; MC-ISP

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 04/05/2021 Date of issue: 07/27/2015 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: RC-30, RC-70, RC-250, RC-400, RC-800; MC-ISP

Synonyms: Cutback

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the substance/mixture: Dust suppressant, Chip seal.

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

Company:

Russell Standard
285 Kappa Drive
Suite 300
Pittsburgh, PA 15238

Directory: (800) 323-3053
Main: (412) 449-0700
Fax: (412) 449-0704

www.russellstandard.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: (800) 255-3924 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US):

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Muta. 1B	H340
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT SE 3	H336
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):



GHS02



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

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.
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H340 - May cause genetic defects.
- H350 - May cause cancer.
- H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- 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.
- P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or spray.
- P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- 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 clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P312 - Call a poison center or doctor 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 - 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. May defat skin and cause contact dermatitis. Asphalt contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen

sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas. 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. 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. Product may contain 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. If product is hot, there is risk of thermal burns.

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	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	55 - 90	Carc. 2, H351
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	(CAS No) 64742-48-9	10 - 50	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If hot: Seek medical attention for thermal burns. Do not attempt to forcibly remove material from skin after cooling.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention. If hot: Obtain medical attention for thermal burns. 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: 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. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause respiratory 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 slight irritation to eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Product may contain 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.

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 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 (CO₂). 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.

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 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.

Reactivity: Reacts with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Remove containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. 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: Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

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: Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. 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. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Cool molten material to limit spreading. Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. Take up mechanically (sweeping, shoveling) and collect in suitable container for disposal.

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.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Protect skin and eyes from contact with molten material. Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapors. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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 container closed when not in use. Store locked up.

Incompatible Products: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Nitrates.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Dust suppressant, Chip seal.

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), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)

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. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapors may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. 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 sulphide concentration and available oxygen have been carried out.

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



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically and fire/flammable resistant materials and fabrics. With molten material wear thermally protective clothing.

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.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties**

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Black

Odor: Asphalt

Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: No data available
 Evaporation Rate: No data available
 Melting Point: No data available
 Freezing Point: No data available
 Boiling Point: No data available
 Flash Point: No data available
 Auto-ignition Temperature: No data available
 Decomposition Temperature: No data available
 Flammability (solid, gas): No data available
 Vapor Pressure: No data available
 Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C: No data available
 Relative Density: No data available
 Specific Gravity: 0.9 - 1.0
 Specific gravity / density: 7.6 - 8.3 lb/gal
 Solubility: No data available
 Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water: No data available
 Viscosity: 30 - 1600 SST

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Reacts 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. Nitrates.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Hydrocarbons. May release flammable gases. Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen sulfide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m ³

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Twelfth Report - Items under consideration.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause respiratory 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 slight irritation to eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Product may contain 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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

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

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)	
LC50 Fish l	2200 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

RC-30, RC-70, RC-250, RC-400, RC-800; MC-ISP	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

RC-30, RC-70, RC-250, RC-400, RC-800; MC-ISP	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6

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: 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

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

RC-30, RC-70, RC-250, RC-400, RC-800; MC-ISP	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2 US State Regulations

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

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

Revision Date: 08/11/2015

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	
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

GHS Full Text Phrases	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
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)