



A. LeDuc Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Date of issue: March 1 2017 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: A. LeDuc Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

Synonyms: Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement, RAP, Crusted Asphalt Base Course, Reclaimed Paving Material, Reclaimed Blacktop, Reclaimed Asphalt Concrete, and Recycled Asphalt Pavement.

Intended Use of the Product

RAP is used as an aggregate substitute and asphalt cement supplement in recycled asphalt paving, as a granular base or subbase, stabilized base aggregate, as an embankment or fill material and in other construction applications.

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

A. LeDuc Developments

P.O. Box 518

Okotoks, AB T1S 1T5

Information: 403-938-7088 (9am to 4pm MST)

email: info@recycledpavement.ca

Website: www.recycledpavement.ca

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CANUTEC at 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350

STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : 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 dust or vapors.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Other Hazards

Dust may cause mechanical irritation to eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.



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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.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
Limestone	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	90 - 95	Not classified
Asphalt	(CAS No) 8052-42-4	<0.1, 0.1 - 1, 1 - 5, 5 - 10	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

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: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Keep at rest and in a position comfortable for breathing. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for several minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Seek immediate medical attention for thermal burns. Do not attempt to forcibly remove material from skin after cooling.

Eye Contact: Do not rub. Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Seek immediate medical attention for thermal burns. Do not attempt to forcibly remove material from eyes after cooling.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. Dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. During processing, inhalation of fumes may cause dizziness and/or irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. This product if heated, may release asphalt fumes that may cause irritation to the throat, nose and skin irritation. If inhaled, the fumes may cause nausea, headache, or dizziness. Prolonged and repeated contact with cold asphalt may cause dermatitis and other skin problems, while contact with hot product will cause thermal burns. If ingested, the product may cause internal organ irritation and may cause possible nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Hot asphalt droplets or particles can cause eye burns or irritation. A splash in the eye of hot asphalt can cause serious eye injury. Hot molten product will cause thermal burns to the skin.



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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 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 15-20 ppm 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 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Skin Contact: RAP dust may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation and dermatitis. When this product is subject to high heat RAP will cause severe burns.

Eye Contact: Eye contact to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Ingestion: Do not ingest RAP. Ingestion of small quantities of RAP is not known to be harmful; ingesting large quantities can cause intestinal distress.

Chronic Symptoms: Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Product may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin, and other organs.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If medical advice is needed, have product container, label, or SDS at hand. If burned by hot product, cool affected area immediately with cool water. Do not attempt to remove solidified material from skin or eyes. Seek medical attention immediately. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam causing explosion with massive force.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Combustible. May release flammable gases.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive. However, thermal decomposition may generate fumes that are flammable or explosive (hydrogen sulfide). Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas. Explosion can occur if allowed to accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks, and in the presence of an ignition source.

Reactivity: May release poisonous hydrogen sulfide.

Advice for Firefighters

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

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.



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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

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

For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not wash RAP down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams). For molten product: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8. For molten product: Cool molten material to limit spreading. Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up.

Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Concerning disposal elimination after cleaning, see item 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

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

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Nitrates. Chlorates. Peroxides.

Specific End Use(s)

RAP is used as an aggregate substitute and asphalt cement supplement in recycled asphalt paving, as a granular base or subbase, stabilized base aggregate, as an embankment or fill material and in other construction applications.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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)



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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
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)
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)



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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 (PNOC) (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)
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)

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. In case of dust production: Protective goggles. Dust mask.





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Materials for Protective Clothing: Suitable materials with adequate protection.

Hand Protection: Wear gloves in situations where abrasions may occur.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles or safety glasses. Wearing contact lenses under dusty conditions is not recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust/fumes above exposure limits.

Thermal Hazard Protection: If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves. Protect skin and eyes from contact with molten material.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Black color and various 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	: > 93.3 °C (200 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Insoluble 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

Reactivity: May release poisonous hydrogen sulfide.

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Open flame. Sources of ignition. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Nitrates. Chlorates. Peroxides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Hydrocarbons. Hydrogen sulfide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified



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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): Not classified

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 HMA 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 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 15-20 ppm 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 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: RAP dust may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation and dermatitis. When this product is subject to high heat RAP will cause severe burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Do not ingest RAP. Ingestion of small quantities of RAP is not known to be harmful; ingesting large quantities can cause intestinal distress.

Chronic Symptoms: Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Emissions from asphalt are suspected of causing cancer. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Product may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin, and other organs.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
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.



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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No additional information available

Persistence and Degradability Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

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

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects Not available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

In Accordance With ICAO/IATA/DOT/TDG

14.1. UN Number Not regulated for transport

14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name Not regulated for transport

14.3. Additional Information Not regulated for transport

Transport by Sea Not regulated for transport

Air Transport Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Lafarge Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Limestone (1317-65-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
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

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	
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	



A. LeDuc Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Canadian Regulations

Lafarge Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects
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Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
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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
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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
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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.

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

Revision Date : 05/15/2015

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:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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An electronic version of this SDS is available at: www.recycledpavement.ca under the Sustainability and Products sections. Please direct any inquiries regarding the content of this SDS to info@recycledpavement.ca.

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