STATE ASPHALTS NSW
A KYPREOS COMPANY
ABN 84 095 663 648

90 Jedda Rd, Prestons NSW 2170
PO Box 598, Hoxton Park NSW 2171
9607 1988
9607 1920

Safety Data Sheet
Date of issue: 04/02/2019

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and supplier

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name - **Quick Fix Street**

Manufacturer Code - COLDMIX ASPHALT

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use - Road Maintenance

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Supplier Name – STATE ASPHALT NSW

Address 90 Jedda Road, Prestons, NSW, 2170, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (02)

Email Website

1.3 Emergency telephone number - 0439793438

SECTION 2: Hazard Identification

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

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

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classifications Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 3

2.2. Label elements

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Ingredient	Identification	Content
Mineral Aggregate(s)	Not Available	92 to 96%
Bitumen	CAS: 8052-42-4	3 to 6%
Additive	CAS: N/A	1 to 2%

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description on first aid measures

First-aid measures after skin contact	After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
First-aid measures after eye contact	Rinse immediately and thoroughly, pulling the eyelids well away from the eye (15 minutes minimum). Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persists.
First-aid measures after inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. In case of breathing difficulties immediately get medical attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Keep victim warm and rested. Obtain emergency medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. May result in aspiration into the lungs, causing chemical pneumonia.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended. First responders to where gloves to prevent contact with bitumen.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Contact with hot product may cause burns. Bitumen, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumen 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.

Symptoms/ injuries after inhalation	If user operations generate dust or fumes, - Irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. High concentration of vapors may induce headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Shortness of breath.
Symptoms/ injuries after skin contact	If user operations generate dust or fumes, - Dust may cause mechanical irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Contact with bitumen and additive can cause skin irritation.
Symptoms/ injuries after eye contact	Vapor irritates eyes. Dusts are mechanical irritants. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness and swelling. Burning sensation.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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 emitted 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 water fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas. Hot bitumen expands on contact with water. There is the potential for pressure built up when water is used to extinguish a fire containing bitumen in a confined space.

5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

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SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 *Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures*

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of this SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Remove any ignition sources. Contact emergency services here appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Contain material and prevent product from entering drains and waterways. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, contact local emergency services.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage by bunding off or securing the source of the release, cover any drainage points then collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use of PPE outlined in section 8 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 - Store in a well-ventilated area removed from ignition sources, oxidising agents and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Not applicable.

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SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
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. Maintain vapor levels below the recommended exposure standard. PPE Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards.



Eye / Face Protection: Wear safety glasses or splash-proof goggles when handling material to avoid contact with eyes.

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

Body Protection: Wear long sleeved shirt and full-length trousers. Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists in enclosed or partly enclosed environments (ie. underground carparks, large tanks, tunnels etc), wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator, dependent on a site-specific risk assessment.

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SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Coated stone
Colour	Black
Odour	Petroleum like odour
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether = 1)	Slower then ether
Melting point	No data available
Freezing Point	No data available
Boiling Point	No data available
Flash Point	> 93°C
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Relative vapour density at 20°C	Vapours are heavier than air
Relative density	No data available
Solubility	No data available
Log Pow	No data available
Log Kow	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available
Explosive limits	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No additional information available.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

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10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents and organic compound.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 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.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Inhalation may cause headache, nausea and respiratory tract irritation. Once cured, the inert solid material is considered non hazardous.

Skin - Classified as a mild skin irritant. Contact may result in mild irritation, drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. Contact with hot material can result in skin burns.

Eye - - Not classified as an eye irritant. However, contact may result in mild irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. Contact with hot material can

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result in eye burns.

Sensitization- This product is not known to be a skin or respiratory sensitiser. Mutagenicity - Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity - Bitumens, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving, and to 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 effects from single exposure. However, inhalation of bitumen fumes when heated may cause headache, nausea and respiratory tract irritation.

STOT – repeated exposure - Not classified as causing organ effects from repeated exposure. Aspiration - This product is not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

There is currently insufficient data to classify the ecotoxicity of this product.

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- No additional information available.

12.6 Other adverse effects - Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

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13.1 Waste treatment methods

SECTION 14: Transport Information

In accordance with DOT Not

regulat for transport

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

Australia – AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

SECTION 16: Other Information

No additional information available