

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Lafarge Conphalt

Synonyms: Conphalt, Crushed Concrete and Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Mix, 50/50 Crushed Concrete and Asphalt.

Note: Properties and composition of Conphalt can vary depending on the original properties and composition of the recovered concrete and asphalt.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Conphalt is used as an aggregate in concrete or asphalt bases, concrete or asphalt mixes, flowable fill, as bulk fill material and other construction applications.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Lafarge North America Inc.

8700 West Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 300

Chicago, IL 60631

Information: 773-372-1000 (9am to 5pm CST)

email: SDSinfo@Lafarge.com

Website: www.lafarge-na.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Dam. 1 H318

Skin Sens. 1 H317

Carc. 1A H350

STOT SE 3 H335

STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, provincial, territorial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Product contains crystalline silica; repeated inhalation of crystalline silica causes damage to organs and may cause cancer. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure. Dust may cause mechanical irritation to eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet product may cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory, and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns. Additionally, the product may contain low levels of polynuclear aromatics (PNAs), which may cause skin lesions and skin cancer. At elevated temperatures, this product will cause thermal burns and may release toxic hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Explosion can occur if hydrogen sulfide is allowed to accumulate in the headspace of closed systems in the presence of an ignition source.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
Limestone	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	90 - 95	Not classified
Calcium hydroxide	(CAS No) 1305-62-0	5 - 10, 10 -15	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS No) 65997-15-1	<0.1, 0.1 - 1, 1 - 5	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	<0.1, 0.1 - 1, 1 - 5	Carc. 2, H351
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	1 - 5, 5 - 10, 10 - 30, 30 -60, 60 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

More than one of the ranges of concentration prescribed by the Controlled Products Regulations has been used where necessary, due to varying composition.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

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Skin Contact: For wet mixture: Rinse for at least 60 minutes with water. For dry mixture: Rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures, or liquids from wet cement.

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 60 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer.

Inhalation: Exposure to fumes, vapors, or dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory system. Hot product releases irritating fumes or vapors; symptoms may include headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, and drowsiness. Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened asphalt will release dust. Breathing dust may cause irritation and silicosis. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Skin Contact: When this product is subject to high heat, Conphalt will cause severe burns. This product may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, burns, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction. This product is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement products. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement products. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet product may cause chemical (caustic) burns.

Eye Contact: Eye contact to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. When this product is subject to high heat, product will cause severe burns. Eye contact with wet product may cause eye damage, chemical burns, and blindness. Eye exposures may require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Ingestion: Do not ingest product. Although ingestion of small quantities is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause distress to the digestive tract.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure. Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but will burn at high temperatures.

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Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive. However, thermal decomposition may generate fumes that are flammable or explosive. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, toxic gas.

Reactivity: Reacts slowly with water forming hardened hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution. May react violently with acids and other incompatible materials. May attack many metals in presence of water forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen).

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition: May release poisonous hydrogen sulfide. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water sources.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Hydrocarbons. Hydrogen sulfide.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe dust, vapor, or gas. Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Allow liquid material to dry or solidify before disposal.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not wash down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. For further information refer to Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silicabearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable, toxic gas. Exercise caution and ensure adequate ventilation.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with cement products. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust or wet cement product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Storage temperature and pressure are unlimited.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers (such as nitrates, chlorates, and peroxides). Fluorine. Magnesium. Alum. Ammonium salts.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Conphalt is used as an aggregate in concrete or asphalt bases, concrete or asphalt mixes, flowable fill, as bulk fill material and other construction applications.

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Limestone (1317-65-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (total dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³

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Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total particulate) 3 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Asphalt (8052-42-4)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (Petroleum; Bitumen-fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (petroleum fumes)

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Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (Petroleum fumes)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (Petroleum fumes)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (Petroleum fumes)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (Petroleum fumes)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³ (fumes-inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume and inhalable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	250 mppcf/%SiO ₂ +5, 10mg/m ³ /%SiO ₂ +2
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 0.3 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 0.3 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.10 mg/m ³ (designated substances regulation-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	300 particle/mL
Particulates not otherwise classified (PNO) (RR-00072-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction 10 mg/m ³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction 15 mg/m ³ Total Dust
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction) 10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)

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Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (including dust, inert or nuisance particulates; containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Suitable materials with adequate protection.

Hand Protection: Protective Gloves.

Eye Protection: Wear approved safety goggles when handling dust or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: When first opening tank trucks, railcars, or other containers, it is recommended to wear appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection. Appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection must be worn if material is heated and/or generates asphalt fumes and/or hydrogen sulfide above the OSHA and ACGIH recommended limits.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Various colors and shapes
Odor	: Slight petroleum odor
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: > 200 °C (392 °F) (Asphalt Cement)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available

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Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Not Soluble in Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to static discharge

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts slowly with water forming hardened hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution. May react violently with acids and other incompatible materials. May attack many metals in presence of water forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen).
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** May release poisonous hydrogen sulfide upon heating.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Open flame. Sources of ignition. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers (such as nitrates, chlorates, and peroxides). Fluorine. Magnesium. Alum. Ammonium salts..
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Hot asphalt can release toxic Hydrogen Sulfide. Hydrogen Sulfide can accumulate in vapor space of tanks and vessels during transfer and storage of this material. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation

pH: 12 - 13

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage

pH: 12 - 13

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not available

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Exposure to fumes, vapors, or dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory system. Hot RAP releases irritating fumes or vapors; symptoms may include headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, and drowsiness. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened asphalt will release dust. Breathing dust may cause irritation and silicosis. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of

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tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: When this product is subject to high heat, Conphalt will cause severe burns. This product may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, burns, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction. This product is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement products. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement products. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet product may cause chemical (caustic) burns

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. When this product is subject to high heat, product will cause severe burns. Eye contact with wet product may cause eye damage, chemical burns, and blindness. Eye exposures may require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Do not ingest product. Although ingestion of small quantities is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause distress to the digestive tract

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure. Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	7340 mg/kg
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m ³
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Twelfth Report - Items under consideration.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability Not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

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Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6

12.4. Mobility in Soil Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects Not available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Where possible, recycling of used and unused uncontaminated substance is recommended.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Lafarge Conphalt	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	This product may contain constituents listed under SARA (Title III) Section 313, but not in amounts requiring supplier notification under 40 CFR Part 372 Subpart C.

Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Immediate (acute) health hazard

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Immediate (acute) health hazard

Asphalt (8052-42-4)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

15.2. US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Limestone (1317-65-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List


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U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Asphalt (8052-42-4)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Quartz (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Lafarge Conphalt	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
	
Limestone (1317-65-3)	
Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class E - Corrosive Material Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 05/26/2014
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

Lafarge North America Inc.
+1 773-372-1000 (9am to 5pm CST)

An electronic version of this SDS is available at: www.lafarge-na.com under the Sustainability and Products sections. Please direct any inquiries regarding the content of this SDS to SDSinfo@Lafarge.com.

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