

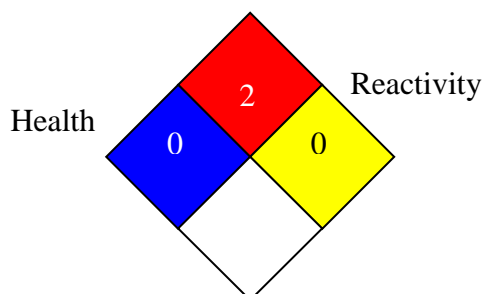


JOPETROL

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company LTD

Material Safety Data Sheet : ASPHALT RC 250

NFPA: Flammability



JPRC PR-08

HMIS III:

Flammability	2
Health	0
Reactivity	0

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Cut back Asphalt RC 250
MSDS Number: JPRC PR-08.
Company: Jordan Petroleum Refinery
Amman – Jordan.
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SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

Substance/Mixture : Mixture
Composition information :

Component name	CAS Number	% (vol.)
Asphalt	8052-42-4	70-85
Naphtha	8030-30-6	15-20
Kerosene	8008-20-6	0-10

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye contact:	Acute: Irritation, thermal burn
Skin contact:	Acute: Irritation, thermal burn
Ingestion:	Expected to be relatively non-toxic. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.
Inhalation:	Acute: aspiration hazard, headache, nausea, drowsiness, fatigue, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, central nervous system depression, convulsions and loss of consciousness.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	Move exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration.
Skin:	If clothing soaked, immediately remove clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Launder clothing before wearing. For thermal burn: cool, flush with water, wrap with sterile dressing and apply cold pack. Get medical attention promptly.
Eyes:	Immediately flush eyes with water for a minimum of 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention promptly.
Ingestion:	Call a physician immediately; ONLY induce vomiting at the instruction of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	Min. 80 ° F
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Since fire may produce toxic fumes, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face piece operated in the pressure-demand or positive pressure mode. Wear protective clothing and face

	and eye protection when handling hot asphalt. If feasible, move containers from fire hazard since they may explode in the heat of the fire. Otherwise, use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Be aware of runoff from fire control methods. Do not release to sewers or waterways since it may create a fire hazard and cause pollution.
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:	Hot asphalt is a slight fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame, or fluorine. Vapors may travel to an ignition source and flash back.
Extinguishing media:	Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide to fight fire. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Incomplete combustion can yield carbon monoxide and various hydrocarbons
Fire and explosion hazards:	Can form combustible mixtures with air when heated.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Notify emergency response personnel. Evacuate area and remove ignition sources. Build dike to contain flow. Remove free liquid, do not flush to sewer or open water. Pick up with inter absorbent and place in closed container for disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Do not store with strong oxidizers. Store as OSHA Class II combustible liquid.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

Asphalt:

ACGIH-TLV : 0.5 mg/m³

NIOSH-PLC : 5 mg/m³ (fume)

Respiratory protection :

When exposed or likely to be exposed to fume, vapor, or dust (from cutting, grinding, crushing or drilling hardened asphalt) above recommended limits (mentioned above), wear a suitable NIOSH-approved respirator with a protection factor appropriate for the level of exposure. Seek guidance from a qualified industrial hygienist, safety professional, or other suitable knowledgeable individual prior to respirator selection and use. For

	emergency or no routine operations (e.g. confined spaces), additional precautions or equipment may be required. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.
Eye protection :	Wear safety glasses, chemical goggles or face shield as appropriate.
Skin Protection:	Gloves, long-sleeved shirt and cuff less trousers to protect from heated asphalt.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:	Wear suitable protective clothing, as needed, to prevent skin contact. Make available (if necessary) the use of eyewash stations, quick drench showers, and suitable washing facilities.
Work / Hygienic practices:	Avoid inhalation of dusts, fumes, and vapors, and direct contact of hot asphalt with skin and eyes. Wear gloves, impervious boots, and other protective gear when handling hot asphalt. If respiratory protection is used, institute a respiratory protection that includes regular training, inspection, maintenance, and evaluation. Practice good personal hygiene and housekeeping procedures when using this product. After using the material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, lavatory use, and applying cosmetics, washes contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water.
Ventilation :	Maintain local or dilution ventilation to keep air concentration of vapor below 400ppm and asphalt below 5mg/m ³ . Loading, unloading, tank gauging, etc., remain upwind. Request assistance of safety and industrial hygiene personnel in determining air concentrations.
Other information:	Respirable dust and quartz levels from cutting, grinding, crushing or drilling hardened asphalt should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of applicable OSHA PELs, MSHA PELs, and ACGIH TLVs should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work stations.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Brown to black, semi-solid at ambient temperature. Liquid at high temperature.
Odor	:	Asphalt or rotten egg.
Kinematic Viscosity @ 60 °C	:	250-500 cSt
Flash Point	:	> 80 °F
Density @ 15 °C	:	0.9539-0.9618 g/ml

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid : Heat, Flames and Sparks.

Materials to avoid : Strong acids and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as:

Carbon oxides Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures. No decomposition products in case of appropriate storage / handling / transport.

Thermal decomposition : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Hazardous reactions : Stable under normal conditions of use; however, incompatible with strong acids and strong oxidizers. Keep away from oxidizing agents, and acidic or alkaline products. Do not allow molten products to contact water or liquids as this can cause violent eruptions. Hydrogen Sulfide from the product can react with iron in asphalt storage tank to form iron sulfide, a pyrophoric (a material which ignites spontaneously in air below 54.5 °C) material.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat
Dose: 5,001 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rat
Dose: 2,001 mg/kg

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional ecological information : This product is estimated to have a slow rate of biodegradation. This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment. Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. Spills into water ways may be harmful to organisms and bottom feeders.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recover as much spilled material as possible for reuse or recycling.
Disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with ministry of environment regulations.

SECTION 14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : Moderate skin irritant
Moderate eye irritant
Toxic by inhalation.
Possible carcinogen.

SECTION 15. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

According to related Jordanian laws.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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