

# Safety Data Sheet



Issued Date: 16/08/2021

Issued by: Fulton Hogan Ltd.

## 1 - Material and Supply Company Identification

### GHS Product Identifier

EZ STREET

### Company Name

Fulton Hogan LTD

### Address

15 Sir William Pickering Drive Christchurch  
8545 New Zealand

### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 3571400

Fax: 3571450

### Emergency Phone Number

NZ: 0800 154 666 (24 hours)

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Used for repairs of road and pavement repairs such as pothole repairs, edgebreak repairs, service cover repairs and pavement smoothing.

## 2 - Hazards Identification

### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### Signal Word (s)

Information not applicable,

### Hazard Statement (s)

Information not applicable.

### Pictogram (s)

Information not applicable.

### Precautionary Statement – Prevention

Information not applicable.

### Precautionary Statement – Response

Information not applicable.

### Precautionary Statement – Storage

Information not applicable.

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## Precautionary Statement – Disposal

Information not applicable.

## 3 - Chemical Composition

### Composition Information

Crystalline silica is contained in the product.

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Bitumen (asphalt)	8052-42-4	<10 %
Soybean oil, methyl esters		<5 %
EZ Street additive		<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water.		Balance

## 4 - First Aid Measures

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

### Inhalation

Remove affected person from contaminated area if inhalation has occurred. Keep rested until recovered. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop and/or persist. In the case of the affected person having breathing issues, chest tightness, dizziness, vomiting or the person is unresponsive, give 100% oxygen or CPR as required and transport to the closest medical facility.

### Skin Contact

Thoroughly wash affected area with soap and water. Before reusing or discarding wash contaminated clothing. Seek medical advice/attention if irritation or rash develops and/or persists.

### Eye Contact

If substance is in eyes, flush the eyes continuously with running water holding eyelids apart. If easy and safe to do so, remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### Ingestion

Thoroughly wash out mouth with water. Seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

### First Aid Facilities

Normal washroom facilities and eyewash.

### Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically.

## 5 - Firefighting Measures

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, water mist or water fog. Use of dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth can be used only for small fires.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use waterjet.

### Combustion Product Hazards

If exposed to fire, this substance may emit irritating and/or toxic gases and fumes including nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

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## Specific Substance Hazards

Product is combustible and will burn if exposed to fire.

## Temperature of Decomposition

Information not available.

## Firefighting Further Advice

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) are recommended for fire fighters to wear. This must be operated in positive pressure mode. Full protective clothing should be worn to prevent exposure to fumes or vapours. In order to cool down heat-exposed containers, water spray may be used. Fight fire from safe location and distance. Prevent at all costs this product from entering drains, sewers or watercourses.

## 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Emergency Procedures

To prevent skin, eye or respiratory exposure, wear the correct clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE). If safe to do so, stop the source of the leak and eliminate all ignition sources. Contain spillage, if safe to do so, by placing an inert non-combustible, absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite). Do not try and dilute product, only contain. If possible, increase ventilation of premises. Clear area by evacuating all unprotected personnel. To collect product, use clean tools that do not spark. To recycle or dispose product, place in to well-suited labelled containers.

Dispose of waste according to the local and regional regulations. Inform the local waste and water management authorities according to local regulations if there is unprevented contamination of waterways or sewers.

## 7 - Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid eye or skin contact as well as inhalation of mists, fumes and vapours. Ensure premises has appropriate ventilation. When containers are not in use, keep sealed. Avoid building up mists or vapours present in the work atmosphere. Stay clear of ignition sources when using product. Avoid heating, cutting, pressurising and welding containers that potentially comprise of product. Wash hands before eating, smoking, drinking or using toilet facilities in order to maintain high standards of personal hygiene. Use compressed air (not steam) or a vacuum to remove product from pipelines and hoses.

### Conditions for Safe Storage.

Store out of direct sunlight in dry, cool and well-ventilated areas that are not near any oxidising materials, strong corrosive acids, clothing, food and sources of

ignition. Store in appropriately suited labelled containers. Keep containers closed tightly and upright to prevent leakage. Keep containers protected against physical damage and away from incompatible materials. Regularly check containers in case of deficiencies such as leaks or damage. Store containers in conditions that are in accordance to local and national regulations. Protect material from freezing. At the container storage areas, place the appropriate fire extinguishers inside and near. Have precautions ready in the case of discharges caused by static electricity. Use the correct grounding measures.

