

Blackmac Emulsion Sealer

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier Blackmac Emulsion Sealer
Recommended Use Asphalt Pavement Sealing.
Restrictions on Use None known.
Manufacturer McAsphalt Industries Ltd, 8800 Sheppard Ave East, Toronto, Ontario, M1B 5R4
Emergency Phone No. CANUTEC, (613) 996 - 6666, 24 hours
SDS No. 0166

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classified according to Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015).

Classification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4; Skin irritation - Category 3; Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Label Elements



Warning

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Avoid breathing gas, fume.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Other Hazards

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HHNOC).

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers	Other Names
Asphalt	8052-42-4	40-70		
Inorganic Mineral Fillers		1-10		
Emulsifier	61790-12-3, 8050-09-7	1-5		

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First-aid Measures

Inhalation

Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waist band. Get medical attention immediately. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact

For hot asphalt splash, cool affected body part with water immersion or shower. Do not attempt removal of asphalt but split longitudinally if circumferential to avoid tourniquet effect. No attempt should be made to remove firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. Once the bitumen has cooled, it will do no further harm and in fact provide a sterile covering over a burnt area. As healing takes place, the bitumen plaque, the bitumen plaque will detach itself, usually after a few days. For skin soiling without underlying burn, cleanse with mineral oil followed by soap and water. Use olive oil in vicinity of eyes.

Eye Contact

Immediately rinse the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

First-aid Comments

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice or attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe over exposure; coma and death. At higher concentrations (above 10 ppm), hydrogen sulphide is extremely toxic by inhalation, may cause respiratory-tract irritation and respiratory failure, coma and death. Pulmonary edema can occur up to 24 hours after hydrogen sulphide exposure. While hydrogen sulphide emits a strong odour of rotten eggs, detection by smell is not sufficient as a warning property for exposure to this substance, as it may deaden the sense of smell quickly.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Special Instructions

No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fires: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, fire fighting foam and other gaseous agents.

Large Fires: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not spray water onto tank, vessel containing liquid asphalt as water reacts violently with product at elevated temperatures; risk of steam explosion!

Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Flammability of the product: Will burn on prolonged exposure to flame or high temperature.

Hydrogen sulphide may be released if the product is overheated and may accumulate in the tank headspace or any other confined space.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear

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appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information.

Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid breathing in this product. Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Do not get in eyes. Avoid generating vapours or mists. Wear personal protective equipment to avoid direct contact with this chemical. Do NOT eat, drink or store food in work areas.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials(see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Brown liquid.
Odour	Characteristic asphaltic odour or "rotten egg" odour if H ₂ S present, but odour is an unreliable warning, since it may deaden the sense of smell.
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	7 - 10
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Not available (melting); Not available (freezing)
Initial Boiling Point/Range	100 °C
Flash Point	Not available
Evaporation Rate	< 1
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	Not available (upper); Not available (lower)
Vapour Pressure	< 1 kPa
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.0 - 1.2
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Other Information	
Physical State	Liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

>5000 mg/kg (rat)

>2000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Irritating to skin. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Asphalt fumes can increase susceptibility to sunburn.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Irritating to eyes. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Hydrogen sulphide may cause eye irritation at 1 - 20 ppm and acute conjunctivitis at higher concentrations. Above 50 ppm H₂S, eye irritation may include symptoms of redness, sever swelling, tearing, sensitivity to light and the appearance of 'Halos' around lights.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Aspiration Hazard

Not known to be an aspiration hazard.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that occupational exposures to oxide asphalt and their emissions during roofing operations are "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group A). 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 exposure to straight-run asphalt and their emissions during paving operations are "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B).

Reproductive Toxicity

Effects on or via Lactation

Not known to cause effects on or via lactation.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized where ever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residue should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plan. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and sections *: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized where ever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residue should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plan. Dispose of

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surplus and non-recyclable and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated under Canadian TDG regulations. Not regulated under US DOT Regulations.

Special Precautions Not applicable

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada

Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients are listed on the DSL/NDSL.

USA

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating	Health - 1	Flammability - 0	Instability - 0
SDS Prepared By	EPC & Risk Management Department		
Phone No.	1 (416) - 281 - 8181		
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