

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Cold Patch Asphalt

Product Identifiers: Cold Patch Asphalt, Hot Mix Cold Lay Asphalt, Cold Asphalt Paving Material, Cold Mix Asphaltic Concrete, Cold Mix Asphalt, VLW Cold Mix

Manufacturer: Coco Paving Inc.
949 Wilson Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M3K 1G2

Information Telephone Number: (416) 633-9670

Emergency Telephone Number: CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

Product Use: Cold patch asphalt is used for repairing asphalt pavement, driveways, parking lots and other surface, base, or sub-base pavement applications.




Note: This MSDS covers many types of cold patch asphalt. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of asphalt.

Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL – TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m ³)	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral)	LC ₅₀
Aggregate	90-95	Various	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asphalt Cement (as Fume)	< 10	8052-42-4	NA	0.5	NA	NA
#2 Fuel Oil (as Vapor & Aerosol)	0-5	68476-30-2	2000	100	12 g/kg	NA
Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)	Varies	14808-60-7	[10 / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA

Note: Cold patch asphalt is a mixture of gravel or rock, sand, and asphalt cement. It may also contain small amounts of asphalt modifiers (e.g. anti-stripping agents, hydrated lime), fly ash, slag, fibers (synthetic or organic), color pigment and other recycled material (e.g. ceramics, plastic, glass etc.).

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WARNING	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Toxic – Harmful by inhalation. (Contains crystalline silica)</p> <p>Irritant: Causes eye, skin and inhalation irritation.</p> <p>Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Read MSDS for details.</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Eye Protection</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Gloves</p> </div> </div>

Emergency Overview: Cold patch asphalt is a black colored granular solid that has a petroleum odor. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause drying of the skin which may produce irritation or dermatitis. If heated, hot product will cause severe thermal burns. When heated, this product may release toxic hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) vapors.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Potential Health Effects:

- Eye Contact:** Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened asphalt will release dust. Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with cold patch asphalt can cause moderate eye irritation, redness, and itching. Eye exposures require immediate first aid to prevent damage to the eye. If heated, hot product will cause severe thermal burns.
- Skin Contact:** Cold patch asphalt may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, and dermatitis. Repeated contact may cause skin irritation from abrasion and asphalt cement. If heated, hot product will cause severe thermal burns.
- Inhalation (acute):** Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened asphalt will release dust. Breathing dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure. When heated, cold patch asphalt may release irritating fumes or vapors such as smoke carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and unburned hydrocarbons. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product at elevated temperatures. Exposure to fumes or vapors may cause irritation of the nose and throat, and symptoms such as headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, and drowsiness.
- Inhalation (chronic):** Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Silicosis: This product contains trace amounts of crystalline silica. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened asphalt or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease.
- Ingestion:** Do not chew or ingest cold patch asphalt. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and restlessness. Chewing asphalt has caused gastrointestinal effects. Stomach obstructions have been reported in individuals who have chewed and swallowed asphalt.
- Notes:** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that occupational exposures to oxidized asphalt and their emissions during roofing operations are “probably carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to hard asphalt and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to straight-run asphalt and their emissions during paving operations are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B). Cold patch asphalt contains trace amounts of crystalline silica that is classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogen.

Medical Conditions

Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with preexisting skin conditions can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- Eye Contact:** For contact with cold patch asphalt, rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. For contact with hot product, flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a physician.
- Skin Contact:** Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Do not use solvents or thinners to remove product from skin. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, and dermatitis.

For contact with hot product, immerse or flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Do not attempt to remove solidified product, since removal may cause further tissue injury.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method:	NA	Firefighting Equipment:	A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.
General Hazard:	Combustible solid. Avoid breathing fumes.	Combustion Products:	Toxic gases produced in fire, such as CO, CO ₂ , and H ₂ S.
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.	Auto-Ignition Temperature:	NA
Upper/Lower Flammable Limit:	NA		

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General:	Use a shovel to scrape up product and place it into suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Do not wash cold patch asphalt down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams). Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8.
Waste Disposal Method:	Dispose of cold patch asphalt according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:	Cold patch asphalt is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders, and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Do not stand on stockpiles of cold patch asphalt, they may be unstable.
Usage:	Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened asphalt or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use additional precautions when handling hot product. Maintain employee exposure levels below established regulatory limits. Do not allow hot product to contact skin. Use all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.
Storage:	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers, or other sources of ignition.
Storage Temperature:	Store away from heat, all ignition sources, and open flames.
Clothing:	Remove and launder clothing that is soiled with asphalt. Thoroughly wash hands and

exposed skin after exposure to cold patch asphalt.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Under ordinary circumstances, engineering controls are not required. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation when using at elevated temperatures or during activities that generate fumes, to maintain levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust or fumes above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear CSA/ANSI approved safety goggles or face shield when handling cold patch asphalt to prevent contact with eyes.

Skin Protection: Wear leather or cloth work gloves to prevent skin contact and insulated gloves when handling hot product. Thoroughly wash hands and other exposed skin after exposure to cold patch asphalt.

Foot Protection: Wear CSA/ANSI approved hard-toed safety boots when handling cold patch asphalt.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Granular solid.	Evaporation Rate:	NA
Appearance:	Black solid.	pH (in water):	NA
Odor:	Slight petroleum odor.	Boiling Point:	NA.
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	Freezing Point:	NA.
Vapor Density:	NA.	Viscosity:	NA.
Specific Gravity:	NA.	Solubility in Water:	Insoluble.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Avoid contact with incompatible materials, excessive heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.

Incompatibility: Cold patch asphalt is incompatible with strong acids or bases, and oxidizing agents such as nitrates, chlorates and peroxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

Hazardous Decomposition: When heated may liberate hydrogen sulfide and various hydrocarbons.

Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.


Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication:	This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.
CERCLA/SUPERFUND:	This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.
EPCRA SARA Title III:	This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered to be an acute health hazard (irritation).
EPRCA SARA Section 313:	This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.
RCRA:	If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.
TSCA:	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
California Proposition 65:	Crystalline silica (airborne particulates or respirable size) is a substance known by the State of California to cause cancer.
WHMIS/DSL: 	Products containing crystalline silica are classified as D2A and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

>	Greater than	MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NA	Not Applicable
		NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number		
CBI	Confidential Business Information	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
		PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
CL	Ceiling Limit	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	R	Respirable Particulate
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
EST	Eastern Standard Time	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air		
HMIRC	Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
		T	Total Particulate
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
		TLV	Threshold Limit Value
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials

LD₅₀ Lethal Dose
mg/m³ Milligrams per cubic meter

Information System

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

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