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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HAZARD RATING 4 - EXTREME 3 - HIGH 2 - MODERATE 1 - SLIGHT 0 - INSIGNIFICANT	Health	Fire	Reactivity
		2	
		0	
		Special	
		0	

### SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**IDENTITY:** MINERAL SPIRITS CUTBACK

**MANUFACTURER:**

**TRADE NAMES:** ZECO AA-4001, AA-4002, AA-4003, AA-4005, AA-4006, AA-4035, AA-4041, AA-4047, AA-4061, AA-4102, AA-4103, AA-4104, AA-4106, AA-4108, AA-4112, AA-4124, AA-4128, AA-4130, AA-4162, AA-4163, AA-4165, AA-4166, AA-4167, AA-4182

ZIEGLER CHEMICAL & MINERAL CORP.  
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Telephone #: 1-732-752-4111

**DATE:** July 16, 2009  
Revision 9

24 HR CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 1-800-424-9300  
(OUTSIDE THE U.S. AND CANADA: 1-703-527-3887)

### SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended
Gilsonite	12002-43-6	0-35	N.A.	N.A.	None
Hazardous Components	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended
Asphalt	8052-42-4	0-80	N.E.	*5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	*5mg/m <sup>3</sup> (NIOSH)
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard)	8052-41-3	20-60	100 ppm	100 ppm	350mg/m <sup>3</sup> (NIOSH)

\* = Exposure guidelines for asphalt fumes from heating.

N.A. = Not Applicable

N.E. = Not Established

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

### SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Combustible liquid and vapor.

Thermal burns may result from contact with hot material.

Fumes from hot material can be unpleasant and may cause nausea, headache, eye, and respiratory irritation.

Some asphalt contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) when heated. The rotten eggs odor of H<sub>2</sub>S is unreliable as an indicator of concentration because it may be entirely masked by the odor of the asphalt. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to H<sub>2</sub>S include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbance, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations of 700-1000 ppm can be extremely hazardous or fatal.

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#### **SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

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- Eye Contact:** If this product comes in contact with the eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** If this product comes in contact with skin, remove material with mineral oil or vegetable oil, then wash with soap and plenty of water. If the contact is with hot material over a large area of the body, cool area with water. Do not use iced water or cold packs if burned area covers more than 10% of body --it may contribute to shock. Get medical attention for large burns or if irritation from contact persists. Skin contact with clothing saturated with solvent can cause severe burns. Contaminated clothing should be removed immediately and excess material wiped from the skin.
- Inhalation:** If breathing difficulties, dizziness, or lightheadedness occur when working in areas with vapor concentration, victim should seek air free of vapors. If victim experiences continued breathing difficulties, administer oxygen until medical assistance can be rendered. If breathing stops, begin artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention.
- Ingestion:** If this product is swallowed, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Seek immediate medical attention.  
**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Perform gastric lavage in accordance with procedure for ingestion of petroleum products.

#### **SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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- Flash Point (TCC):** 104°F Min.
- Explosive Limits:** LEL = 1 % UEL = 6 %
- Extinguishing Media:** Foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), or dry chemical. Water may be used to cool containers exposed to heat.
- Fire Fighting Procedures:** Minimize breathing vapors, gases or fumes of decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces.
- Unusual Fire Hazards:** Above flash point, material will release flammable vapors which can burn or be explosive in confined spaces if ignited. Do not mix with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.

#### **SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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- Eliminate sources of ignition. Add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Let cool, if hot. Transfer to suitable containers. Avoid sparks or hot metal surfaces.
- Keep product out of sewers and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers or waterways. Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations.

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## **SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation to locations distant from the point of material handling. To prevent ignition, avoid smoking, keep away from heat, open flames, and sources of static or electrical sparking. Use explosion proof motors and equipment. Tank trucks or other containers should be grounded and/or bonded when the material is transferred.

