

Cutback Asphalts — MC · RC · SC

FLAMMABLE LIQUID — all rapid-, medium- and slow-curing grades

1. Identification of the substance and the supplier

Product	Cutback asphalt / liquid asphalt: MC-30 to MC-3000, RC-70 to RC-3000, SC-70 to SC-3000.
Recommended use	Prime, tack and seal coats; surface treatments; cold mixes; base and soil stabilisation.
Restrictions on use	Do NOT heat with a direct flame. Do NOT handle near ignition sources. Do NOT transfer without bonding and earthing.
Supplied by	PRO-ROAD® — Soluciones en Suministros, Ingeniería y Construcción S.A.S. (Colombia) · Escher Infrastructure LLC (USA) · Penrose Solutions LLC. Cra. 14B No. 106-60 Of. 403, Bogotá D.C., Colombia. www.proroadglobal.com · info@proroadglobal.com
24 h emergency telephone	PRO-ROAD® 24 h: (+57) 301 502 5015 · Colombia — national emergency line 123 · CISPROQUIM (+57) 601 288 6012 / 018000 916012 · United States — CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 · International — CHEMTREC +1 703 527 3887

2. Hazards identification

Signal word	DANGER
GHS classification	Flammable liquid category 3 (RC grades and MC-30/MC-70) or combustible liquid category 4 (higher viscosity grades and SC) · Aspiration hazard category 1 · Skin irritation category 2 · Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, category 3 · Carcinogenicity category 1B · Reproductive toxicity category 1B · Chronic aquatic hazard category 2.
Hazard statements (H)	H226 — Flammable liquid and vapour. · H304 — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. · H315 — Causes skin irritation. · H335 — May cause respiratory irritation. · H350 — May cause cancer. · H360 — May damage fertility or the unborn child. · H411 — Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements (P)	P201 — Obtain special instructions before use. · P210 — Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. · P233 — Keep container tightly closed. · P240 — Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. · P260 — Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray. · P280 — Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection. · P301+P310 — IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a poison centre or doctor. · P302+P352 — IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water. · P403+P235 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. · P501 — Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local regulations.
Pictograms	GHS02 (flame) · GHS08 (health hazard) · GHS07 (exclamation mark) · GHS09 (environment)
NFPA 704 — Health / Flammability / Reactivity	Health 1 · Flammability 2 · Reactivity 0

This is the most hazardous product in the asphalt line: it combines the toxicological profile of bitumen with the flammability of the solvent. The flash point may be as low as 38 °C in the RC-70 and MC-30/MC-70 grades, well below ambient temperature in hot climates. Vapours are denser than air, travel along the ground and may reach remote ignition sources, including sewers and basements. The product may accumulate electrostatic charge during transfer. Aspiration of the liquid into the lungs after ingestion or vomiting may cause fatal chemical pneumonitis.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS No.	Concentration
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	8052-42-4	50 – 85 %
Kerosene / petroleum distillate (MC grades)	8008-20-6	15 – 45 %
Light naphtha / aliphatic solvent (RC grades)	64742-88-7	15 – 45 %

Component	CAS No.	Concentration
Low-volatility oil (SC grades)	Mixture	20 – 50 %
Hydrogen sulfide (vapour space)	7783-06-4	Traces

The percentages indicated are representative ranges of the formulation. Components not listed are either not classified as hazardous or are below the concentration limits that require declaration under GHS. The precise chemical identity of the additives is proprietary information; it is disclosed to health authorities and to medical personnel who require it to respond to an emergency.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move immediately into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing, including footwear, and wash the skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Solvent-soaked clothing is a fire risk: isolate it and do not reuse it without laundering. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Eye contact	Rinse with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if easy to do so. If pain or redness persists, seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: there is a serious risk of pulmonary aspiration. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Transport immediately to a medical facility and present this sheet.

Notes for medical personnel

Principal risk: chemical pneumonitis from hydrocarbon aspiration. Consider chest radiography and 24-hour observation even in initially asymptomatic patients. Avoid gastric lavage and emetics. For hot-product burns, apply the protocol described for asphalt cement. Also consider hydrogen sulfide exposure in tank operations.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, dry sand. Water spray only to cool exposed containers. NEVER a direct water jet onto the burning liquid.
Specific hazards	Vapours form explosive mixtures with air and are denser than air, so they travel along the ground until they find an ignition source and flash back to the origin. Risk of BOILOVER if water is present in the hot product. Closed containers exposed to fire may explode (BLEVE). Combustion products: carbon monoxide and dioxide, sulfur oxides, dense smoke and unburned hydrocarbons.
Protective equipment for fire-fighters	Full fire-fighting suit and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Cool exposed containers from a protected position. Evacuate to a minimum radius of 100 m if tanks are involved.

6. Accidental release measures

Immediately eliminate all ignition sources in the area: open flames, sparks, non-explosion-proof electrical equipment, engines and mobile phones. Ventilate. Evacuate non-essential personnel upwind. Response personnel must use antistatic equipment, intrinsically safe tools and respiratory protection. Contain with sand or earth dikes and prevent entry into sewers, basements and water bodies, where vapours may accumulate and form an explosive atmosphere. Absorb with inert non-combustible material and transfer to earthed metal containers. Monitor the area with an explosimeter until fully cleaned.

7. Handling and storage

Handle only in ventilated areas, away from ignition sources and with a strict smoking ban. Earth and bond the sending and receiving containers before starting transfer, and keep flow velocities low to limit static electricity generation. Use non-sparking tools. Never apply heat with a direct flame to a container holding product. Do not carry out hot work on tanks or piping without a gas-free certificate.

