



Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: QPR® Liquid Blend

Other Identifiers: QPR® Liquid Blend, QPR® Liquid, Liquid Asphalt, Asphalt Binder, Quality Pavement Repair Liquid® Blend.

Manufacturer/Supplier Identifier: GIP Paving Inc.
100 Commerce Valley Drive W,
Markham, Ontario L3T 0A1

Information Telephone Number: (416) 633-9670 Monday – Friday 8AM-5PM

Emergency Telephone Number: CANUTEC (613) 996-6666, 24HRS

Recommended Use: QPR® Liquid Blend is an asphalt binder used for the production of cold mixed asphalt.

Restrictions on Use: None Known



Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classified according to Canada’s Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015).

Classification:

Acute toxicity (Inhalation)	Category 4
Skin Irritation	Category 3
Eye Irritation	Category 2B
Carcinogenicity	Category 2

Label Elements:

	<p>WARNING</p> <p>Hot product can cause burns. Harmful if swallowed Harmful in contact with skin Harmful if inhaled Causes mild skin irritation Causes eye irritation</p> <p>Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment.</p> <p>Read SDS for details.</p>	 <p>Respiratory Protection Eye Protection</p> <p>Chemical Gloves</p>
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Other Hazards: QPR® Liquid is a black colored liquid that has a petroleum odor. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause sensitization or drying of the skin which may produce severe irritation or dermatitis. When this product is subject to high heat QPR® Liquid will cause thermal burns. When heated, this product will release toxic hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) vapors.

QPR® is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP, some components of the product are. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that occupational exposures to oxidized asphalt and their emissions



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during roofing operations are “probably carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to hard asphalt and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to straight-run asphalt and their emissions during paving operations are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B).

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number
Asphalt Cement (as Fume)	60-80	8052-42-4
#2 Fuel Oil (as Vapor & Aerosol)	20-40	68476-34-6
Aliphatic carboxylic acids (other supplier)	0-2	Proprietary*
Aliphatic polyamides (other supplier)	0-2	Proprietary*

Note: *HMIRC granted CBI #6163, on March 18, 2005.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Potential Health Effects: Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.

First Aid Measures:

Eye Contact For contact with vapors or mist, rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. For contact with hot material, flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a physician.

Skin Contact Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Do not use solvents or thinners to remove product from skin. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, and dermatitis.

For contact with hot material, immerse or flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Do not attempt to remove solidified material since removal may cause further tissue injury.

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

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control centre immediately.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed:



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Eye Contact Airborne mists or vapors may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of QPR® Liquid can cause severe eye irritation, redness, and itching. Eye exposures require immediate first aid to prevent damage to the eye. Hot product causes severe burns.

Skin Contact QPR® Liquid may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, sensitization and irritant and contact dermatitis. Repeated contact may cause skin irritation due to roughness of product. Hot product causes severe burns.

QPR® Liquid is capable of causing irritant contact dermatitis. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking.

Inhalation Breathing mists or vapors may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.

When this product is subject to high heat QPR® Liquid may release irritating fumes or vapors such as smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and unburned hydrocarbons. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product at elevated temperatures. Exposure to fumes, vapors, or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat, and symptoms such as headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, and drowsiness.

Ingestion Do not ingest QPR® Liquid. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and restlessness. Aspiration (inadvertent suction) of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities in the lungs can produce chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, and respiratory failure.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment:

Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) and preexisting skin conditions can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing Media Small Fire- Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical powder, appropriate foam, water spray or fog, non-combustible material such as dry sand or earth.
Large Fire –Fire Fighting foam suitable for the situation.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Do not spray water onto tanks or vessels containing hot QPR® Liquid as water reacts violently with asphalt at elevated temperatures and may result in a steam explosion.

Combustion Products: Toxic gases are produced in fire, such as smoke, fume, CO, CO₂ and H₂S.

Specific Hazards: Fire may release toxic combustion products such as smoke, fume, CO, CO₂ and H₂S. If tank, rail car or tanker truck is involved in fire, isolate for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. Shut off fuel to fire if possible to do so without hazard. Avoid flushing spilled product into sewers, streams or other bodies of water.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire- A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting fires. Avoid breathing fumes.



Fighters:

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Use a shovel to scrape up material and place material into suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Do not wash QPR[®] liquid down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams). Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8.

Containment and Clean up:

Methods for containment can be to stop or reduce leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area to prevent the gas from accumulating, especially in confined spaces

Methods for QPR liquid disposal should be according Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations. Protect bodies of water by diking to prevent run off, absorbents or absorbent boom that does not react with spilled product. Place used absorbent into suitable, covered, labeled containers for disposal. Remove or recover liquid using pumps or vacuum equipment.

Inform relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Contact emergency services and manufacturer/supplier for advice.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other source of ignition. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since they may contain explosive residues.

Significant concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas can be generated and accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments which may require additional precautions and procedures during loading and unloading. When opening covers and outlet caps on storage tanks, use face shield and gloves to avoid possible injury from pressurized product. Stay upwind and vent open hatches before unloading. Keep heating coils and flues in storage tanks, trucks and kettles covered with product. Do not overheat.

Conditions for Safe Storage:

Store away from all ignition sources and open flames. Avoid freezing.

Remove and launder clothing that is soiled. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to QPR[®] Liquid.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters:



Component	ACGIH TLV® TWA (mg/m³)	ACGIH TLV® STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA PEL TWA (mg/m³)
Asphalt Cement (as Fume)	0.5	NA	NA
#2 Fuel Oil (as Vapor & Aerosol)	100	NA	200
Aliphatic carboxylic acids (other supplier)	NA	NA	NA
Aliphatic polyamides (other supplier)	NA	NA	NA

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to maintain levels below exposure limits. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower is located near the work area.

