

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, and Canadian WHMIS Standards

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): **EMULSIFIED ASPHALT**
ASPHALT GRADES: CRS-2PD, CRS-2R, CQS-1hL (1-4%), CQS-1hP (1-4%)

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Asphalt/Polymer Water Dispersion

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: COBITCO, INC.

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DENVER, CO 80216-1623

EMERGENCY PHONE: **CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300**
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DATE OF PREPARATION: September 20, 2004

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

These products are used as a heated material, which acts as cement when the product cools. This MSDS does not apply to any other manufacturers' products. The heated material presents a thermal hazard to the users of these products. This MSDS describes the hazards of the heated material in the appropriate sections. This MSDS represents multiple products.

The following table provides information on the exposure limits of the components that comprise these products.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% v/v	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER mg/m ³
			TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³		
Asphalt (exposure limits are for Asphalt fume)	8052-42-4	57-72%	0.5 (inhalable fraction as benzene- soluble aerosol)	NE	NE	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: STEL = 5, ceiling (15 min) DFG MAK (skin) vapor & aerosol Carcinogen: IARC-3, MAK-2, NIOSH-Ca, TLV-A4
SBR Polymer Dispersion	9003-55-8	1.0-5.0%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Cationic Surfactants	Proprietary	0.1-2.0%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Water and other components. Each of the other components are present in less than 1 percent concentration (or 0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).		Balance	None of the other components contribute significant, additional, hazards at the concentrations present in these products. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4).					

NE = Not Established

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All Canadian WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: These products are dark, brown to medium brown liquids with a mild petroleum odor. The primary health hazards associated with these products under normal and recommended circumstances of use are from mechanical irritation of exposed tissues. If these products are heated the hazard of irritation increases and thermal burns may occur. These products are not flammable in emulsion form. Thermal decomposition of these products can produce black, sooty smoke, irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides). These products are not normally reactive. These products may be harmful to contaminated terrestrial and aquatic life. Emergency responders must wear proper personal protective equipment of for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The chief health hazard associated with end-use applications of these products would be irritation of contaminated skin and eyes. Other potential health effects, via route of exposure, are as follows:

INHALATION: Under normal circumstances of use, these products do not produce significant vapors. If heated to over 93.2°C (200°F), inhalation of vapors generated by the heating may cause difficulty breathing, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, and nausea. Inhalation of high concentration of vapors, as might occur in a confined space, may cause unconsciousness or death. Chronic overexposures to fumes may cause symptoms such as coughing and wheezing, which may take a prolonged time to disappear after the overexposures has ended. Fumes of Asphalt are suspected to be carcinogenic if exposure is chronic; however, these products are not typically transported or used at elevated temperatures [$>100^{\circ}\text{C}$ (212°F)] and so this hazard is not expected to be significant.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Under normal circumstances of use, these products do not product significant vapors. Vapors generated by heating these products can redden and irritate the eyes, due to mechanical irritation. Direct eye contact may result in chemical and mechanical irritation or permanent damage. Skin contact with these products, if hot, can cause pain, irritation, tissue damage. Second degree burns and scars are possible when the products are used or transported at elevated temperatures. Vapors generated by heating these products can irritate, redden, and dry the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the vapors caused by heating, can cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Some components of these products may be skin sensitizers; subsequent exposure to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Some studies suggest that prolonged skin contact can cause symptoms described under "Inhalation".

INGESTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure, ingestion of these products can irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms of such overexposure can include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of heated material can burns the mouth, throat, and other tissues. Although no testing has been done on these products, it is possible that ingestion may result in permanent damage or death.

INJECTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure, injection of this material would cause pain, irritation, and swelling at the site of injection. Although no testing has been done on these products, it is anticipated that injection of the product may result in damage or death.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms.

ACUTE: At the temperature at which these products are transported, no acute health hazard is beyond mechanical irritation of exposed tissue is anticipated. If heated, asphalt fumes generated by heating [temperatures $>100^{\circ}\text{C}$ (212°F)] by inhalation and skin absorption may cause difficulty breathing, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, and nausea. Second degree burns and scars are possible when the products are used or transported at elevated temperatures. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Some components of these products may be skin sensitizers; subsequent exposure to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Eye contact will result in irritation from both chemical exposure and mechanical irritation, with the possibility of permanent damage. Severe exposure via ingestion or injection exposure to these products may result in damage or death.

CHRONIC: Asphalt fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans; however, these products are not typically transported or used at elevated temperatures and so this hazard is not expected to be significant. Under normal circumstances of use, the only symptom of chronic exposure may be dermatitis from prolonged or repeated skin exposure.



