E-Z MIX INC.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Read the entire Safety Data Sheet for thorough evaluation.

SECTION: 1 Identification

E-Z Mix Inc.
11374 Tuxford St.
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Emergency Telephone Number
(818) 767-8576

Information Telephone Number
(818) 768-0568

SDS#M002
Prepared: 05-2015
Revision: A

Material Name: **ALPHA 800 (SC)**

Product Use: **Hot-Mix Cold Lay Asphalt is used as a construction material.**

SECTION: 2 Hazard Identification

Hazard-determining components of labeling: Not Classified
Carcinogen – Category 1A
Reproductive Toxicity- Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure- Category 2



Signal Word: Danger.

Hazard Statements: May cause cancer (Inhalation), suspected or damaging unborn child, causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, adrenals, bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, kidney, stomach and thymus) through prolong or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

- Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe dust, fume, or vapor. Use only outdoor or in a well ventilated area.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
- Product may contain or release hydrogen sulfide, which is highly toxic and is a flammable gas. Assessment of storage tanks, transport vessels and other confined spaces should be made to determine potential exposures and appropriate controls.

Response:

- If exposed or concerned: Immediately call a Poison Center or doctor/physician. Get medical advice/attention.
- Specific treatment (see the following information on this label).
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- IF ON SKIN: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF INHALECD: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest positon comfortable for breathing.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

- Store in a well ventilated place.

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

SECTION: 3 Ingredients/Components

Ingredients:	CAS #	% By Weight
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	>93
Asphalt	8052-42-4	0.7-7
May contain:		
Vaccum tower bottoms	64741-56-6	>0.1
Heavy naph. Petroleum distillates	64741-53-3	>0.1
Aromatic extract oil	64742-11-6	>0.1
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	<0.1
Petroleum Distillates	64741-44-2	>1
Diesel Oil	68476-34-6	0.7-1.4
Additives	Mixture	<1

SECTION: 4 First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact:	Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasion and burns.
Skin Contact:	Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, dermatitis.
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 immediately.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:	In general, emesis induction is unnecessary in high viscosity, low volatility products. Inhalation exposure of hydrogen sulfide may result in pulmonary congestion. Patients may be predisposed to pneumonia during convalescence, and should be kept under observation. Contact a Poison Center for additional treatment information.

Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposures have ceased. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

SECTION: 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Flashpoint and Method: Non-combustible.

General Hazard: Avoid breathing smoke.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

SECTION: 6 Accidental Release Measure

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

General: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the product dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of products according to Federal, State and Local regulations.

SECTION: 7 Handling and Storage

General: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Do not swallow. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc., is not recommended. Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited. **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited.

Clothing: Promptly remove clothing that is dusty. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust.

SECTION: 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

Ingredients:	**PEL (OSHA)** mg/M^3	**TLV (ACGIH)** mg/M^3
Asphalt Fumes:	NE	0.5 (as benzene-soluble aerosol)
Particulates not otherwise classified:	15(total)	10 (inhalable fractions)
	5 (resp.)	3 (resp.)
Respirable dust containing silica:	10 ÷ (% silica +2)	Use Respirable Silica TLV
Total dust containing silica:	OSHA: 30 ÷ (% Silica +3)	NE
	MSHA: 30 ÷ (% silica =3)	
Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz)	NE – Use respirable dust containing silica PEL	0.025
Respirable Tridymite and Cristobalite (other forms of crystalline silica)	½ of OSHA and MSHA respirable dust containing silica PEL	0.025
Ammonia (NH3)	50 ppm	25 ppm
		STEL 35 ppm
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	50 ppm	25 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	Ceiling 20 ppm	10 ppm / STEL 15 ppm

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	Ceiling 5 ppm	3 ppm/ STEL 15 ppm
Ozone (O3)	0.1 ppm	0.05 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	5 ppm	STEL 0.25 ppm

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain low dust levels.

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.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling product and when involved with activities that generate dust, to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using concrete products, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin Protection: Wear suitable protective gloves in the event of prolonged or repeated ski contact.

Foot Protection: Wear ANSI approved hard-toed safety boots when handling concrete products.

SECTION: 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Powder	**Freezing Point:**	No available
Appearance:	Black, viscous, granular	**pH (in water)**	N/A
Odor:	Petroleum odor	**Boiling point**	Not availabel
Decomposition Temperature:	N/A	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	N/A
Evaporation rate:	N/A	**Flammability:**	Not available
Vapor pressure:	N/A	**Solubility:**	Negligible
Vapor density:	>1	**Specific Gravity (H2O = 1):**	2.0-2.5
Flash point	Product: Not available		
	Asphalt Cement: >425 °F (min). COC		
	Asphalt Cutback: >130°F; Petroleum		
	Distillates: 260 °F		

SECTION: 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Considered to be stable.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposition products are unknown and not suspected.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization not known to occur.

Reactivity: Material is considered inert. Avoid contact with strong acids, reducing agents, and oxidizers.

Condition to Avoid: None.

SECTION: 11 Toxicological Information

Exposure Routes: Skin contact, skin adsorption, eye contact, inhalation, or ingestion.

Symptoms related to physical/chemical/toxicological characteristics:	• **Inhalation:** May cause respiratory tract irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable silica from this product can cause silicosis. • **Skin contact:** Causes skin irritation. Handling can cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, and dermatitis. May cause sensitization by skin contact. Product becomes extremely alkaline when exposed to moisture, and can cause alkali burns and affect the mucous membranes. • **Eye contact:** Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. • **Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause discomfort and/or distress, nausea or vomiting.
Acute toxicity:	Not classified No specific data o product. Based on components, not expected to be classified for acute toxicity.
Asphalt:	Acute Oral, rat: LD50>5000 mg/kg Acute Dermal, rat: LD50>2000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Not classified
Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	Not classified
Respiratory sensitization:	Not classified
Skin sensitization:	May cause photosensitization (contact), but not classified as a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell Mutagenicity:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity:	May cause cancer (Inhalation).
Reproductive toxicity:	Suspected to damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure:	Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system, adrenals, bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, kidney, stomach ad thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).
Aspiration toxicity:	Not classified (not applicable- solid material)
Chronic health effects:	Respirable crystalline silica I the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.

SECTION: 12 Ecological Information

Generally considered chemically inert in the environment.

SECTION: 13 Disposal Information

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

SECTION: 14 Transport Information

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT.

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.
CERLA/SUPERFUND:	This product is not listed as CERCLA hazardous substance.
EPCRA SARA Title III:	This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under section 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.
EPCRCA 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.
California Proposition 65:	Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is a substance known by the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION: 16 Other Information

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was prepared on May 1, 2015. The information herein is given in good faith; no warranty is expressed or implied.