Toxic quantities of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may present in storage tanks and bulk transport vessels which contain or have contained this material. Persons opening or entering these compartments should first determine if H<sub>2</sub>S is present. See Protective Equipment section. **DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT WEARING APPROVED SUPPLIED-AIR OR self-contained breathing equipment.**

Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid open flames. Minimize breathing vapor, mist, and fumes. Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin. Adhere to good hygienic practices.

Store in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

## **SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Respiratory Protection:** Use supplied-air respirator in confined areas or when vapors exceed TLV limits.

<b>Ventilation:</b>	<b>Local Exhaust:</b>	In enclosed areas.
	<b>Mechanical:</b>	In enclosed areas.
<b>Eye Protection:</b>		Safety glasses or face shield for liquid and/or hot material.
<b>Protective Gloves:</b>		Solvent impervious gloves.
<b>Other Protective Clothing Equipment:</b>		Long sleeves and impervious clothing to protect from splashing.
<b>Work/Hygienic Practices:</b>		See Section 7.

## **SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Appearance and Odor:</b>	Brown to Black Liquid. Petroleum odor		
<b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) @ 20°C Volatiles:</b>	3		
<b>Boiling Point °F Volatiles:</b>	300-390°	<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1) @77°F:</b>	0.2
<b>Melting Point °F (Ring &amp; Ball):</b>	N/A	<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1) @ 20°C Volatiles:</b>	>4
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Insoluble	<b>Flash Point °F (Closed Cup):</b>	104°F Min.
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O =1):</b>	0.85 - 0.97		

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## **SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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**Stability:** Stable

**Conditions to Avoid:** Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames. Auto-ignition temperature unknown.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** Combustion: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), smoke, fumes.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## **SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Product may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monograph? No OSHA Regulated? No

## **SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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EPA Hazard Classification Code:

Acute Hazard:      Chronic Hazard:      Fire Hazard:      Pressure Hazard:     

Reactive Hazard:      Not Applicable: X

## **SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

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#### **SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49 CFR, or appropriate regulations, for additional description requirements.

**DOT Shipping Name:** Cutback  
**DOT Label Information:** Flammable liquid  
**DOT Hazard Class:** 3  
**DOT ID Number:** UN-1999  
**DOT Packing Group:** III

#### **SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

SARA TITLE III - EPA Regulation 40 CFR 302 (CERCLA Section 102); CFR 355 (SARA Section 301-304); CFR 372 (SARA Section 311-313)

This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT %</u>
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 2

**EPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION CODE:** Acute Hazard/Chronic Hazard/Fire Hazard/Pressure Hazard/Reactive Hazard - NOT APPLICABLE.

**TOSCA, CANADIAN DSL:** All components are on the TOSCA and DSL inventories.

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## **SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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### **ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA:**

#### **ASPHALT:**

No association has been established between industrial exposure to petroleum asphalt and cancer in humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has recently reviewed the carcinogenic potential of asphalts. They concluded that there was insufficient evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt was carcinogenic to animals, while there was only limited evidence that steam-refined asphalts were carcinogenic to animals. Additionally, there was insufficient evidence to conclude that asphalts were carcinogenic to human beings. Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in any increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with hydrocarbon solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt product is not expected to produce any serious effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists, fumes, or vapors should be reduced to a minimum. We strongly recommend that the precautions outlined in this MSDS be followed when handling this material.

#### **SOLVENT:**

Hydrocarbon solvents derived from petroleum may cause irritation when in contact with eyes and skin. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin can cause dermatitis. Systemic effects of these solvents are respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression (narcosis) in high concentration, nausea, vomiting, and possible damage to liver and kidneys. No known studies have associated these solvents with carcinogenic activity.

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#### **Revision Statement:**

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been revised to include new trade names.

Supersedes: June 14, 2006

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This 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. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The information has been completed to the best of our knowledge and is believed to be accurate and reliable as from the date indicated. However, no warranty is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.