**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: X-Crack Cold Pour Crackfiller, All Grades, 700/770 (Regular/Premium)
Manufacturers Name: The Extendit Company, Inc.
Address: 601 Jones Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44502
Emergency Phone Number: Infotrac 1-800-535-5053; International: +01-352-323-3500
General Information: 330-743-4343
Trade Name: Crack Filler
Chemical Family: Asphalt Emulsion
Effective Date: March 2015
Date Superseded: April 2014

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Pictogram:**

Appearance: Black Physical State: Liquid Odor: Hydrocarbon/Asphalt Odor

Signal Word: Danger
Hazard Statement: Skin and eye irritant. Harmful if swallowed.

Potential Health Hazards:
Eyes: May cause irritation, tearing or conjunctivitis.
Skin: Irritation or inflammation. Allergic reactions may occur.
Swallowing: May cause nausea, cramps, vomiting, diarrhea or acute effects.
Inhalation: Breathing fumes from these materials may cause headache, nausea, and feelings of dizziness or weakness. Prolonged and repeated inhalation may be harmful to respiratory system.

## 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredients | CAS Number | % By Weight |
|---|---|---|
| Petroleum Asphalt | 8052-42-4 | 25-35 |
| Clay | 1332-58-7 | 20-25 |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | >3 |
| Silica Quartz | 14808-60-7 | <7.5 |
| Biocide | Proprietary | <1.0 |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: If these materials get into the eyes, flush the person's eyes with large amounts of water for at least fifteen (15) minutes. Be certain to lift the upper and lower lids to ensure that all of the material is flushed out of the eyes. Contact a physician.
Skin: Immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash the affected areas of the skin with soap and water. Launder contaminated items of clothing before wearing. If skin irritation or redness persists or develops after exposure, contact a physician.
Inhalation: Move the individual to fresh air away from the fumes. If he/she is having difficulty breathing or is not fully conscious, administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed and obtain immediate medical attention.
Swallowing: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Vomiting can cause the material to be aspirated into the lungs, causing chemical pneumonitis. This can be fatal. Keep the person warm and quiet and give water or clear fluids. Obtain immediate medical attention.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Not Flammable
Flash Point: Not applicable. Water based product. Will not burn until cured.
Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.
Extinguishing Method: Foam, $CO_2$ or dry chemical extinguishers. Carbon dioxide will displace air in confined spaces and may cause an oxygen deficient atmosphere.
Fire Fighting Instructions: A self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operating in a positive pressure mode may be required. Avoid using a water stream to prevent frothing. Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent and may present a life-threatening situation. Cool exposed containers to prevent steam pressure buildup and rupture.
Fire and Explosion Hazards: Stable. Water may cause frothing. Containers may rupture due to steam pressure.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

If applicable, follow applicable emergency response plan for your organization. Ventilate the area. Keep people away. Stop and contain the spill. Minimize skin contact and avoid breathing vapors. Wear protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Keep product out of sewers or waterways by diking or impounding. Contain and pick up waste materials. Put in a sealed approved container. See section 13 and dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Advise authorities if product has entered waterways or sewers.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Wear impervious protective clothing, gloves and OSHA approved eye protection. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Store in a well ventilated area away from heat and flame. Dispose of used containers according to local, state and federal requirements. Securely replace lid on container when not in use.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines: The following occupational exposure guidelines are for the major ingredients in this material. The Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and Threshold Limit Value (TLV) are expressed in milligrams per cubic meter ($mg/m^3$) of the ingredient in the work air.

| Ingredient | PEL | TLV |
|---|---|---|
| Petroleum Asphalt | None | .5 $mg/m^3$ |
| Clay (kaolin) | 15 $mg/m^3$ TWA Total | 2 mg/m TWA, Respirable |
| Silica | 0.098 $mg/m^3$ TWA, Respirable | 0.025 $mg/m^3$ TWA, Respirable |

