

# Safety Data Sheet

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name RECYCLED GLASS ASPHALT

Synonyms ASPHALT MIX • COLD MIX• GLASSPHALT • HOT MIX • INNOVO • RECYCLED GLASS CULLET

**ASPHALT • SUSTAINABLE ASPHALT** 

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses ROAD MAKING MATERIALS

PREDESTRIAN OR VEHICULAR PAVEMNETS AND SURFACINGS.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product.

Suppliers Name RICH RIVER ASPHALT PTY LTD

Address 11 Despatch Street, Echuca, VIC, 3564, AUSTRALIA

**Telephone** (03) 5410 1005

**Email** admin@richriverasphalt.com.au

1.4 Emergency Telephone numbers

Emergency (03) 5410 1005 (6:00am – 5:00pm EST) Emergency (A/H) 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

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#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**Physical Hazards** 

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

**Health Hazard** 

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 3

**Environmental Hazards** 

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word WARNING

**Pictograms** 

**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 well-ventilated place.

**Disposal statements** 

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

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#### 2.3 Other Hazards

This material is applied at elevated temperatures (typically 110°C to 175°C) with a special purpose paving machine or by hand spreading. Contact with hot material can result in burns. The cured, inert semi 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.

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#### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substance / mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ADDITIVE(S)	-	-	<0.1%
QUARTZ (CRYSTALLINE SILICA)	14808-60-7	238-878-4	<0.1%
MINEERAL AGGREGATE(S)	-	-	88 to 96%
RECYCLED GLASS		-	<15%
BITUMINOUS BINDER	8052-42-4	232-490-9	3 to 8%
HYDRATED LIME	-	-	<5%
RECYCLED SAND	-	-	<0.1%

#### 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 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 DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MATERIAL ADHERED TO THE SKIN. If contact with hot material occurs,

drench area immediately with cold water. 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.

**First aid facilities** Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

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

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

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

Burns caused by bitumen require special medical treatment. Consultation with 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 (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 medical attention. Where bitumen completely circles a limb, it may have a tourniquet effect and should be split longitudinally as it cool. If eye burns result flush with water for 15 minutes, pad and seek immediate medical attention.

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# 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEAUSAURES

#### 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 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

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. 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 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, the 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. Fuming occurs at application temperature but can be reduced if handled at temperatures below 150°.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in 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.

# 7.3 Specific end uses

Not applicable.



# 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		
Quartz (respirable dust)	SWA (AUS)		0.05		

#### **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 recommended exposure standard.

PPE

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

Eye / Face Wear a face-shield or splash-proof goggles when handling hot material. Wear safety glasses

when handling cold material.

Hands Wear heat resistant leather or insulated gloves when handling hot material. Wear chemical

resistant gloves (ie. Nitrile) when handling cold material.

**Body** Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear impervious coveralls and heat resistant boots when

handling hot material. When the risk of skin exposure is high, an impervious chemical suit may

be required.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists in enclosed or partly enclosed environments (i.e. underground

carparks, large tanks, tunnels etc), wear a Type A-Class P1 (organic gases/vapours and

particulate) respirator, dependant on a site specific assessment.









# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	BLACK HOT LOOSE COATED SOLID PARTICLES (IN USE); BLACK SOLID		
Appearance	THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL (WHEN CURED)		
Odour	BITUMEN – LIKE ODOUR		
Flammability	COMBUSTIBLE		
Flash point	>250°C		
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT RELEVANT		
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE		
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE		
рН	NOT AVAILABLE		
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE		
Specific gravity	NOT AVAILABLE		
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE		
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE		
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT		
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT		
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 <sup>2</sup> when cured	2.5 T/m3	
Expected temp. when cured	Between ambient and 20°c above ambient	
Max temp. in use	<180°c	

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVIY**

#### 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). Do not allow hot material to contact liquids or water.

# 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

**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** 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.

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

redness or 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** Not classified as a carcinogen. Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC

Group 1). However, adverse health effects are not anticipated given the non respirable nature of the silica quartz in this product (as supplied). 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 exposure** 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 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 bitumen dispersed in asphalt is fairly inert when set and should not present an environmental hazard under normal conditions.

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

This product is not readily biodegradable

#### 12.3 Bio accumulative potential

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

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.

# 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

#### 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.

#### **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 Chemicals.

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on the AICS 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.

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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