

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT, WARM MIX

ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

Synonyms ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC) ● BITUMINOUS CONCRETE ● HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) ● ROADWAYS

Page 1 of 7

ASPHALT • WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA)

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses ROAD MAINTENANCE

◆ ROAD MAKING MATERIALS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name FIELD SERVICES GROUP - ASPHALT AND AGGREGATES BRANCH

Address 228 Curtin Avenue West, Eagle Farm, QLD, 4009, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (07) 3403 1044 **Fax** (07) 3403 1049

Website http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency (07) 3403 8888

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2B

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictograms



Hazard statements

H315 Causes skin irritation. H320 Causes eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.



SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021

PRODUCT NAME ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT, WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

Prevention statements

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Response statements

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to

do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P332 + P337 + P313 If skin or eye irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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 usually applied at elevated temperatures (ranging from 135°C to 175°C) by paving machinery or by hand spreading using a shovel. Contact with the hot material is likely to result in burns. Once cured, the inert semisolid material is considered non-hazardous.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
QUARTZ (CRYSTALLINE SILICA) (IE. SAND)	14808-60-7	238-878-4	5 to 12%
HORNFELS / GREENSTONE / AGGREGATES/ STONE / CRUSHER DUST / ROCK FLOUR	-	-	84 to 89%
BINDERS (RESIDUAL BITUMEN BINDER)	8052-42-4	232-490-9	3 to 6%
FILLER(S)	-	-	<2%

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. 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 contact with hot material occurs, drench area immediately with cold water, do not attempt to remove

material adhered to the skin. Seek immediate medical attention.

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. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Avoid contact with hot material, as burns may result. Bitumens, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving, are classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Page 2 of 7

ChemAlert.

SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021

PRODUCT NAME ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT,

WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

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

In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Do not use water jets.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ sulphur/ nitrogen oxides, hydrogen sulphide, 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

2Y

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit 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. Allow material to cool. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Contain material and prevent product from entering drains and waterways. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, contact local emergency services.

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 well ventilated area removed from ignition sources, oxidising agents and foodstuffs. Keep storage vessels closed when not in use. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

Page 3 of 7

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.



SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021

PRODUCT NAME

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT, WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient Reference		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Bitumen fume	SWA [AUS]		5		
Quartz (respirable dust)	SWA [AUS]		0.05		
Quartz (respirable dust)	WorkSafe VIC		0.02		

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation by working upwind where possible. Use in well ventilated areas. Maintain vapour /fume

levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

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

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles. If heating, wear a faceshield.

Hands Wear neoprene gloves. If heating, wear leather or insulated 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 SOLID

Odour CHARACTERISTIC BITUMEN ODOUR

Flammability COMBUSTIBLE Flash point **NOT AVAILABLE Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE Melting point NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate** NOT AVAILABLE pН NOT AVAILABLE Vapour density NOT AVAILABLE Relative density 1.6 to 2.6 Solubility (water) **INSOLUBLE** Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE**

Vapour pressure
Upper explosion limit
Lower explosion limit
Partition coefficient
Autoignition temperature
Viscosity
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE

Explosive properties NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE



SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT, WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

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 heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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/ nitrogen oxides, hydrogen sulphide, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

No known toxicity data is available for this product. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not **Acute toxicity**

met. Inhalation may cause headache, nausea and respiratory tract irritation. Once cured, the inert solid

material is considered non hazardous.

Skin Contact with hot material may cause skin burns. Exposure to asphalt fumes may cause dermatitis and

photosensitisation. Once cured, the inert semi solid material is considered non hazardous.

Contact with hot material may cause eye burns. Exposure to asphalt fumes may cause irritation, redness or Eye

pain. Once cured, the inert semi solid material is unlikely to penetrate the eye and considered non

hazardous.

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, are

classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Reproductive Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure. However, inhalation of bitumen fumes may

cause headache, nausea and respiratory tract irritation. This material may release trace quantities of exposure

hydrogen sulphide within storage facilities.

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

The bulk of the bitumen dispersed in asphalt is fairly inert when set, and should not present an environmental hazard under normal conditions. There is currently insufficient data to classify the ecotoxicity of this product. Generally considered non-hazardous to the environment however avoid excessive spillage or storm run-off into waterways and drains.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Asphalts are non-volatile materials that will sink in water and form a solid layer on the surface of the ground. Biodegradation is likely to be slow.

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; Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.



SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021 Revision No: 1

Page 5 of 7

PRODUCT NAME ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT, WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and 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

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	3257	3257	3257
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., at or above 100 C and below its flash point (including molten metals, molten salts, etc.)	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., at or above 100 C and below its flash point (including molten metals, molten salts, etc.)	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., at or above 100 C and below its flash point (including molten metals, molten salts, etc.)
14.3 Transport hazard class	9	9	9
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2Y **EmS** F-A, S-P

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 Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

Page 6 of 7

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: **Additional information**

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.

ChemAlert.

SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021

PRODUCT NAME

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (AC), BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ROADWAYS ASPHALT, WARM MIX ASPHALT (WMA), HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)

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

pH 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').

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.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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Page 7 of 7



SDS Date: 22 Jun 2021