



SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME: RamProof GC (Green Concrete)

MANUFACTURER:

BARRETT COMPANY
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CLEVELAND, OH 44114

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DATE PREPARED: June 16, 2020

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazards

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B - Causes eye irritation

Signal Word

WARNING

Precautionary Statements

Wash hands or other contact areas thoroughly after handling.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS#	Component%
Asphalt	8052-42-4	35 - 65
Non-hazardous components	Mixture	35 - 65

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin Contact

Hot Emulsified Material - Cool the affected body parts immediately by submerging in cold water until the material has cooled. Do not attempt to remove solidified material from the burn area as this may further tissue damage. Take the victim to obtain medical assistance immediately.

Cold Emulsified Material - Remove emulsified asphalt by soaking dressing in mineral oil and place over affected area for 2-3 hours. If irritation occurs, call a physician. Never try to remove the material with solvents.

Eye Contact

Gently flush immediately with cold water for 15 minutes. Do not attempt to remove solidified material from the eye, as this may further injury. Take the victim to obtain medical assistance.

Inhalation

If irritation occurs from inhalation overexposure, immediately remove victim from source to fresh air and seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Ingestion is not likely. If large amounts are swallowed, do not induce vomiting and immediately call a physician.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, and Water Spray may all be suitable in extinguishing fires involving this product. Avoid using water streams to prevent frothing. Use water spray to cool exposed surfaces.

Special Firefighting Procedures

Clear fire area of unprotected and untrained personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full equipment and a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Firefighting Hazards

Combustion consumes oxygen and produces carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other, possibly toxic gases.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

Isolate release area and keep unnecessary or untrained people away. Floor and surfaces may be slippery. See Section 8 for personal protection gear.

Environmental Precautions

Contain spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Prevent liquid from entering drains, sewers or waterways.

Methods for Cleaning Up

Stop source of leak. Eliminate sources of ignition. Contain by diking or impounding. Absorbents can be used to contain spill. After containment, emulsified asphalt can be collected for disposal. Advise authorities if product has entered a sewer or water source. Assure conformity with local, state, and federal governmental regulations for disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

When opening covers and outlet cap on storage tanks, use face shield and gloves to avoid possible injury from pressurized asphalt. Hydrogen sulfide can be generated and accumulated in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments. Stay upwind and vent storage hatches before unloading. Keep heating units and flues in storage tanks covered with at least 12 inches of asphalt. Do not allow to freeze. Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not overheat. Empty Container Warning: Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

Component Name	CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Asphalt	8052-42-4	Not Estab.	0.5 mg/m ³

Engineering Controls

Local or general exhaust is required if necessary in an enclosed area to remain below the TLV. If work place exposure limits are exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in the absence of proper environmental engineering controls.

General Hygiene

Skin contact and the breathing of mists, fumes, or vapors should be reduced to a minimum to avoid any ill effects. Thoroughly wash exposed skin areas after work to avoid dermatitis. Consider the use of lanolin skin treatments before handling or working around asphalt mixtures.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety goggles or chemical splash goggles if splashing is anticipated.

Skin Protection

Wear body covering clothes to avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Launder before reuse. Oil impervious gloves, such as Neoprene, if frequent or prolonged contact is expected.

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection is not normally required under normal conditions and adequate ventilation. If high vapors are expected, use respirator approved for organic vapors. Observe respirator protection factor criteria cited in ANSI Z88.2 (1980) and other OSHA requirements found in 29 CFR 1910.134. Use air-supplied respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting and in confined spaces when asphalt vapor or hydrogen sulfide gas exceeds permissible limits.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Physical State	Brown liquid	Flash Point	>200 °F
Specific Gravity (Water=1)	0.92 – 1.05	Upper Flammability Limits	Not Determined
Evaporation Point	Not Determined	Lower Flammability Limits	Not Determined
pH	7 – 11	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Solubility in Water	Complete	Decomposition Temperature	Not Determined
Odor	Characteristic	Vapor Pressure	<10 mm @ 77 °F
Odor Threshold	Not Determined	Vapor Density (Air=1)	>1.0
Melting/Freezing Point	Not Determined	Partition Coefficient (n-	Not Determined
Boiling Range	212 °F	Viscosity	Not Determined
Initial Boiling Point	Not Determined	Critical Temperature	Not Determined
Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations and do not fully represent product specifications. Those should be requested separately.			

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability**

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition / Byproducts

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, aldehydes, and hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur

Polymerization Conditions to Avoid

Will not occur

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Specific toxicity tests have not been conducted on this mixture. In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 1910.1200, this mixture is assumed to have the same health hazards as its significant components.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Skin, eyes, inhalation

Inhalation

Breathing vapors, fumes, or mists may cause irritation to nasal and respiratory tract and central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include labored breathing, sore throat, coughing, wheezing, dizziness, headache, and nausea.

Eye Contact

Contact with hot emulsified asphalt can cause minor thermal burns to the eyes. Prolonged exposure to vapors, fumes, or mists may cause eye irritation, redness, and tearing.

Skin Contact

Skin contact with hot emulsified asphalt can cause minor thermal burns. Prolonged exposure to vapors, fumes, or mists may cause irritation, redness, and dermatitis.

Ingestion

Ingestion is not likely. Ingestion may cause thermal burns. If ingestion of emulsified material occurs, keep victim's head below their hips to prevent emulsion from reaching the lungs. Take the victim to obtain medical assistance immediately.

Carcinogenicity

Asphalt emissions and fumes contain trace levels of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs) that are known carcinogens. The fumes are characterized by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Liquid asphalt emulsion product may cause fouling of water and/or may be toxic to aquatic animals. Once solidified, this product will no longer exhibit these characteristics.

Ecotoxicity	Not Determined
Mobility	Not Determined
Degradability	Not Determined
Bioaccumulation	Not Determined

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. It is the responsibility of the generator to fully characterize for toxicity and other RCRA parameters prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding proper disposal of this material.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name

Not Regulated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Status

All components are listed in the TSCA inventory.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances

Not Applicable

SARA 311/312 Reporting Categories

Acute hazard

SARA 313 Reportable Ingredients

Not Applicable

Additional Information

Petroleum compounds are considered hazardous if released into navigable waterways. See individual state lists for right to know requirements.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating 1-0-0 **HMIS** 1-0-0

Department Issuing SDS Health and Safety

Disclaimer

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