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Section 8		See Section 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

CHRONIC (continued): If heated [temperatures >100°C (212°F)], chronic overexposures to fumes of these products may cause symptoms such as coughing and wheezing, which may take a prolonged time to disappear after the overexposures have ended. Under extreme conditions of use, if fumes are generated from the Asphalt, prolonged exposure to these products may result in a cancer hazard. Skin cancer has developed in laboratory tests of animals, using a skin painting test. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further information.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Skin, eyes (mechanical irritation). CHRONIC: Skin.

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Immediate first-aid treatment is recommended for overexposures. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

EYE EXPOSURE: If these products enter the eyes, *immediately* open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. The recommended minimum flushing time is 15 minutes. If any adverse effect, discomfort or sight changes occur after 15 minutes of rinsing, victim must seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If these products contaminate a small area of the skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand-cleaner. If irritation develops or persists, consult a physician. If these products contaminate a large area of the skin, begin decontamination with running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victims must seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs. If exposure has occurred to the hot emulsified asphalt and thermal burns are evident or suspected, immediately cool with cold water. In cases suspecting burns, do not attempt to remove clothing and seek immediate emergency medical treatment if irritation develops.

INHALATION: If vapors generated by heating these products are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Victim must seek immediate medical attention. Rescuers entering a closed vessel or tank to attempt rescue must wear positive-pressure, full facepiece, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air, NIOSH-approved respirators.

INGESTION: If these products are swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim rinse mouth with water if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin, respiratory, and central nervous system conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to these products.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms. Eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Greater than 204.2°C (400°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES (for cooling)

Foam: YES

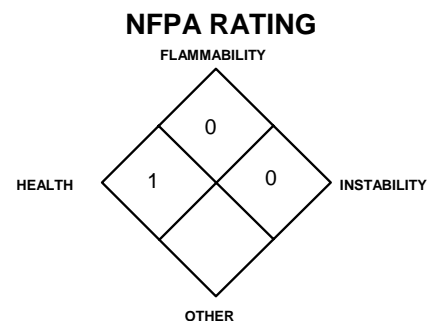
Halon: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: These products will not burn or support combustion until all water has evaporated and the temperature of the remaining asphalt residue exceeds the 218.1°C (425°F) PMCC flash point of petroleum asphalt. At normal Emulsified Asphalt storage temperatures 15.5-82.1°C (60-180°F), there are no flammable or explosive vapors above the liquid surface. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce black, sooty smoke, irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides). Containers of these products can rupture in a fire situation due to internal water vapor (steam) pressure. Persons responding to a fire involving containers of these products should be aware that solvents may have been used to clean out containers and may increase the fire hazard (refer to "CAUTION" note in Section 7 [Handling and Storage], "Storage and Handling Practices" heading, for further information).



**See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings**

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, firefighters should control runoff water to prevent environmental contamination. Rinse contaminated equipment with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Small releases can be cleaned up solidifying the material on an absorbent such as dirt or vermiculite. Once solidified, the material can be shoveled-up or scrapped-up and disposed of properly. Larger, uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a large spill, clear the affected area, protect people. Large spills can be absorbed with fly-ash or fine aggregate. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Clean-up personnel should wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, eye protection, steel-toed boot and gloves. **Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be selected if releases that occur in confined or poorly ventilated areas or in situations in which the level of oxygen is below 19.5%.** NOTE: Allow hot material to cool before clean-up operations begin. Prior to solidification, these products will readily disperse in water, so strong precautions must be taken to avoid contamination of waterways. Close off sewers and take other measures to protect human health and the environment as necessary. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate standards of Canada (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting these products ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling these products. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling these products. Avoid breathing vapors generated by these products. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Skin contact should be minimized. If any contact with skin occurs, clean asphalt from skin with waterless hand cleaner, followed by soap and water. Do not use solvents to clean product from skin. Solvents may contain ingredients that are carcinogenic and/or cause skin irritation. Launder or discard contaminated clothing. Discard contaminated leather material.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. These products should be stored at temperatures not exceeding 82°C (180°F). Heating of the product to near boiling temperature of water [100°C (212°F)] will cause the product to separate into layers. The surface temperature of any heating element or surface should not exceed [100°C (212°F)]. Agitation (mixing) or circulation of the product during heating is suggested. Keep product from freezing; freezing will cause the product to permanently separate into layers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of these products; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. CAUTION: When solvents (i.e. diesel fuel, fuel oil, naphtha, etc) are used to clean out the container, tank, transport, pump or piping system and are therefore introduced into the container with emulsified asphalt, the solvent may float to the surface. The vapor space above the liquid surface may have the same fire hazards as a container of the solvent. The container or tank should be labeled and treated in accordance with the hazards of the solvent in addition to the hazards of the emulsified asphalt.

