



# Paving Grades Group 1 Bitumar USA US USA017

## Safety Data Sheet

According to 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)  
Issue date: 2/3/2025 Revision date: 8/25/2025 Version: 1.1

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Paving Grades Group 1 Bitumar USA US USA017

#### 1.2. Other means of identification

Synonyms Baltimore: 180-220 PEN, 4640, 5234, 5234E, 52S34, 5228, 52S28, 5828, 5828NO, 58S28, 6428, 64S28, 64V28, 64E28, 6422, 64S22, 7022, 64H22, 7622, 64E22, 64E22NO, 8222, 76E28, 76E28HP / 64E22AS.30(6240), 64E22AS.40(6240), 64E22AS.50(6240), 64E22AS.60(6240), 64S22AS.30(6240), 64S22AS.50(6240) These grades contain AD-here® 62-40 (ZA70000) US / Canton: 6422, 64S22. / 64S22AS.30(6240) This grade contains AD-here® 62-40 (ZA70000) US / Douglasville: 6422, 6722, 7622, 180-220 PEN / South Portland: 5828, 58S28, 6428, 64S28 / Rensselaer: 5234, 58S28, 58E28, 64E28, 64S22, 64H22, 64V22, 64E22, 7022, 7622, 7628, 8222, HRAP / North Kingstown: 5828, 58S28, 6428, 64S28, 6422, 64S22

#### 1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Asphalt  
Restrictions on use : None known

#### 1.4. Supplier's details

**Manufacturer**  
Bitumar USA Inc.  
6000 Pennington Ave  
Baltimore MD, 21226  
T 410-354-9550

#### 1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number : Canada: 613-993-6666 or CANUTEC (transport only) \*666; US: 1-800-424-9300 (ChemTrec)

### SECTION 2 Hazard Identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS US classification

Carcinogenicity, Category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) : Warning  
Hazard statements (GHS US) : Suspected of causing cancer.  
Precautionary statements (GHS US) : Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, and hearing protection.  
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.  
Store locked up.

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Dispose of contents and/or container to a hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Supplementary information

: None.

### 2.3. Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

No additional information available

### 2.4. Hazards not otherwise classified

No additional information available

### 2.5. Unknown acute toxicity

Not applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Common Name (Synonyms)	Product identifier	%
Asphalt	Bitumen / Bituminous asphalt / Bitumens, asphalt / Asphalt (A very complex combination of high molecular weight organic compounds containing a relatively high proportion of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C25 with high carbon-to-hydrogen ratios. It also contains small amounts of various metals such as nickel, iron, or vanadium. It is obtained as the non-volatile residue from distillation of crude oil or by separation as the raffinate from a residual oil in a deasphalting or decarbonization process.) / Bitumens / Asphalt (petroleum)	CAS-No.: 8052-42-4	80 - 100

Comments

: All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

This product may contain small amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces.

US GHS: The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

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### SECTION 4 First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

First-aid measures general	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Medical personnel should be made aware of substance(s) involved and take measures for self protection. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep out of the reach of children.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention. For breathing difficulties, oxygen may be necessary.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: In case of contact with molten product, cool rapidly with water and seek immediate medical attention. Do not attempt to remove molten product from skin because skin will tear easily. Cover wound with sterile dressing.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: If hot product contacts eye, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue flushing. Get medical attention immediately.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Inhalation of vapour can cause respiratory tract irritation or chemical burns. Vapours have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. In high concentrations, hydrogen sulphide may produce pulmonary edema and respiratory depression or paralysis. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Direct contact can produce thermal burns.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Dust or powder may irritate the skin. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. Dust or powder may irritate the eyes. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Not a normal route of exposure. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.
Chronic symptoms	: Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Chronic exposure causes liver and kidney damages. Dust of the product, if present, may cause respiratory irritation after an excessive inhalation exposure.

#### 4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment	: Symptoms may be delayed. Treat symptomatically. No attempt should be made to remove firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. If solvent treatment is used, it should be followed by washing with soap and water, then the application of a proprietary refatting agent or skin cleansing cream. Only medically approved solvents may be used to remove bitumen from burns, as other solvents could cause further skin damage.
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### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Water spray. Foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a water jet since it may cause the fire to spread.

#### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: Vapors will ignite and burn at temperatures exceeding the flash point. If product is heated above its flash point it will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. In case of fire or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Explosion hazard	: vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	: May include and are not limited to: oxides of carbon. Sulfur oxides (SOx). Nitrogen oxides. Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Hydrogen sulfide.

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### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk.
Protection during firefighting	: Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. In the event of a significant spillage : Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Keep unnecessary personnel away. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
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#### For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures	: Ventilate spillage area.
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#### For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
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Environmental precautions	: Avoid release to the environment. Do not discharge the product into the environment.
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### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Stop leaks if it can be done without personal risk. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
Methods for cleaning up	: Leave the molten product to cool down. Remove solidified product mechanically. Soak up with inert absorbent material (for example sand, sawdust, a universal binder, silica gel). Take up mechanically (sweeping, shoveling) and collect in suitable container for disposal. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Minimize generation of dust.
Other information	: This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way, and as per local legislation.

