



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Effective Date: 6/1/2024
Replaces: June 2018

Rubberized Asphaltic Concrete

| SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION | |
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| Product Name: Rubberized Asphaltic Concrete | CAS #: Mixture |
| Synonyms/Common Names: Rubberized Asphalt, Rubberized Blacktop | |
| Manufacturer/Contact Info: Teichert Aggregates PO Box 15002 Sacramento, CA 95851 | General Phone Number: (916) 484-3011 (8-5, PST, M-F) Emergency Phone Number: (800) 287-7383 |

| SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION | |
|--|--|
| EMERGENCY OVERVIEW | |
| Harmful by inhalation, skin and eyes. | |
| OSHA REGULATORY STATUS | |
| This product is considered hazardous under Hazard Communication 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA) and 8 CCR §5194 (Cal/OSHA). | |
| POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS | |
| Routes of Exposure: Inhalation. Skin contact. Eye contact. | |
| Eye Contact: Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Hot, molten material can cause thermal burns. Vapors/fumes may also produce eye irritation. | |
| Skin: Avoid skin contact. Hot, molten material can cause thermal burns. Prolonged or repeated contact with heated material can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). Prior skin problems such as dermatitis may be aggravated by exposure | |
| Inhalation: Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Vapors/fumes from hot materials may cause throat or lung irritation and nausea. Dust may irritate the respiratory system. Prior respiratory tract conditions such as bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Mechanical forces which generate dust particles may cause exposure to respirable silica (quartz) which could lead to lung disease including chronic pulmonary obstructive disease and silicosis. | |
| Ingestion: Not expected to pose significant health hazard, but direct contact with hot material can cause thermal burns. | |
| TARGET ORGANS | |
| Eyes. Skin. Respiratory system. | |
| CHRONIC EFFECTS | |
| Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma and chronic lung disease might be aggravated by exposure. Chronic inhalation of vapors/fumes may cause irritation of other respiratory conditions (e.g. bronchitis, silicosis). | |
| GHS label elements | |
| | Signal word: Danger Hazard Statements: May cause severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. |

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Corneal damage. Conjunctivitis. Defatting of the skin. Rash. Respiratory system irritation.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Hazardous Components | CAS No. | % by Weight |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Crushed Rock and Sand ⁽¹⁾ | None | >90 |
| Petroleum Asphalt Oil ⁽²⁾ | 8052-42-4 | >5 |
| Rubber | NE | >1 |
| Naphthenic Distillate Solvent Extract | 64742-11-6 | <1 |

Comments: (1) Natural sand includes quartz, a form of crystalline silica. Composition varies naturally.
 (2) The product may include one or more performance-enhancing additives. Each is present at less than 1% of the total product. May contain recycled asphalt paving concrete up to 50%. May contain lime up to 2%.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eyes:**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

Skin:

Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. If hot, molten material contacts skin, quickly cool the area with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Seek medical attention for extensive burns. Do not use solvents or thinner to remove asphalt from skin. Asphalt can be removed with vegetable oil followed by soap and water or waterless hand cleaner.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion:

Seek medical advice. If ingestion of a large amount does occur, call a poison control center immediately. However, ingestion of small amounts of the material is not expected to pose a significant health hazard.

Notes to Physician:

Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed. Skin exposure to heated asphalt can cause workers to experience photosensitization, a condition where the exposed area of skin becomes very sensitive to sunlight, and other sources of ultraviolet (UV) light. Without exposure to UV, sensitive skin may appear to be sunburned. With exposure to UV, the skin may blister and develop sores.

General Advice:

If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Keep victim under observation. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. As with any chemical, skin contact with this product, and the breathing of product dust, fumes or vapors, should be minimized. We strongly recommend that the precautions stated in this SDS be followed when handling the product. Some asphalt contains sulfur and may form hydrogen sulfide gas when heated, or when hot asphalt is transferred to a storage area and let cool. This is particularly hazardous when heating or cooling occurs in a poorly ventilated area. Workers exposed to high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide may be rendered unconscious within seconds and, if not immediately removed, die or suffer permanent nervous system damage.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| Flammable Properties: Not a fire hazard. This product is not flammable or combustible. | Flashpoint (method used): Product: NE | Flammable Limits in Air (% volume in air): | |
| | | Not available | LEL: NE UEL: NE |
| Extinguishing Media: Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Avoid using a direct stream of water. Water fog may be used on flat surfaces such as road. | | | |
| Protection of Firefighters: Use of water on asphalt fire in a tank or other container may cause a violent eruption. | | | |
| Specific Methods: Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water. Adding water to hot asphalt presents an explosion hazard. Never weld or use cutting torch or open flame on or near full or partially full or empty containers as vapors can ignite explosively. Warning: Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) and other gases/vapor may evolve and collect in the head space of storage tanks or other enclosed vessels and create an explosion toxic or oxygen deficient environment. | | | |

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal Precautions:**

Do not touch spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Contain spilled material. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer.