BULK SHIPMENTS: Bulk shipments of these products should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with truck manufacturer recommendation and all established onsite safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended at all times. Trucks must be level and wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Truck and material-handling equipment must be verified to be correct for receiving these products and be properly prepared prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be free of incompatible chemicals prior to connection to the truck. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions before starting transfer operations.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate Canadian standards.

WEATHER CONSIDERATIONS DURING USE: Emulsified asphalt is dispersible in water until the water phase evaporates ("cures"), and/or the asphalt phase plates onto substrate ("breaks"). Do not use emulsified asphalt products when precipitation is expected before the emulsion will cure or break. Precipitation on uncured/unbroken emulsified asphalt may result in emulsion being carried with runoff water into storm sewer or other bodies of water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: These products are normally used and applied outdoors; mechanical or other type of ventilation should not be needed. If these products are used in an area which does lead to inhalation hazard, use adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients), if applicable. A source of water should be nearby use for rinsing of contaminated skin or eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None normally required for routine industrial use. Airborne contaminant concentrations must be maintained below guidelines listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, and the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following are NIOSH respiratory guidelines for Asphalt Fumes in air:

ASPHALT FUME

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

At Concentrations Above the NIOSH REL, or Where There is no REL, at Any Detectable Concentration: Any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister having a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses and full coverage faceshield must be worn at all times when handling these products. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, and appropriate Canadian Standard.

HAND PROTECTION: Employees should wear lined, nitrile or leather gloves for routine industrial use. Insulated gloves should be used when handling hot Emulsified Asphalt. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 of this MSDS.

BODY PROTECTION: Clothing such as protective coveralls with long sleeves and full length legs should be worn to minimize contact with skin and to protect from thermal burns.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Similar to water. **pH:** 2.1-5.5

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 60°F (water = 1): 1.02; 8.5 lb/gal **MELTING POINT:** Not determined.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Dispersible. **BOILING POINT:** 99.9°C (212°F)

VISCOSITY 122°F: 10-400 SSF **PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water):** Not determined

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): In water phase, these products will evaporate at a slower rate than water.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Equal to water; water is the continuous phase.

APPEARANCE, ODOR and COLOR: These products are dark brown to medium brown liquids with a slight hydrocarbon odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance may act as a warning property associated with these products.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The products of thermal decomposition from these products include black, sooty smoke, irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides).

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: These products are not compatible with strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases, and amines.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure to and contact with extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following information is available for the components of these products present in concentrations greater than 1 percent.

ASPHALT:

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 130 gm/kg/81 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors; Skin and Appendages: tumors

ASPHALT (continued):

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 905 gm/kg/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors; Skin and Appendages: tumors

ASPHALT (continued):

TDLo (Intramuscular-Rat) 5400 mg/kg/24 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria, facilitates action of known carcinogen

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

ASPHALT (continued):

TDLo (Intramuscular-Mouse) 12 gm/kg/12 weeks-intermittent; Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria, tumors at site of application

ASPHALT (continued):

TD (Skin-Mouse) 69 gm/kg/43 weeks-intermittent; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors; Skin and Appendages: tumors

ASPHALT (continued):

DNA Adduct (Skin-Mouse) 600 mg/kg
SBR POLYMER DISPERSION:
LD₅₀ (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg

GENERAL TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Due to the low temperature of these products, the toxicological effects from these products are expected to be of low order.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of these products are listed as follows:

ASPHALT (FUMES ONLY): NIOSH X Compound (Carcinogen Defined with no Further Categorization); **MAK-3** (Substances that Cause Concern that they could be Carcinogenic); **ACGIH TLV-A4** (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); **IARC-2B** (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)

The other components of these products are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: These products may be cause mechanical irritation to contaminated tissue, especially after prolonged or repeated exposure.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Some components of these products may be skin sensitizers; subsequent exposure to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of these products and their components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: These products are not expected to cause mutagenic effects in humans. Mutagenic data are available for the Asphalt component of these products; these data are from fumes of Asphalt.

Embryotoxicity: These products are not expected to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: These products are not expected to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: These products are not expected to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans.

