

**#9183 ASPHALT PIPE COATING**

This MSDS Complies With 29 CFR 1910.1200 (The Hazard Communication Standard)

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**Section I - Product Identification**

Product Name: #9183 Asphalt Pipe Coating  
Synonyms: Industrial Cutback Asphalt, Pipe Coating  
HMIS Hazard Rating: Health: 2 Moderate  
Fire: 3 High  
Reactivity: 0 Least  
U.S. DOT Shipping Name: Tars, Liquid (Asphalt Cutback)  
U.S. DOT Hazard Class: 3, Flammable Liquid  
I.D. Number: UN1999  
Packing Group: II

**Section II - Components**

<u>INGREDIENT</u>	<u>WT. %</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>TLV/TWA</u>
Asphalt	56-57	8052-42-4	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Rule 66 VM&P	43-44	8030-30-6	300 PPM

This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of S.A.R.A. Title III.

**Section III - Physical Data**

Boiling Point @ 760 MM Hg: < 100° F  
Specific Gravity: .8463  
Vapor Pressure: 5 mmHg @ 70° F  
Vapor Density (Air =1): > 4.0  
Solubility in Water: Negligible  
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1): Slower  
Volume % Volatiles: 43-44%  
Appearance and Odor: Brown to black oil.

**Section IV - Fire and Explosion Data**

Flash Point: 70° F  
Flammability Limits (% in air): 1.0 % Volume (Lower Explosive Limit)  
Autoignition Temperature: ≈ 500° F

Extinguishing Media

If fire should occur, extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers.

Firefighting Procedures

DO NOT use water on an asphalt fire contained in a vessel as it may cause violent eruption of the liquid asphalt. Fire fighters should wear full protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Special Fire & Explosion Hazards

Water sprayed on burning product may cause frothing, steam, and eruptions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Irritating or toxic vapors may be released when this material is burned. Possible thermal decomposition gases include hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

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**Section V - Health Hazards and First Aid**

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Route of Exposure -- Inhalation

Inhalation of mist or vapors can cause dizziness, headache, and nausea as well as irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of petroleum spirits vapors can cause moderate central nervous system depression, rapid breathing, low-grade fever, and asphyxiation.

First Aid -- Inhalation

If breathing is difficult, move person to fresh air and seek prompt medical attention.

Route of Exposure -- Skin

This material is not known to be absorbed through the skin. However, repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause irritation or dermatitis. Skin-painting studies with petroleum distillates have shown weak carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. Contact with heated material can cause serious burns. Good personal hygiene practices should be employed to minimize exposure risks.

First Aid -- Skin

If contact occurs when material is hot, flush area with water to cool. Wash affected area with waterless hand cleaner, followed by water and a mild detergent. DO NOT use solvents! For relief from irritation, apply hand lotion. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Route of Exposure -- Eyes

Petroleum distillates can cause severe irritation in contact with eyes. Care should be taken to prevent eye exposure. Safety glasses, goggles and face shields are recommended when handling this material.

First Aid -- Eyes

Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If subject is wearing contact lenses, immediately seek an ophthalmologist for treatment.

Route of Exposure -- Ingestion

High viscosity oils have been shown to be less toxic when ingested than lower viscosity, higher volatility oils. However, the lethal dose of petroleum spirits is 4.89g/kg body weight in rats.

First Aid -- Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. Vomiting may cause aspiration of the product into the lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonia and death. Avoid all digestible oils, fats, and alcohol, which may increase intestinal absorption.

Effects of Acute and Chronic Overexposure

Skin effects may include irritation and itching. Acute inhalation of the product may cause dizziness, headaches, nausea and irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, and asphyxiation. Any pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Chronic health effects are not expected if proper personal safety and hygiene is observed.

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**Section VI - Reactivity Data**

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Stability: STABLE

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid sources of ignition. DO NOT introduce water to material if it is at or above 212° F.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Polymerization: WILL NOT OCCUR

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**Section VII - Spill, Leak, & Disposal Procedures**

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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF SPILLS, LEAKS, OR RELEASES

If possible, stop source of leak. Dike and contain to eliminate environmental contamination. If material enters a waterway, notify police, local EPA and the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).

Bind small spills with coarse aggregate or sand. Pump large spills (if material is fluid) into holding vessel, or allow to cool and collect as a solid material.

This product is considered an oil under EPA-CWA Section 311. Spills into water sources must be reported to 1-800-424-8802.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

If disposal is necessary, contact your state environmental agency for guidance with disposal methods and waste receiving locations in your area. Refer to 40 CFR 261.21 (RCRA) for latest waste disposal regulations and waste stream number.

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**Section VIII - Special Protection Information**

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Ventilation

Normal exterior application should not require the need for mechanical ventilation. Application must be made downwind from operator.

Eye Protection

Goggles and full-face shield are recommended when handling this material.

Skin Protection

Flannel-lined, insulated neoprene or nitrile gloves are recommended.

Respiratory Protection

If needed, use an approved OSHA/NIOSH organic vapor canister respirator, or a positive atmosphere supplied air respirator as described in 29CFR 1910.134.

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**Section IX - Special Precautions - Storage & Handling**

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Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in this datasheet must be observed.

Store only in closed, properly labeled containers and keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

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