Methods for Clean Up:

Allow molten material to harden before cleaning up. Sweep up or gather material and place in appropriate container for disposal. Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow material to inadvertently enter storm or sanitary sewers or groundwater.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Do not get this material in contact with skin. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Handle and open container with care. Do not attempt to clean empty containers. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Tripping incidences have occurred because of asphalt buildup on bottoms of shoes and boots; buildup should be removed regularly to prevent such incidences. Do not use solvents or thinners to clean footwear. Further information: If personnel must enter a tank that contained this material, follow OSHA's Confined Space Entry Program as specified in 8 CCR 5157 or 29 CFR 1910.146. Respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may be generated when hardened product is subject to mechanical forces such as demolition work, surface treatment (sanding, grooving, chiseling, etc.) and recycling of pavement.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Keep this material away from food, drink and animal feed. Keep out of reach of children. Vapors containing hydrogen sulfide may accumulate during storage or transport of asphaltic materials. When petroleum asphalt products are heated, potentially irritating emissions (fumes, mists, and vapors) may be released.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Component | OSHA/MSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) | Cal/OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) | ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV) |
|--|--|---|--|
| Ground Rubber and Particulates (nuisance dust) | 15 mg/m ³ (total) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable) | 10 mg/m ³ (total) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable) | 10 mg/m ³ (inhalable) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable) |
| Crystalline Silica (Quartz, Crystalite, Tridymite) (respirable dust containing silica) | 10 mg/m ³ / (%SiO ₂ +2) (respirable particulate containing silica) OSHA PEL for cristobalite and tridymite is ½ of the calculated value for quartz. | 0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable quartz) 0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable cristobalite and tridymite) | 0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable quartz and cristobalite) |
| Total dust containing silica | OSHA: 30 mg/m ³ / (%SiO ₂ +2) MSHA: 30mg/m ³ (%SiO ₂ +3) | 0.3 mg/m ³ (total dust, quartz) | NE |
| Petroleum Asphalt (Asphalt fumes) | NE | 5 mg/m ³ | 0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable) as benzene soluble fraction |
| Petroleum Distillates (Naphtha, Rubber Solvent) | 500 ppm | 400 ppm | 400 ppm |

Engineering Controls:

Provide adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**Eye / Face Protection:**

Avoid exposure. Wear safety glasses with side shields. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Skin Protection:

Wear appropriate clothing to minimize skin contact. When handling molten material wear appropriate clothing to minimize skin contact. Wear heat resistant clothing and/or impermeable gloves.

Respiratory Protection:

Avoid exposure. Use personal protective equipment as required. In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of vapors, use suitable respiratory equipment. If airborne concentrations exceed permissible exposure limits (PEL), wear NIOSH-approved respirators to maintain exposures below the PEL.

General Hygiene Considerations:

Use work clothing. Do not get this material in contact with eyes or skin. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Appearance & Odor:**

Coarse black material, Petroleum hydrocarbon odor.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| pH: Not available | Melting Point: Not available | Boiling Point: Not available |
| Evaporation Rate: Not available | Vapor Pressure: Not available | Vapor Density: Not available |
| Specific Gravity: 2.3 - 2.6 | Solubility (water): Negligible | |

SECTION 10. CHEMICAL STABILITY & REACTIVITY INFORMATION**Chemical Stability:**

Stable at normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid incompatible materials and intense heat.

Incompatible Materials:

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon oxides. Sulfur dioxide. Hydrogen sulfide.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION**Sensitization:**

No data available

Local Effects:

Contact may irritate or burn eyes. Irritating to respiratory system. Thermal contact burns

Chronic Effects:

Hazardous by OSHA criteria.

Carcinogenicity:

Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Crystalline silica poses a health hazard when it is inhaled as a dust. Normal use of product does not likely generate silica.

IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents: Overall evaluation

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Quartz [Silica Crystalline] (14808-60-7) | 1 Human carcinogen |
| Petroleum Asphalt (8052-42-4) | 2B Possible carcinogen |

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: A2 carcinogen

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| Quartz [Silica Crystalline] (14808-60-7) | Group A2 Suspected human carcinogen |
|--|-------------------------------------|

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: A4 carcinogen

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Petroleum Asphalt (8052-42-4) | Group A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen |
|-------------------------------|---|

US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Known carcinogen

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|--|------------------|
| Quartz [Silica Crystalline] (14808-60-7) | Known carcinogen |
|--|------------------|

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Environmental Effects:**

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or releases can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Other:

Not available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Disposal Instructions:**

DO not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261.4 (b)(4)). Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

Waste from Residues / Unused Products:

Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local, state and federal requirements.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION [NOTE: NOT INTENDED TO BE ALL-INCLUSIVE]**DOT Proper Shipping Name:**

Not regulated

DOT Hazard Classification:

Not applicable

US/NA Number:

Not regulated

DOT Packing Group:

Not applicable

Labeling Requirements:

Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard 29CFR 1910.1200(f), MSHA Hazard Communication standard (30 CFR Part 47) and applicable state and local regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION [NOTE: NOT INTENDED TO BE ALL-INCLUSIVE]**US Federal Regulations:**

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA) and 8 CCR § 5194 (Cal/OSHA).

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA):

None

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III:**Hazardous Categories:**

Immediate Hazard – Yes
 Delayed Hazard – Yes
 Fire Hazard – No
 Pressure Hazard – No
 Reactivity Hazard – No

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance:

No

Section 311 Hazardous Chemical

Yes

California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including crystalline silica, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Regulatory Lists:

The following materials/components are specifically listed by individual states. For details on regulatory requirements, you should contact the appropriate agency in your state:

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Quartz [Silica Crystalline] (14808-60-7) Listed

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Quartz [Silica Crystalline] (14808-60-7) Listed: October 1, 1988 Carcinogenic

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

Petroleum Distillate (8002-05-9) N590 Listed.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Reportable threshold

Petroleum Distillate (8002-05-9) 100 LBS N590

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**Disclaimer of Liability:**

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