Engineering Controls: Provide sufficient ventilation (mechanical ventilation such as a general or local exhaust system) to prevent vapors from accumulating and to maintain exposure levels below TLV(s) and maintain a positive flow of fresh air.
Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should not be required when handling these products in the open air. However, if these materials are being handled in a confined area, wear a respirator with a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respiratory cartridge, or NIOSH-approved air supplied breathing equipment to prevent inhaling fumes. A respirator is only required when working with this material in a confined or inadequately ventilated area.
Eye and Skin Protection: Wear a face shield or safety glasses, impervious clothing, gloves and shoes. Have eye baths readily available. Do not wear contact lenses. Use of protective creams and sunscreen agents are recommended.
Hygiene Practices: Wash thoroughly after working with this material. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before wearing.
Note: All clays, and other ingredients in this product are totally encapsulated and do not pose a respirable dust hazard during installation and use of this product.
Components referred to herein, may be regulated by specific Canadian provincial legislation. Please refer to exposure limits legislated for the province in which the substance will be used.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Formula: Not Applicable, complex mixture.
Appearance: Dark brown viscous liquid with asphalt odor.
Odor: Mild hydrocarbon/asphalt odor
PH: Approximately 6.0-10.0
Flammability: Not Flammable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Density: Greater than 8.4
Solubility in Water: Insoluble but miscible with water.
VOC: Less than 100g/l

Note: These physical data are typical values based on material testing, but may vary from sample to sample. Typical values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as specifications for the product.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization: This material will not undergo hazardous polymerization.
Hazardous Decomposition: Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide and Formaldehyde.
Chemical Stability: Stable
Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Definition: Hazardous Decomposition: Hazardous decomposition products are formed when a material decomposes (breaks down) because it is unstable, or reacts with common materials such as water or oxygen (in air). This information should be considered when planning storage and handling procedures.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Oral - rat LD50 (mg/kg) | Not available |
| Dermal - rabbit LD50 (mg/kg) | Not available |
| Eye irritation - rabbit: | Not available |
| Skin irritation - rabbit (24-hr exposure) | Not available |

Information on Silica Sand (NOTE: Silica Sand is fully encapsulated in crackfiller/pavement sealer and not likely to be released in dust form)

Silicosis: The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis (Often referred to as Simple Silicosis) is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low concentrations of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter characterize simple silicosis, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicate silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pumonale).

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Cancer

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources", and that there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." The

IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates..." (1997).

NTP: The National Toxicology Program (NTP), in its Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, classified "silica, crystalline (respirable)" as a known human carcinogen.

OSHA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not regulted as a human carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as a carcinogen.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the State of California to be a carcinogen.

Canada:

Domestic Substances List (DSL): Best Sand Corporation's products, as naturally occurring substances, are on the Canadian DSL.

WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) Classification: Class D, Division 2A.

Other:

IARC: Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified in IARC Group 1 Carcinogen.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product may cause adverse environmental effects if used improperly or released to the environment through a spill. Employ best management practices to prevent this material from entering storm sewer systems, waterways or otherwise impacting plant and animal species.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product, when discarded or disposed of, is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in federal regulations. It could be designated as a hazardous waste according to state regulations. This product could also become a hazardous waste if it is mixed with or comes in contact with a hazardous waste. If such contact occurs, consult 40 CFR, to determine whether it is a hazardous waste.

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of this waste must be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Description:

| | |
|---|---|
| Proper Shipping Name: | Not regulated by DOT as a hazardous substance. |
| Hazard Class: | None |
| UN Number: | None |
| NA Number: | None |

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| TSCA INVENTORY: | Complies |
| DSL INVENTORY: | Complies |
| WHMIS INVENTORY: | Complies |
| SARA HAZARD NOTIFICATION: | None |

| CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY: | Component | %by Weight |
|---|---|---|
| | None | |

Refer to Section 11 for OSHA/HPA Hazardous Chemical(s) and Section 13 for RCRA classification.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This material has been defined as a hazardous chemical under the criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard(29CFR 1910.1200).

| NFPA Classification Rating | | HMIS Classification | | Hazard |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health | 1 | Health | 1 | 0 - Least |
| Fire | 1 | Fire | 1 | 1 - Slight |
| Reactivity | 0 | Reactivity | 0 | 2 - Moderate |
| Other: | - | Personal Prot | * | 3 - High |
| | | | | 4 - Extreme |

*See Section 8 of this MSDS for guidance in selection of personal protective equipment.

Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children. For professional and industrial use only. Always read label plus precautions on back of sales ticket and follow directions carefully. Do not take internally.

The information contained in this MSDS is believed to be accurate as of the time that this document was prepared. All chemicals may present unknown health hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Final determination of suitability of the chemical(s) is the sole responsibility of the user. Users of any chemical should satisfy themselves that the conditions and methods of use assure that the chemical is used safely.

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