For further information refer to section 13

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid prolonged inhalation of vapors. Do not taste or swallow. Wear personal protective equipment. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Handle and open container with care. Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Protect material from direct sunlight. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.
Hygiene measures	: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.
Additional hazards when processed	: Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

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### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

Storage conditions	: Store locked up. Protect container from damage and heat. Keep out of reach of children. Store tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).
Packaging materials	: Store always product in container of same material as original container.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
ACGIH OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEIP
ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2024
<b>USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
BEI	2.5 µg/l Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (background)
<b>USA - NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
NIOSH REL C	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)

### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.
Environmental exposure controls	: Avoid release to the environment.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

<b>Hand protection:</b>
Wear heat-protective gloves. Confirm with a reputable supplier first.
<b>Eye protection:</b>
Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
<b>Skin and body protection:</b>
For molten product, use any type rubber thermal insulating gloves and other clothing as necessary to protect from thermal burns. If clothing or footwear becomes contaminated with the product, remove it immediately and completely decontaminate it before re-use, or discard it. Wear suitable protective clothing. As required by employer code.
<b>Respiratory protection:</b>
Do not attempt rescue of a hydrogen sulfide 'knockdown' victim without the use of proper respiratory protective equipment. Where exposure guideline levels may be exceeded, use an approved NIOSH respirator. Respirator should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134), CAN/CSA-Z94.4 and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

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### SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Viscous semi-solid at room temperature.
Color	: Brown to black
Odor	: Asphalt
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: Not applicable
Boiling point	: > 470 °C (> 878 °F)
Flash point	: > 230 °C Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: Nil at 37.8°C (100°F)
Relative vapor density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative density	: > 1
Solubility	: Insoluble in alcohol, acids and alkalis. Soluble in oil turpentine, petroleum, carbon disulphide, chloroform, ether and acetone.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 370 °C Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic	: 150 – 2500 cP
Explosion limits	: Not applicable
Explosive properties	: Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	: Not oxidising.
Particle characteristics	: No data available

#### 9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes (supplemental)

No additional information available

### SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

May react with incompatible materials.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Do not mix with other chemicals. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources, unless using as instructed.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizer. Fluorine.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

May include and are not limited to: oxides of carbon. Nitrogen oxides. Sulphur oxides. Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Hydrogen sulphide.

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### SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

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Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)	Not applicable
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#### Asphalt (8052-42-4)

LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Source: ECHA)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg (Source: ECHA)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 94.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 4.5 h Source: NLM_HSDDB)

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer.

#### Asphalt (8052-42-4)

IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list	Yes

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Inhalation of vapour can cause respiratory tract irritation or chemical burns. Vapours have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. In high concentrations, hydrogen sulphide may produce pulmonary edema and respiratory depression or paralysis. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Direct contact can produce thermal burns.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Dust or powder may irritate the skin. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. Dust or powder may irritate the eyes. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Not a normal route of exposure. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting. Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Chronic symptoms : Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Chronic exposure causes liver and kidney damages. Dust of the product, if present, may cause respiratory irritation after an excessive inhalation exposure.

### SECTION 12 Ecological information

#### 12.1. Ecotoxicity

Ecology - general : See below for route-specific details.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) : Not classified

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Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) : Not classified

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Paving Grades Group 1 Bitumar USA US USA017	
Persistence and degradability	Rapidly degradable
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Persistence and degradability	Rapidly degradable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF - Fish [1]	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 6

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects


Ozone : Not classified  
Fluorinated greenhouse gases : No

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods : Allow product to cool and solidify. Dispose of the material collected according to regulations.  
Sewage disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.  
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling, disposal or collection.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

In accordance with DOT

DOT	
14.1. UN number	UN3257
14.2. Proper Shipping Name	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s.
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	9 
14.4. Packing group	III

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DOT	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>	
	Dangerous for the environment: No
No supplementary information available	

### 14.6. Transport in bulk

Not applicable

### 14.7. Special precautions for user

<b>DOT</b>	
UN-No. (DOT)	: UN3257
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: IB1 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized. T3 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(2) TP3 - The maximum degree of filling (in %) for solids transported above their melting points and for elevated temperature liquids shall be determined by the following: Degree of filling = $95 * dr / df$ Where: df and dr are the mean densities of the liquid at the mean temperature of the liquid during filling and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport respectively. TP29 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150.0 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 1.5 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous materials, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 247
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: Forbidden
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: Forbidden
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 85 - Under deck stowage must be in mechanically ventilated space

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

### 15.1. Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

This product or mixture is not known to contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

### 15.2. International regulations

No additional information available

### 15.3. State regulations



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to Asphalt, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

The entry for this component is under the generic listing of "Bitumens, extracts of steam-refined and air refined"

## SECTION 16 Other information

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Other information : For an updated SDS, please contact the supplier or manufacturer listed on the first page of the document.

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