# Safety Data Sheet



## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

## 1.1 Product identifier

Product name CRACK SEALER

Synonyms BORAL CRACK SEALER

#### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

ROAD MAINTENANCE Bitumen based crack sealing agent.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier nameBORAL AUSTRALIAAddressTriniti T2, Level 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIATelephone(02) 9220 6300Websitehttp://www.boral.com.au

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

Uses

13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

## **Physical Hazards**

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

#### **Health Hazards**

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects) Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### **Environmental Hazards**

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 2

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

#### Signal word DANGER

Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## ChemAlert.

#### **Prevention statements**

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.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

#### Response statements

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
Storage statements	

## P403 + P233 + P235

P403 + P233 + P235 P405 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

#### **Disposal statements** P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	30 to 60%
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-82-1	265-185-4	<10%
ASPHALT	8052-42-4	232-490-9	30 to 60%
1,3 BUTADIENE/STYRENE COPOLYMERS	9003-55-8	618-370-2	10 to 30%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Еуе	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

May be harmful. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Bitumens, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving, are classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B). Once cured, the inert solid material is considered non hazardous.



#### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ sulphur oxides, sulphides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

2W

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- W Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

#### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

#### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingreatent	Kelerence		mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Bitumen fume	SWA [AUS]		5		
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80	350	150	655



#### **Biological limits**

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
XYLENE	ACGIH BEI	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

## 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVA or Viton® gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls. If spraying, wear rubber boots and impervious coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	BLACK LIQUID
Odour	BITUMEN ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	> 38°C (cc)
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	0.9 to 0.92
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	0.2 kPa @ 20°C
Upper explosion limit	6.5 %
Lower explosion limit	0.7 %
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	> 432°C
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
9.2 Other information	
VOC	650 g/L

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

# ChemAlert.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ sulphur oxides, sulphides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity No known toxicity data is available for this product. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Inhalation may cause headache, nausea and respiratory tract irritation. Once cured, the inert solid material is considered non hazardous.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	
XYLENE		> 2000 mg/kg (rat) > 1700 mg/kg (rabbit) 20 mg/L/4h (rat) (Al (AICIS)			
NAPHTHA (PETROLE HYDRODESULPHUR BENZENE)	EUM) ISED, HEAVY (<0.1% W/W	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 5 mg/L (rat) (AICIS)	
Skin	Contact may result in irritation	Contact may result in irritation, drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.			
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.				
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.				
Mutagenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.				
Carcinogenicity	Bitumens, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving, and hard bitumens and their emissions during mastic asphalt work, are classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).				
Reproductive	Insufficient data available to	classify as a reproductive to	oxin.		
STOT - single exposure	High level exposure may re drowsiness and dizziness.	esult in headache, nausea	a and respiratory tract irrita	ation. Vapours may cause	
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing or	gan damage from repeated	exposure.		
Aspiration	May be fatal if swallowed an	d enters airways.			

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Not expected, as the fully polymerised product becomes a rubber like solid.

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

Bitumen may contaminate soil from its use in roads. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (present in trace levels in bitumen) may leach to soil. The bulk of the bitumen is fairly inert when set, and should not present an environmental hazard under normal conditions. A significant contribution to the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons content of street dust comes from material associated with bitumen.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Waste disposal** For small amounts dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1999	1999	1999
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	TARS, LIQUID, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs	TARS, LIQUID, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs	TARS, LIQUID, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group			
14.5 Environmental h			

Marine Pollutant.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

14.0 Opecial precautions i	
Hazchem code	2W
GTEPG	3A1
EmS	F-E, S-E
Other information	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture			
Poison schedule	Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).		
Classifications	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).		
Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.		

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Additional information	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made
	selection of personal protective equipment is made.



HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists		
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds		
	CNS	Central Nervous System		
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number		
	EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)		
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System		
	GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide		
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer		
	LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration		
	LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose		
	mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre		
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit		
	рН	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).		
	ppm	Parts Per Million		
	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit		
	STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)		
	STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)		
	SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons		
	SWA	Safe Work Australia		
	TLV	Threshold Limit Value		
	TWA	Time Weighted Average		
Report status	This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').			
	manufactur the current at the time	d on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the er, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained in the manufacturer, importer or supplier.		
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		[ End of SDS ]		