### Other Information

For containers or container linings, it is recommended to use stainless steel. Avoid using PVC, polyethylene or high density polyethylene.

## 8 - Exposure Controls/Protection

### Occupational Exposure Limit Values

There are no available exposure standards for this material. There are however, TWA exposure standards for components present in this material.

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Name	CAS	TWA	STEL
Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	8052-42-4	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Silica- Crystalline		0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Particulates (inhalable)		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Particulates (respirable)		3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

**Ceiling:** A concentration that should not be exceeded at any time during any part of a working day.

**Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL):** The 15-minute time weighted average exposure standard.

**Time Weighted Average (TWA):** The average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over an eight-hour working day.

These exposure levels should be kept as low as possible.

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

## Biological Limit Values

No biological limit values have been allocated.

## Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance has been classified as non-hazardous but still requires fumes to be taken away from worker's breathing zone using a local exhaust ventilation system that is flame proof. Appropriate respiratory protection should be worn if the engineering controls are not effective in keeping the vapour concentrations below TWA exposure standards. For further information, refer to relevant regulations concerning ventilation requirements. Refer to AS/NZS 60079.10.1(2009) Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres and AS 1940 (2017) - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, for further information regarding the requirements of ventilation.

## Respiratory Protection

An approved respirator with replaceable mist/vapour filters must be worn if the engineering controls are not effective in keeping vapour concentrations below TWA exposure standards. For more information regarding the requirements of respiratory protection, refer to suitable

regulations. In order to undergo in appropriate changes for particular circumstances the standards AS/NZS 1716 (2012), Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1715 (2009), Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices, should be made referral to.

## Eye Protection

Safety goggles, full-face shield or safety glasses with side shields should be used when appropriate. The choice of a suitable eye and/or face protection will vary depending on certain circumstances. Eye protection should be chosen in accordance to relevant regulations. These should conform to Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 2 & 6 (2012) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

## Hand Protection

Gloves of resilient material should be worn. Choosing suitable gloves vary in accordance to specific circumstances. This can be dependent on different methods of handling or in accordance to the risk assessments that have been taken. Hand protection chosen depending on occupation should conform with AS/NZS 2161.1 (2016): Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

## Footwear

Safety footwear must be worn. The choice of this will be in accordance to individual circumstances.

## Body Protection

It is recommended that workers wear the appropriate protective workwear, for example cotton overalls that are buttoned at the wrist and neck. Where large quantities of material are handled, a chemical resistant apron is advised.

## 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

### Appearance

Black glossy semi-solid coated aggregate.

### Odour

Petroleum.

### Decomposition Temperature

Information not available.

### Melting Point

Information not available.

### Boiling Point

Information not available.

### Solubility in Water

Insoluble

### Specific Gravity

2.2

### pH

Information not available.

### Vapour Pressure

Information not available.

### Vapour Density (Air=1)

Information not applicable.

### Evaporation Rate

Information not applicable.

### Odour Threshold

Information not available.

### Viscosity

Information not available.

### Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Information not available.

### Density

Information not available.

### Flash Point

>95°C (Fluxed bitumen)

### Flammability

Non-flammable.

### Auto-Ignition Temperature

300°C (Bitumen, supplier information)

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## Flammable Limits - Lower

Information not available.

## Flammable Limits - Upper

Information not available.

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts with materials that are incompatible.

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of handling and storage.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Protect material from freezing. Direct sunlight and extreme temperatures.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents, water.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Release of irritation and/or toxic fumes such as hydrogen sulphide can be a result of thermal decomposition of the material.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

The material will react with strong oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

Toxicity data not available.

### Ingestion

Irritation of the gastric tract may occur through ingestion of this material resulting in vomiting and nausea.

### Inhalation

Irritation of the nose, respiratory system and throat may occur through inhalation of this material's vapours. Inhaling large concentrations can lead to headaches, drowsiness, narcosis, dizziness, nausea or vomiting. This material can release traces of H<sub>2</sub>S. High concentrations of this can result in headaches, nausea, dizziness, vomiting or diarrhoea. Levels above 300 ppm may lead to respiratory paralysis that can result in unconsciousness and death.

