



ASPHALT

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Name: Countrymark Cooperative, LLP
Address: 1200 Refinery Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

Emergency Telephone Number: 812-838-8165 (Refinery Control Room)

Trade Name: CO-OP Asphalt
Common Name: Asphalt Flux
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon
CAS Registry Number: (See SECTION II)

SECTION II

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CO-OP ASPHALT is manufactured by blending high viscosity atmospheric tower bottoms (CAS 64741-45-3) and vacuum tower bottoms (CAS 64741-56-6) to meet the viscosity specifications desired. Heavy residual fuels are complex mixtures of relatively high molecular weight compounds. Since they are blended from fractions with boiling points ranging from 650° to 1,200° F, the typical molecular weight range of the compounds is 600 to 1,000. Compound types include asphaltenes, polar aromatics, naphthene-aromatics, saturated hydrocarbons and heteromolecules containing sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen and metals.

Note - Transported at elevated temperatures (~200° F).

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (° F) 650 to 1200
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1) at 60° F 0.95 to 1.00
Vapor Pressure (mm. Hg) @ 60° F < 10
Percent Volatile by Volume (%) None Expected
Solubility in Water Insoluble
Viscosity 45 to 300 SFS @ 210° F

Appearance and Odor:

Dark or black-colored high viscosity liquid requiring heated storage to enable pumping and preheating at the burner to permit atomization. Material has distinct petroleum odor.

SECTION IV

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (COC) > 450° F
Classification: Heavy hydrocarbon residium, fuel or asphalt
Flammable Limits: LEL N/A UEL N/A

Extinguishing Media:

Small Fires: Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, water spray, or foam.
Large Fires: Water spray, fog, or foam

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

WARNING: Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks or other enclosed vessels. Hydrogen sulfide is an extremely flammable and highly toxic gas. Incomplete combustion may form toxic materials: Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide, plus various unidentified organic hydrocarbons may be formed.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Cool containers with water spray to prevent re-ignition.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Avoid heat, open flames, and oxidizing agents such as Chlorine, Permanganates, and Dichromates.

Transported at elevated temperatures.

SECTION V

HEALTH HAZARD

Threshold Limit Value:

No applicable information was found.

Effects of Overexposure:

None expected under normal conditions of use.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

IF IN EYES - Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN - Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing.

IF INHALED - Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED - Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.

SECTION VI

REACTIVITY DATA

Stable X Unstable _____

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents like Chlorine, Permanganates, and Dichromates.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

May form toxic materials of Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc. as combustion byproducts.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur _____ Will Not Occur X

SECTION VII

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released:

Small Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (smoking, flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks, and etc.). Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and place in non-leaking container for proper disposal.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (smoking, flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks, and etc.). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or truck. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into non-leaking containers for proper disposal. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required.

Waste Disposal Method:

Small Spill: Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Can be used as road surfacing material.

Large Spill: Reclaim as much as possible for reprocessing or salvage. Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Can be used as road surfacing material.

SECTION VIII

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Normally not needed for normal exposure. A NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. Firefighters require SCBA Positive Pressure Breathing Apparatus when involved in petroleum fires.

Ventilation:

Normally ventilation is not required for usual conditions of use. If ventilation is needed, explosion proof motors and fans are required to provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(S).

Personal Protective Equipment and Apparel:

Gloves: Wear petroleum resistant gloves such as: Neoprene, Nitrile, rubber gloves, etc.

Eye Protection: Safety goggles or face shield for protection from splashing in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear impervious protective clothing and boots appropriate for work situations to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing.

Storage / transportation precautions:

Storage containers should be dry and free of water, prior to loading hot asphalt. Dangerous overpressuring or splattering of hot asphalt can result from water infiltration.

SECTION IX

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken when handling and storing hot asphalt:

Keep all containers in upright position. Store in dry, well ventilated area away from moisture, heat, ignition, and strong oxidizers. Do not allow smoking in areas of use or dispensing. Motors, fans, switches, etc. in area of use or dispensing should be explosion proof. Ground containers when filling. Prevent all static and electric sparks.

Other Precautions:

Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels.

WARNING: Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks or other enclosed vessels. Hydrogen sulfide is an extremely flammable and highly toxic gas. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available.

SECTION X

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No applicable information was found.

SECTION XI

DOT LABELING INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	Elevated temperature liquid, NOS (Asphalt)
Hazardous Classification:	Class 9, PG III (DOT ERG No. 130)
Identification Number:	UN 3257
Label(s) Required:	Hot

STCC Code - 4961605

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