

BORAL ASPHALT Safety Data Sheet



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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name COLDMIX
Synonyms BITUPACK • CM MANUFACTURERS CODE • COLDMIX ASPHALT

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses ROAD MAINTENANCE
This product is generally applied at ambient temperatures using manual methods.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name BORAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS LTD.
Address Level 3, 40 Mount Street, Nth Sydney, NSW, 2060, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (02) 9220 6300
Email sds@rmt.com.au
Website www.boral.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 1800 555 477 (6.30am – 5pm WST)
Emergency (A/H) 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

GHS classifications Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictograms

None allocated.

Hazard statements

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

Prevention statements

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Response statements

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage statements

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

This product is generally applied at ambient temperatures using manual methods. Therefore, due to the application temperature the likelihood of asphalt fumes being released is reduced. Once cured, the inert solid material is considered non hazardous.

Please see package labelling or manufacturer's literature for more detail on usage, handling, storage and disposal under different applications.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
BITUMEN	8052-42-4	232-490-9	3 to 6%
MINERAL AGGREGATE(S)	-	-	92 to 96%
DIESEL FUEL(S)	-	-	<3%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If contact with hot material occurs, flush gently with cold running water. Adhered material should only be removed under the medical direction. Seek immediate medical advice.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. 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). Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
First aid facilities	None allocated.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Burns caused by bitumen require special medical treatment. Consultation with a burns specialist experienced in bitumen burns is advisable in the first instance.

Refer to the Australian Asphalt Pavement Association (AAPA) bitumen burns card for further information (<http://www.aapa.asn.au>).

Bitumen burns: If hot bitumen contacts the skin, flush immediately with water and make no attempt to remove it. Use wet, cold towels if face, neck, shoulder or back etc are burnt. Cool burn areas for 30 minutes and seek immediate medical attention. Where bitumen completely circles a limb, it may have a tourniquet effect and should be split longitudinally as it cools. If eye burns result flush with water for 15 minutes, pad and seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. 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

None allocated.

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.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

If spilt, collect and reuse where possible. If reuse is not possible, contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Avoid generating dust.

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 and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

7.3 Specific end uses

Not applicable.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Bitumen fume	SWA (AUS)	--	5	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

PPE

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye / Face

Wear safety glasses or dust-proof goggles when handling material to avoid contact with eyes.

Hands

Wear chemical resistant gloves (eg. neoprene or nitrile) when handling material to prevent skin contact.

Body

Wear long sleeved shirt and full-length trousers.

Respiratory

Where an inhalation risk exists in enclosed or partly enclosed environments (ie. underground car parks, large tanks, tunnels etc), wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator, dependent on a site specific risk assessment.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	BLACK LOOSE COATED SOLID PARTICLES (IN USE); BLACK SOLID THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL (WHEN CURED)
Odour	BITUMINOUS/DIESEL ODOUR
Flammability	COMBUSTIBLE
Flash point	> 93°C
Boiling point	NOT RELEVANT
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	NOT AVAILABLE

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	> 300°C
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT EXPLOSIVE
Oxidising properties	NON OXIDISING
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

Avg weight/m ² when cured	2.5 T/m ³
Expected temp. when cured	Between ambient and 20°C above ambient
Max temp. in use	70°C

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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with incompatible substances.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites) and acids (e.g. nitric acid).

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.
Skin	Causes mild skin irritation. Contact may result in mild irritation, drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.
Eye	Not classified as an eye irritant. However, direct contact may result in mild 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 toxin.
STOT - single exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure. However, high level exposure may result in headache, nausea and respiratory tract irritation.
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
Aspiration	Not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

There is currently insufficient data to classify the ecotoxicity of this product. However, the bulk of the bitumen dispersed in asphalt is fairly inert when set, and should not present an environmental hazard under normal conditions.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Can be expected to biodegrade slowly.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Emulsifies in water.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

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

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.3 Transport hazard class	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None allocated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes None allocated.

Risk phrases None allocated.

Safety phrases None allocated.

Inventory listings **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

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.

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/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (highly 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').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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