Safety Data Sheet

Safety Data Sheet : AIAB RUBBERIZED CRACK FILLER

Issue Date: January, 2015

Section 1 - IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product Name: **AIAB RUBBERIZED CRACK FILLER**

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restriction on Use: Crack repair

Details of Manufacturer or Importer:

Permanent Pothole Solutions
Unit 11, 348 South Pine Road, Brendale QLD 4500
P 1300 789 967 **F** 07 3206 8339 **E** orders@permanentpotholesolutions.com.au

Emergency telephone number: 07 3061 6662

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Nature:
Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

The product is not classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Label Elements

Signal Word Void

Hazard Statements Void

Section 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization: Mixtures

Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Hazardous Components:		
8052-42-4	Asphalt	40-45%
1332-58-7	Kaolin	10-15%
1317-65-3	Limestone	5-10%

Non Hazardous Components:		
64741-88-4	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	2%

Additional information:

Note L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

Latex - Cas. No not supplied - 2-7%

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:
If there are signs or symptoms of hydrogen sulfide exposure, move the person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if breathing problems develop.

Skin Contact:
In case of skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with water and soap. If the hot, melted material gets on the skin, do not try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it. The use of vegetable oil or mineral oil is recommended for removal of this material from the skin. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

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Eye Contact:
In case of eye contact, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water or milk. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

Information for Doctor

Symptoms Caused by Exposure:
Inhalation: Fumes from the hot material may cause nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of hydrogen sulfide exposure are respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness.

Skin Contact: Contact with the hot material may cause skin burns, pain, discoloration and swelling.

Eye Contact: Contact with the hot material may cause pain, tears, swelling, redness and blurred vision.

Medical Attention and Special Treatment:
In addition to use of 100% oxygen and supportive care, suggested treatment for hydrogen sulfide poisoning includes the use of nitrites. This is based on similar mechanisms of toxicity between hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen cyanide. The nitrite-induced methemoglobin is thought to bind the toxic hydrosulfide ion. Initial inhalation of amyl nitrite pearls for 15 to 30 seconds of each minute should be initiated until 10 ml of a 3% solution of sodium nitrite can be administered intravenously at 2.5 to 5 ml per minute. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy has been used for cyanide poisoning with some success and may be of benefit in hydrogen sulfide poisoning if other measures are ineffective.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Fine water spray, carbon dioxide and dry chemical. A fine water mist may be used to smother fire or to disperse vapours. Do not use a solid stream of water since the stream will scatter and spread the fire.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:
Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and hydrogen sulfide. Combustible liquid. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Containers close to fire should be removed if safe to do so. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:
Wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Wear Safe Work Australia approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing. Evacuate all non- essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation. Extinguish all sources of ignition. Avoid sparks and open flames. No smoking.

Environmental Precautions:
In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:
Stop leak if safe to do so and absorb spill with sand, earth, vermiculite or some other absorbent material.
Collect the spilled material and place into a suitable container for disposal.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:
Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of vapours. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

Conditions for Safe Storage:
Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers from physical damage, heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition. Keep away from strong oxidising agents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:	
8052-42-4 Asphalt	
NES	TWA: 5 mg/m^3 fumes
1332-58-7 Kaolin	
NES	TWA: 10 mg/m^3
7783-06-4 hydrogen sulphide	
NES	STEL: 21 mg/m^3, 15 ppm
	TWA: 14 mg/m^3, 10 ppm

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapour below occupational exposure standards.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection:
Use a Safe Work Australia approved vapour respirator under conditions where exposure to the substance is apparent (e.g. generation of high concentrations of mist or vapour, inadequate ventilation, development of respiratory tract irritation) and engineering controls are not feasible. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.

Skin Protection:
Leather/pigskin, neoprene or nitrile gloves. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161 for more information. When selecting hand protection, the product should comply with relevant performance criteria. For example, gloves should meet a suitable level of abrasion resistance to provide protection against hazards of a workplace.

Occupational protective clothing (depending on conditions in which it has to be used, in particular as regards the period for which it is worn, which shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the protective clothing). See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501 for more information.

Eye and Face Protection:
Eye and face protectors for protection against splashing materials or liquids. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 for more information

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	
Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Black
Odour:	Organic
Odour Threshold:	No information available
pH-Value:	No information available
Melting point/Melting range:	No information available
Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:	343 °C
Flash Point:	No information available
Flammability:	Combustible liquid
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No information available
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available
Explosion Limits:	
Lower:	No information available
Upper:	No information available
Vapour Pressure:	No information available
Relative Density:	No information available
Vapour Density:	No information available
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined.
Solubility in Water:	No information available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Chemical Stability: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon and hydrogen sulfide.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Acute Health Effects

Inhalation: Fumes from the hot material can be unpleasant and may produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. This substance contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide. The rotten eggs odor of hydrogen sulfide is unreliable as an indicator of concentration. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. Hydrogen sulfide concentrations of 1000-2000 ppm can be extremely hazardous.

Skin: The cool material will cause minor skin irritation. However, thermal burns may result from contact with the hot material. The degree of the injury will depend on the amount of material that gets on the skin and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment. Signs and symptoms may include pain, discoloration and swelling.

Eye: The cool material will cause minor eye irritation. However, thermal burns may result from contact with the hot material. The degree of the injury will depend on the amount of material that gets into the eye and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment. Signs and symptoms may include pain, tears, swelling, redness and blurred vision.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: No sensitising effects known.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite is classified by IARC as Group 1 - Carcinogenic to humans. Bitumens, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving is classified by IARC as Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure:
Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure:
Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic Health Effects:
The prolonged and repeated exposure (by inhalation) to respirable (crystalline) silica cause silicosis, a debilitating lung disease. The crystalline silica dust is practically insoluble in body fluids and can be deposited in lungs. Cigarette smoking can reduce the clearance of crystalline silica. The data indicate that the relative lung cancer risk is increased for people with silicosis.

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: No information available

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	No information available
Aquatic toxicity:	No information available
Persistence and Degradability:	No information available
Bioaccumulative Potential:	No information available
Mobility in Soil:	No information available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods and Containers: Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:
Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated
Dangerous Goods Class	Not regulated
Packing Group:	Not regulated
Marine pollutant	No

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances:	
8052-42-4	Asphalt
1332-58-7	Kaolin
64741-88-4	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic
7732-18-5	Water
1317-65-3	Limestone

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Prepared by: MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd www.msds.com.au

Abbreviations and acronyms:

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA: Time Weighted Average
NES: National Exposure Standard (Safe Work Australia - Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants)

Disclaimer

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - December 2011"
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