Individual Protection Measures:

Respiratory Protection Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to vapors above exposure limits.

Eye Protection Wear CSA/ANSI approved safety goggles or face shield when handling QPR® Liquid to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses, when using QPR® Liquid, is not recommended.

Skin Protection Wear chemical resistant gloves (e.g. neoprene) to prevent skin contact and insulated gloves when handling hot material. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove and launder clothing that is soiled with QPR® Liquid. Thoroughly wash hands and other exposed skin after exposure to QPR® Liquid.

Foot Protection Wear CSA/ANSI approved hard-toed safety boots when handling QPR® liquid.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquid - Black	Flammability (solid/gas):	Not applicable
Odour:	Slight petroleum odour	Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	6.0 / 0.7% (hydrocarbon mixture)
Odour Threshold:	N/A	Vapour Pressure:	N/A
pH:	N/A	Vapour Density (air = 1):	N/A
Melting Point:	N/A	Relative Density (Water=1):	
Freezing Point:	N/A	Solubility:	Insoluble
Initial Boiling Point:	145 – 375° C	Partition Coefficient: n-octonal/water (Log Kow):	Not applicable
Boiling Point Range:	145 – 375° C	Auto-ignition Temperature	N/A
Flash Point:	> 75°C (Cleveland Open Cup)	Decomposition Temperature:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable	Viscosity:	Not applicable

**Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity:	Non-reactive under normal conditions of use
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	None
Conditions to Avoid:	High temperatures, sources of heat, ignition, or open flame.
Stability:	Stable. Avoid contact with incompatible materials, excessive heat, sources of ignition and open flame.
Incompatible Materials:	Acids, bases, oxidizing agents such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.
Incompatibility:	QPR® Liquid is incompatible with strong acids or bases, and oxidizing agents such as nitrates, chlorates and peroxides.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	When heated may liberate hydrogen sulfide and various hydrocarbons.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, eye contact.

Acute Toxicity

Component	CAS Number	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral)	LC ₅₀ (rat, inhalation)	LD ₅₀ (rabbit, dermal)
Asphalt Cement (as Fume)	8052-42-4	NA		
#2 Fuel Oil (as Vapor & Aerosol)	68476-34-6	12 g/kg		
Aliphatic carboxylic acids (other supplier)	Proprietary*	>500mg/kg		
Aliphatic polyamides (other supplier)	Proprietary*	>500mg/kg		

Note: *HMIRC granted CBI #6163, on March 18, 2005.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Irritating to skin. Signs and symptoms may include redness, itching, swelling, pain. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause severe burns. Contact with hot product will cause thermal burns



Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Irritating to eyes. Signs and symptoms may include redness, itching, swelling, pain, blurred vision, tears, blindness. Contact with hot liquid may cause severe burns. Vapors may cause redness, itching, swelling, pain, blurred vision, tears or blindness. Product may release hydrogen sulfide gas which may irritate eyes. Signs and symptoms may include redness, itching, swelling, pain, light sensitivity, appearance of 'halos' around lights, and loss of consciousness.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) – Effects from Short Term Exposure

Single Exposure

Throat and nose irritation. Hot vapors may contain hydrogen sulfide. Fume inhalation may cause headache, nausea, nervousness, eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion

Not a relevant route of exposure (gas). May cause burns to mouth, tongue, lips, throat, nasal passage, stomach.

May result in headache, vomiting, nausea, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, dizziness, confusion, fatigue.

Aspiration Hazard

Not known to be aspiration hazard.

STOT (Specific Organ Toxicity) – Repeated Effects From Long-Term Exposure

Not available.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Skin irritation symptoms may include itchiness, redness, swelling, and irritation of the respiratory system.

Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Asphalt (Bitumen)	Group 2B	A4		

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that occupational exposures to oxidized asphalt and their emissions during roofing operations are “probably carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to hard asphalt and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to straight-run asphalt and their emissions during paving operations are “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B).

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

Not available.

Sexual Function and Fertility

Not available. None known.

Effects on or via Lactation

None known.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

Interactive Effects

Not available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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Keep out of drainage areas, sewers, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and other bodies of water. Report spills under required Federal, Provincial, State, and Local regulations.

Ecotoxicity:

Marine pollutant.

Persistence and Degradability

Not expected to be readily degradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not known to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

Studies are not available.

Other Adverse Effects

Studies are not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods: Contact local environmental authorities for approved disposal or recycling methods in your jurisdiction. Recycle and reuse product, if possible. The required hazard evaluation of the waste and compliance with the applicable hazardous waste laws are the responsibility of the user. Dispose of or empty recycle containers through an approved waste management facility.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada) and U.S. DOT

Regulation	UN No.	Shipping Name	Class	Packing Group
TDG (Canada)	3256	QPR Liquid (Elevated Temperature Liquid, Flammable, N.O.S. with flashpoint above 60.5, at or above its flashpoint)	3	III
US DOT	3256	QPR Liquid (Elevated Temperature Liquid, Flammable, N.O.S. with flashpoint above 60.5, at or above its flashpoint)	3	III

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION



Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada – Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients listed on DSL/NDSL. Components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulation under CEPA, 1999.

This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program

This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered to be an acute health hazard (irritation).

This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

Products containing crystalline silica are classified as D2A and are subject to WHMIS requirements

USA – Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

Components are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is a substance known by the State of California to cause cancer.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Last Revision: 17-January-2025

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