A *mutagen* is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of these products.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: Hydrocarbons (such as the main components of these products) are not photolyzed or hydrolyzed to any great extent. These products will not evaporate or biodegrade readily in the environment. All work practices should be aimed at preventing releases to the environment. In the event of a release to soil, the contaminated soil should be removed if possible. Additional environmental data for components of these products are provided as follows:

ASPHALT:

Solubility: Insoluble.

Biodegradation: The biodegradation of both an n-alkane and several carboxylated cycloalkanes was examined within tailings produced by the extraction of bitumen from the Athabasca oil sands. The carboxylated cycloalkanes examined were structurally similar to naphthenic acids that have been associated with the acute toxicity of oil sand tailings. The biodegradation potential of naphthenic acids was estimated by determining the biodegradation of both the carboxylated cycloalkanes and hexadecane in oil sand tailings. Carboxylated cycloalkanes were biodegraded within oil sand tailings, although compounds with methyl substitutions on the cycloalkane ring were more resistant to microbial degradation. Microbial activity against hexadecane and certain carboxylated cycloalkanes was found to be nitrogen- and phosphorus-limited. (Type of asphalt used in this test report not indicated)

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: Large releases may have adverse effects on plant and animal life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: These products may adversely affect aquatic life if released into an aquatic environment. If high concentrations of the product are released to an aquatic environment, death of fish, animals and invertebrates may occur.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. These products, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable for wastes consisting only of these products. NOTE: If solvents are used to clean piping and/or pumps and are therefore introduced into the tank of Emulsified Asphalt, the resulting mixture may be regulated as a flammable material. See Section 7, Handling and Storage, for further information.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THESE PRODUCTS ARE NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not applicable.
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not applicable.
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not applicable.
PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not applicable.
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): Not applicable.
MARINE POLLUTANT: These products are not designated by the DOT to be a Marine Pollutant (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: These products are not considered as dangerous good, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION: These products are not considered as dangerous good, per rules of International Air Transport Association (IATA).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA 302 and 304 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: No component of these products are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302 and 304 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of these products. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. SARA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL REPORTING: These products have requirements of hazardous chemical reporting, as per 40 CFR, Part 370:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH (Acute Health Hazard)	DELAYED HEALTH (Chronic Health Hazard)	FIRE	SUDDEN RELEASE	REACTIVE
Yes	No (Product), Yes (fumes, if product is heated to decomposition)	No	No	No

U.S. SARA SECTION 313 HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL REPORTING: No component of these products have reporting requirements under SARA Title III (CERCLA and EPCRA), 40 CFR, Part 372.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The chemicals in these products are listed on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Proposed standards of performance for asphalt processing have been published in the U.S. Federal Register. These standards implement Section III of the Clean Air Act and are based on the Administrator's determination that asphalt processing causes or contributes significantly to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. The intended effect is to require all new, modified, and reconstructed asphalt processing facilities to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction considering costs non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. Effective August 6, 1982. In addition, releases of these products may require reporting and the avoidance of releases of these products should be practiced, as per the requirements under the U.S. Federal Oil Release and Contamination Prevention Act.

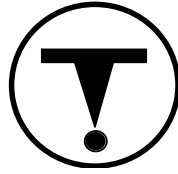
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): These products contain trace amounts of Benzene and Toluene, which are on the California Proposition 65 lists. **WARNING!** These products contain trace amounts of compounds that are known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **CAUTION!** CAN CAUSE THERMAL SKIN OR EYE BURNS WHEN AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURE. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INGESTED OR INHALED. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Vapors from heated material can irritate skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Hot material can cause burns. Contains a compound that may cause cancer based on animal data. Avoid breathing aerosols, mists, and sprays. Work in well-ventilated area. Do not taste or swallow. Wear gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if adverse effects develop. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert material (sand, polypads, or other absorbent). For large spills, dike area. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS: Class D2B (Material Causing Other Toxic Effects, contains sensitizer).



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. COBITCO, INC. assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, COBITCO, INC. assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits.

This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L.; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L.; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.];

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued):

2 (Moderate Hazard-Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3** (Serious Hazard- Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]); **4** (Severe Hazard-Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric]).

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives*: Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Unstable Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: No "0" rating allowed. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.); **1** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives*: Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packaging Group III; *Solids*: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives*: Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases*: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packing Group II *Solids*: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued):

2 (*continued*): *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives*: Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure \geq 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packing Group I *Solids*: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *Liquids*: Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives*: Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: Add to the definition of Flammability "4". *Oxidizers*: No "4" rating. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**. **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature:** The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TD₀₁**, **LDLo**, and **LD₀₁**, or **TC**, **TC₀₁**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.