



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### CATIONIC 2 EMULSIONS

#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Product Name:** CMS-2, CMS-2h, CMS-2w, CMS-2s, CMS-2hp, CMS-2p, E-1 Prime, AEP  
DEC 50, AEDC 50

**Synonym:** Cationic Emulsion

**Product Use:** Road Paving

**Company Name:** Midland Asphalt Materials Inc.  
640 Young Street  
Tonawanda, New York 14151-0388  
Phone No. 716-692-0730  
Fax No. 716-692-0613

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILLS, LEAKS,  
FIRE, EXPOSURE OR ACCIDENT CALL 3 E  
800-451-8346

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**OSHA/HCS Status:** This substance is classified as hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Signal Word:** Warning

**Classification of Substance:**

Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2  
Serious eye damage/irritation - Category 1  
Skin sensitization - Category 1

**Hazard Pictograms:**



**Hazard Statements:**

May Causes eye irritation H320  
May Causes skin irritation H315  
May cause an allergic skin reaction H315  
Substance may be harmful if swallowed irritating mouth throat and stomach H302  
Vapors may have a strong offensive odor which may cause headaches, H333  
nausea and vomiting.

### Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: Avoid breathing dust /fume /gas/mist/vapors/spray P261

Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area. P271

General advise: None

Inhalation:

If inhaled, Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P 304 and P311

Call poison Center or doctor/physician if you feel ill. P309and P311

Store in a well ventilated place in tight containers. P403 and P235

Disposal: None

### Precautionary Statements:

Inhalation – Inhalation exposure is possible during spraying or stirring processes and may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Skin Contact – May cause skin irritation causing redness and burning of the skin. Contact with the fumes may cause inflammation of sensitive skin membranes. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Eye Contact – May cause eye irritation causing conjunctivitis, stinging, tearing and redness. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Ingestion – Ingestion of this material is not likely during normal handling operations. Ingestion of large amounts of this material may be fatal.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Substance Type:** Mixture

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>
Asphalt	50-68 %	8052-42-4	.5 mg/cu. m ACGIH TLV(fumes)
Water	20-35 %	7732-18-5	N/A
Emulsifier	<1.5%	Proprietary	Proprietary
Hydrochloric	.05 - .3	7647-01-0	See Attached Sections
Naphtha	0-10 %	64741-42-0	5 mg/cu. m ACGIH TWA
Styrene Butadiene	0-3 %	9003-55-8	See Attached Sections
# 2 Fuel	0-18 %	68476-34-6	TWA 100mg/cu. m ACGIH

*Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.*

## 4. FIRST – AID MEASURES

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### **Necessary First Aid Measures:**

Inhalation – Immediately move individual away from the exposure area and into fresh air. Seek medical attention immediately. If victim is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If victim's breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Skin Contact – This material is normally stored or handled at elevated temperatures that could cause scalding. If thermal burns occur, seek medical attention immediately. Any contact with material at ambient temperature should be rinsed from the skin with copious amounts of soap and water.

Eye Contact – Immediately move individual away from the exposure area and into fresh air. Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. Seek medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn while working with this chemical.

Ingestion – Do not induce vomiting – aspiration (inhaling fluid) may result. Ingestion of this material is not likely during normal handling operations. If victim becomes drowsy or unconscious, seek medical attention immediately. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor for breathing difficulty.

### **Over-Exposure Signs and Symptoms:**

Inhalation – Respiratory tract irritation, coughing

Skin Contact – Pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur

Eye Contact – Pain, watering, redness

Ingestion – Stomach pain

### **Indication of Immediate Medical Attention/Special Treatment:**

Note to Physician – In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

*See toxicological information (Section 11)*

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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NFPA Classification Health-2 Fire-0 Reactivity-0 Other -NA

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Extinguishing foam, dry chemical.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Water jet.

**Specific Hazards:** May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide.

### **Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters:**

Avoid the use of water when fighting a fire involving this product. Wear an approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated with positive pressure and chemical resistant personal protective equipment.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### **Personal Precautions/Emergency Procedures:**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**Protective Equipment:** Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment including gloves, boots, face shield, and Tyvek suits.

### **Environmental Precautions:**

Prevent material and runoff from entering drains, sewers, streams, and other bodies of water. Spilt materials should be placed in compatible containers. Residual product may be absorbed with sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and placed in appropriate containers. Dispose of material in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup:**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, waterways, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material (i.e. sand, earth, absorbent pads.) and place in container for disposal according to local, state, and federal regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

*See Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.*

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling:**

Put on personal protective equipment when handling (See Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against the hazards. Do not use excessive temperatures. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. Empty containers may contain flammable, combustible or explosive vapor residue.