Store in vented metal tanks or containers, in a classified, ventilated, cool area away from heat sources and oxidising agents. Tanks must have accessible measuring and safety devices and a sampling valve. Keep away from direct sunlight. Smoking prohibited throughout the storage area. Signpost in accordance with GHS and NFPA 704.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Occupational exposure limits	Asphalt (fumes): NIOSH REL ceiling 5 mg/m ³ (15 min); ACGIH TLV-TWA 0.5 mg/m ³ as benzene-soluble aerosol. Kerosene / petroleum distillates: ACGIH TLV-TWA 200 mg/m ³ (non-aerosol vapour fraction). Light naphtha: ACGIH TLV-TWA 300 ppm. Hydrogen sulfide: ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 ppm, STEL 5 ppm. Verify the limits in force in the country of use.
Engineering controls	Forced ventilation and electrical area classification in accordance with NFPA 70 (electrical code) for potentially explosive atmospheres. Local exhaust at transfer points. Fixed combustible-gas and H ₂ S detectors in tank areas. Accessible safety showers and eyewash stations.
Personal protective equipment	Closed safety goggles with side protection or face shield. Hydrocarbon-resistant gloves (nitrile or Viton®; latex does NOT provide protection). Antistatic long-sleeved work clothing in cotton or flame-retardant material. Safety-toe, antistatic, hydrocarbon-resistant boots. Respiratory protection with type A organic-vapour filter; self-contained apparatus in confined spaces or where concentrations are unknown.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Property	Value
Physical state	Viscous liquid
Colour and odour	Black; strong petroleum solvent odour
Flash point (Tag open cup)	38 °C min. (RC-70, MC-30, MC-70) · 66 °C min. (grades 250, 800 and 3000) · 66–107 °C (SC grades)
Vapour relative density (air = 1)	> 1 — vapours accumulate at ground level
Density	0.92 – 1.00 g/cm ³ (15 °C)
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Kinematic viscosity at 60 °C	30 – 6,000 mm ² /s depending on grade

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under normal conditions. Conditions to avoid: heat, open flames, sparks, hot surfaces, static electricity accumulation and vapour confinement. Incompatible materials: strong oxidising agents, peroxides, concentrated nitric acid, halogens. Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide and dioxide, sulfur oxides, hydrogen sulfide, aldehydes and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard: category 1. Ingestion followed by vomiting may cause the product to enter the lungs and cause potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis; this is the most serious acute effect of the product. Inhalation: solvent vapours cause respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea and, at high concentrations, central nervous system depression. Skin: repeated contact defats the skin and causes dermatitis; the solvent additionally promotes dermal penetration of the asphaltic components. Eyes: irritation. Carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity: attributed to the asphaltic fraction and to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as described in the asphalt cement sheet.

12. Ecological information

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The solvent fraction is more mobile and more toxic to aquatic life than the asphalt residue, and may penetrate soil and reach shallow aquifers. A spill on permeable ground requires excavation and disposal of the contaminated material. Do not discharge to the sewer, to soil or to water bodies. Vapours contribute to tropospheric ozone formation.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of residual product and its packaging in accordance with applicable local, regional and national regulations, through an authorised waste manager. In Colombia, Decree 4741 of 2005 and Resolution 1362 of 2007 on hazardous waste management apply; in the United States, RCRA (40 CFR parts 260-273); in the European Union, Directive 2008/98/EC. Do not discharge into the sewer system, onto soil or into water bodies. Do not reuse empty containers without prior decontamination.

14. Transport information

Property	Value
Road (ADR / DOT), sea (IMDG) and air (IATA-DGR)	UN 1999 — TARs, LIQUID, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs. Class 3 (flammable liquids). Packing group II or III depending on flash point and viscosity.
Required labels	Class 3 diamond (flame on red background). On tank vehicles, orange plate with hazard number 30 or 33 over 1999.
Marine pollutant	May require declaration as a marine pollutant depending on the concentration of classified components; confirm with the carrier before shipment.
HS code	2715.00

The packing group must be determined for each grade from its actual flash point, as certified in the batch quality certificate. Grades with a flash point of 60 °C or above may fall outside class 3 under some transport regimes: verify with the competent authority before each shipment.

15. Regulatory information

Colombia: Decree 1496 of 2018 (adoption of GHS) and Resolution 0773 of 2021 of the Ministry of Labour. United States: OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200; for sales in California, the Proposition 65 warning applies. European Union: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and Annex II of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH). Brazil: ABNT NBR 14725. International transport: UN Recommendations (Orange Book), IMDG Code, ICAO Technical Instructions / IATA-DGR.

16. Other information

This sheet is issued as revision 01 dated August 2026 and supersedes any earlier version. It will be reviewed when the product formulation, the applicable GHS classification or the reference regulations change, and in any case every three years. Training of exposed personnel on the content of this sheet is the employer's responsibility.

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists · CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service · CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging · IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer · IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code · LC50: median lethal concentration · LD50: median lethal dose · NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health · REL: recommended exposure limit · GHS: Globally Harmonized System · TLV: threshold limit value · TWA: time-weighted average · STEL: short-term exposure limit · PEL: permissible exposure limit.

DOCUMENT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW. Composition data, CAS numbers and concentrations must be confirmed against the actual formulation and the raw-material suppliers' safety data sheets before this sheet is distributed to customers or authorities. Items marked "to be confirmed" require validation by PRO-ROAD®'s HSE officer.

This sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals and with the 16-section format of ANSI Z400.1 / ISO 11014. In Colombia, Decree 1496 of 2018 and Resolution 0773 of 2021 of the Ministry of Labour apply; in the United States, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200; in the European Union, Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and Annex II of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH). The information is offered in good faith and does not constitute a warranty. The employer is responsible for workplace risk assessment and for training its personnel.