### Skin

Irritation to skin may occur. Can include itching, redness and swelling. Skin dryness and cracking may be result of repeated exposure and could cause dermatitis. Molten product coming in contact can lead to severe irritation and permanent scarring of tissue through thermal burns.

### Eye

Eye irritation may be caused. Eye contact with this material will cause stinging, tearing, redness and blurred vision. Molten product coming into contact can lead to severe irritation and permanent scarring of tissue through thermal burns.

### Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### Skin Sensitisation

Not suspected of being a skin sensitiser.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### Carcinogenicity

Not suspected to be a carcinogenic. According to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Bitumen is listed as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans and diesel fuels, hydrogen chloride and distillate are listed as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Not suspected to be toxic to reproduction.

### STOT-Single Exposure

Not suspected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

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## STOT-Repeated Exposure

Not suspected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

## Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

## Other Important Information

There is a potential of this material releasing hydrogen sulphide. The largest hazard with H<sub>2</sub>S is overexposure during inhalation. Odour cannot be relied on to indicate concentration present as H<sub>2</sub>S fatigues the sense of smell rapidly. Airborne levels of 5-70 ppm for H<sub>2</sub>S if inhaled,

can lead to eye and upper respiratory tract irritation. Higher levels that this can result in dizziness, headaches, nausea, coughing and vomiting as well nose, throat and chest dryness and pain. An atmosphere may be regarded as immediately hazardous to life when levels range from 1000 ppm to 2000 ppm. Repetitive or extensive exposure to hydrogen sulphide can lead to long-lasting health problems including eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. It is possible for hydrogen sulphide to absorb into the skin. However, the rate is too slow for the chance of poisoning.

## 12 - Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

Information not available.

### Environmental Protection

Prevent and stop any material to enter sewers, watercourses or drains.

### Persistence and Degradability

Information not available.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Information not available.

### Mobility

Information not available.

### Other Adverse Effects

Information not available.

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

### Disposal of Product

The wastes of the product are controlled and should be disposed of according to specific regulations set by local and national regions. This material is able to be disposed through a commercial waste collect service that is licensed.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) and appropriate clothing (specified in Section 8) must be worn at all times when handling and disposing this product. During disposal, the ventilation requirements (specified in Section 8) must include the precautions regarding handling on the product (Section 7). Do not discharge product into sewerage systems, drains and watercourses. Do not dispose product anywhere that could affect surface and/or ground waters.

The New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2017 must be complied with by the

contractor or disposal agency for New Zealand. The EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards can be used to obtain further details regarding disposal.

### Disposal of Container

To dispose of the container or the packaging, it must be classed as incapable of holding any substance and be cleaned. The disposal of the container should be consistent with the disposal of the product it contained. For this specific product, the container and packaging may be disposed of through a licensed waste collection service. However, if the packaging or container has been cleaned thoroughly or deemed non-hazardous, it can be recycled. Lawfully disposed (clean or unclean) packaging by householders or other consumers through a commercial or public waste collection service, is a means of following regulations in New Zealand.

## 14 – Transport Information

### Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### Marine Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) for transport by sea.

### Air Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

### U.N. Number

Information not applicable.

### UN Shipping Name

Information not applicable.

### Transport Hazard Class (es)

Information not applicable.

### Packing Group

Information not applicable.

### IERG Number

Information not applicable.

### IMDG Marine Pollutant

No

## 15 - Regulatory Information

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

### Group Standard

Information not applicable.

### HSNO Approval Number

Information not applicable.

## 16 - Other Information

**Date of Preparation:** 09/2020

### Reason for Issue

#### First Issue

In good faith, all information was prepared based on the best available information at the time of issue. We believe it is as accurate as possible through being based on the upmost relevant level of research. There is no guarantee made or implied regarding the accuracy of this SDS due to conditions of use being beyond our control. All relevant information is given without warranty.

Any unauthorised use, modified/alterd versions of this information is of no responsibility of the manufacturer. It is the duty of the employer to inform any person that may be affected (employees or other), of the hazards discussed in this SDS followed by all precautions required.

Ensure that all SDS's are up to date due to frequently being updated.