### **Conditions for Safe Storage:**

Store in tightly closed containers in a dry, isolated, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition and incompatibilities. Keep container tightly sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Avoid extreme temperatures in storage. Emulsions will boil at temperatures greater than 212 degrees F and freeze at temperatures less than 32 degrees F.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Occupational Exposure Limits:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV (US3/12)</u>	<u>NIOSH/IDLH(US1/13)</u>
Asphalt	N/A	TWA: .5mg/cu. m (Benzene soluble aerosol fume)	Ceil: 5 mg/cu. m (Fume 15 mins)
Hydrochloric Acid	5 ppm ceiling 7 mg/cu. m ceiling	2 ppm ceiling	
Naphtha	500 PPM	TWA 5mg/cu. m	
Styrene Butadiene	Ethanol PEL 1000 ppm	STEL value 1000 ppm	
# 2 Diesel (Fuel)		TWA 100 mg/cu. m	

**Engineering Controls:** Provide sufficient general and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below the TLV(s).

### Individual Protection Measures:

Hygiene Measures – Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking, and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Use good personal hygiene when handling asphalt products. Never wipe eyes or skin with PPE that has been exposed.

Respiratory Protection – Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard(NIOSH/MSHA) if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. Avoid working with this material in closed areas with improper ventilation.

Skin Protection – Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Long sleeved cotton shirt and long cotton pants are suggested to avoid potential risk for exposure. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Eye/Face Protection – Safety eyewear including; glasses, goggles, or face shield complying with an approved standard should be used when handling to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases, or dusts. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Do not wear contact lenses when handling this material.

*Check before and during use that all personal protection equipment still retains their protective properties.*

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### OVERVIEW:

- Brown to black fluid with Asphalt odor
- Exposure through inhalation and skin contact requires immediate medical attention.
- This material is a dispersion in which the continuous phase is water. As such, the material exhibits no flammability characteristics.
- Cured residue may produce combustible vapor in closed containers, emitting carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and various hydrocarbons.

<b>State</b>	Liquid	<b>Flammability</b>	N/A
<b>Appearance</b>	Brown/black	<b>Lower/Upper Explosive Limits</b>	N/A
<b>Odor</b>	Asphalt	<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	60mm Hg@ 100F
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	N/A	<b>Vapor Density</b>	N/A
<b>pH</b>	2 – 6.5	<b>Relative Density</b>	N/A
<b>Melting Point</b>	N/A	<b>Solubility</b>	Readily dispersed
<b>Freezing Point</b>	0C	<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	N/A
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100C	<b>Auto-ignition Temp.</b>	N/A
<b>Flash Point</b>	N/A	<b>Decomposition Temp.</b>	N/A
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	N/A	<b>Viscosity</b>	N/A

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No specific data available.

**Chemical Stability:** This product is stable under normal conditions.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reaction:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Contact with strong oxidizers, extreme temperatures in storage and handling.

**Incompatible Materials:** Reactive/incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide.

## 11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

### Acute Toxicity:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Species Observed</u>	<u>ACGIH</u>	<u>OSHA</u>
Asphalt	Intramuscular Skin	Rodent (rat) Rodent (mouse)	LD50 - 5400 mg/kg/24W-l LD50 - 130 mg/kg/81W-l	
Hydrochloric Acid	NA	NA	NA	
Fatty Amine Derivative	Oral	Rat	LD50 > 300-2000 mg/kg	
Naphtha	N/A	N/A	TWA 5 mg/cu.m	PEL: TWA 500 PPM
Styrene- Butadiene	Oral	Rat	LD 50 > 2000 - 10,000 mg/kg	
# 2 Diesel	Inhalation Dermal Oral	Harmful if inhaled Unlikely to be harmful Unlikely to be harmful	4.65 mg/l mist >4.1 g/kg > 5 g/kg	

### Carcinogenicity:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>OSHA</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>NTP</u>
Asphalt	-	2B	-
Hydrochloric Acid	-	3	-
Fatty Amine Derivative	Not a confirmed Carcinogen	Not a confirmed carcinogen	Not a confirmed Carcinogen
Naphtha	-	-	-
Styrene-Butadiene	-	-	-
# 2 Diesel		2	

### Teratogenicity:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Target Organs</u>
Asphalt	Not applicable	N/A	N/A
Tall Oil Sodium Salt	Not applicable	N/A	N/A
Sodium hydroxide	Not applicable	N/A	N/A
Naphtha	Data Unavailable		
Styrene-Butadiene	Data Unavailable		
# 2 Diesel	Data Unavailable		

**Specific Target Organ:** Not available.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not available.

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Oral, ocular, dermal, inhalation.

### Delayed and Immediate Effects:

#### Short Term Exposure:

Potential Immediate Effects – Not available

Potential Delayed Effects – Not available

Long Term Exposure:

Potential Immediate Effects – Not available

Potential Delayed Effects – Not available

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

General – Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity – Possibly carcinogenic to humans, risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity – No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity – No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental Effects – No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility Effects – No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Acute Toxicity Estimates:** Not available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity:**

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Exposure</u>
Asphalt Binder	N/A (Not readily water soluble)	N/A	N/A
Hydrochloric Acid	LC50: 282 mg/L Fresh Water	Gambusia Affinis (fish)	96 hr. static
Fatty Amine Derivative	LC50: >.1-1 mg/L Fresh Water EC50: > 1-10 mg/L fresh water	Gambusia Affinis (fish) Daphnia magna (water flea)	96 h static 48 h static
Naphtha	N/A	N/A	N/A
Styrene Butadiene	LC50>100mg/l EC50>100mg/l EC50>100mg/l	Fish Invertebrates Aquatic plants	96 h 48 h 72 h
# 2 Diesel	2-20 mg/ml		



**Persistence and Degradability:**Chemical Name                      Result

Asphalt Binder	Not readily biodegradable
Hydrochloric Acid	NA
Fatty Amine Derivative	Not readily biodegradable
Naphtha	Inherently biodegradable
Styrene Butadiene	Eliminated by water by abiotic process
# 2 diesel	Not readily biodegradable

**Bio-accumulative Potential:**Chemical Name                      LogPow                                      BCF                                      Potential

Asphalt Binder	N/A	N/A	low
Hydrochloric Acid	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fatty Amine Derivative	5.6-7.3	N/A	Low
Naphtha	N/A	N/A	N/A
Styrene Butadiene	N/A	N/A	Not Expected
# 2 Fuel	3.9-6	High potential to bio accumulate	Limited by water solubility

**Mobility in Soil:**Chemical Name                      Result

Asphalt Binder	Immobile and inert
Hydrochloric Acid	N/A
Fatty Amine Derivative	N/A
Naphtha	N/A
Styrene Butadiene	None Available
# 2 diesel	Adsorption to soil

**Other Adverse Effects:**Chemical Name                      Notes

Asphalt Binder	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Hydrochloric Acid	Product may affect the Acidity of Water with risk to aquatic organisms
Fatty Amine Derivative	No known significant or critical hazards
Naphtha	N/A
Styrene Butadiene	N/A
# 2 diesel	None Anticipated

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal Methods:**

This material is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in federal regulations. However it could be considered hazardous as toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive characteristic waste according to federal or state regulations. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations at an approved disposal facility.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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This material is not classified under DOT regulations unless it is shipped at temperatures exceeding 100C.

	<u>DOT Classification</u>	<u>IATA Classification</u>	<u>IMDG Classification</u>
<b>UN Number:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Transportation Hazard Class:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Packing Group:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Environmental Hazard:</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Additional Information:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Special Precautions for User:**

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### US Federal Regulations:

<b>ACGIH</b>	See Section 8
<b>CAA (Section 212)</b>	N/A
<b>CERCLA</b>	N/A
<b>IARC</b>	N/A
<b>NTP</b>	N/A
<b>OSHA</b>	See Section 8
<b>SARA Title III</b>	N/A
<b>TSCA</b>	All known components of this product are listed and comply.

### State Regulations:

MA Substance List – Asphalt fumes

NJ RTK Hazardous Substance List – Asphalt fumes

PA Hazardous Substance List – Asphalt

Canadian WHMIS – N/A

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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REVISION NUMBER

REVISION DATE

Version 2

6/1/2015

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Midland Asphalt Materials Inc. nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The possibility exists that the EU will not recognize this MSDS due to the fact that several components of the MSDS are reflective of ANSI Z 400.1-1998. Although ILO (International Labor Organization) has adopted ANSI Z.1-1998, ultimate disposition lies with the competent authority.