



Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

Puma Energy Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 60-0276

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 17/03/2017

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber
Synonyms	CR5, CR10, CR15, S45R
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.) (contains bitumen road making)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Bitumen product for road building, industrial and civil engineering materials and processes. Product is non-hazardous in their solid state. When the product at elevated temperature and molten form, UN3257 applies and product will causes burns to eye and skin.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Puma Energy Australia
Address	365 Macarthur Avenue Hamilton QLD 4007 Australia
Telephone	1300 723 706
Fax	1300 723 321
Website	www.Pumaenergy.com
Email	PumaAu-Safety@pumaenergy.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch Emergency Line 24/7
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 24 88 66 (Puma Energy Bitumen Technical Helpline)

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01





SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Continued...

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-42-4	75-<95	<u>bitumen road making</u>
Not Available	1-<25	crumb rubber
7783-06-4	trace	<u>hydrogen sulfide</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. <p>For THERMAL burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do NOT remove contact lens Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital. <p>Hot product - Flood with water to dissipate heat. In the event of any product remaining, do not try to remove it other than by continued irrigation with water. Obtain medical attention immediately.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. Do NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. Do NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this

Continued...

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ can cause further injury. ▶ DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. ▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. ▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. ▶ DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. ▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. ▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. ▶ Reassure. ▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. ▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient. <p>Hot Product - Flood skin with cold water to dissipate heat, cover with clean cotton or gauze, obtain medical advice immediately.</p>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. <p>EXPOSURE TO HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S): Casualties suffering ill effects as a result of exposure to hydrogen sulphide should be immediately removed to fresh air and medical assistance obtained without delay. Unconscious casualties must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate and if breathing has failed, or is deemed inadequate, respiration must be assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Burns : No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen (it acts as a sterile dressing). Cover the bitumen with tulle gras and leave for two days when any detached bitumen can be removed. Re-dress and leave for a further week. If necessary refer to a burns unit. [Manufacturer]

Treat symptomatically.

Where skin burns occur the area should be immediately immersed in cold water until the bitumen is thoroughly cooled. Do not attempt to remove the bitumen from the skin as it provides an airtight sterile covering over the burn which will eventually fall away with the scab as the burn heals. If for any reason the bitumen must be removed, this can be done using a slightly warmed medicinal liquid paraffin. Kerosine and other solvents should never be used. All burns should receive medical attention. It should be noted that bitumen contracts on cooling and where a limb is encased care should be taken to avoid the development of a tourniquet effect. Inhalation of hydrogen sulphide may cause central respiratory depression leading to coma and death. It is irritant to the respiratory tract causing chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. The onset of pulmonary oedema may be delayed for 24 to 48 hours. Treat with oxygen and ventilate as appropriate. Administer broncho-dilators if indicated and consider administration of corticosteroids. Keep casualty under surveillance for 48 hours in case pulmonary oedema develops

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. <p>Do not use water jet.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , sulfur oxides (SO_x) , hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.</p> <p>CARE: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.</p>
HAZCHEM	2Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Clean up all spills immediately.▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.▶ Wipe up.▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.									
Major Spills	Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.									
	<table><tr><th>SORBENT TYPE</th><th>RANK</th><th>APPLICATION</th><th>COLLECTION</th><th>LIMITATIONS</th></tr></table>					SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS					
	LAND SPILL - SMALL									
	cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS					
	cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT					
	wood fiber - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT					
	treated wood fibre- pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT					
	sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P					
	foamed glass - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT					
	LAND SPILL - MEDIUM									
	cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R,W, SS					
	cross-linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT					
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, P						
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC						
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC						

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polypropylene - mat

4

throw

skiploader

DGC, RT

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R: Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

Moderate hazard.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Increase ventilation.
- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**
- ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- ▶ Avoid splash filling.
- ▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
- ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- ▶ When handling, **DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
- ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

[Avoid extreme temperatures.] This product can be delivered, stored and used at temperatures above 100°C. Australian Industry standards recommend a maximum temperature for storage of 200°C. Under no circumstances should water be allowed to contact hot product because of the danger of boil-over. Particular care should be taken to ensure that bulk storage tanks are watertight and that any steam heating coils are regularly checked for leaks. For bulk product, the storage

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temperature should not fluctuate above and below 100°C as this increases the risk of water condensation leading to boil-over. Care must always be exercised when heating product through 100°C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	bitumen road making	Bitumen fumes	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulphide	14 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	21 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bitumen road making	Petroleum asphalt; (Bitumen)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bitumen road making	Not Available	Not Available
crumb rubber	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen sulfide	300 ppm	100 ppm


MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>								
	<table> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th><th>Air Speed:</th></tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
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	<p>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</p> <p>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</p> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> <p>For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material.</p> <p>Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.</p>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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Personal protection											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] <p>[Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear a helmet, full face visor and heat resistant neck flap /apron.</p>										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. ▶ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing <p>[Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear a helmet, full face visor and heat resistant neck flap /apron.</p>										
Body protection	See Other protection below										
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. ▶ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. ▶ CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating. ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. 										
Thermal hazards	Not Available										

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A P1 Air-line*	- -	A PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	A P2	A PAPR-P2

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up to 100 x ES	-	A P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

For molten materials:

For concentrations exceeding 10 ppm hydrogen sulfide or for unknown concentrations:

- ▶ Respirators should be equipped with pressure demand regulators and operated in pressure demand mode only. If airline units are used, a 5-minute egress bottle must also be carried.
- ▶ Gas masks or other air-purifying respirators must never be used for H₂S, due to the poor warning properties of the gas.
- ▶ When exposure concentrations are unknown and respiratory protection is not used, personal H₂S warning devices should be worn.
- ▶ These devices should not be relied on to warn of life-threatening concentrations.
- ▶ H₂S rapidly fatigues the sense of smell; the rotten egg odour disappears quickly even where high concentrations are present.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black colour solid at ambient temperature; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.03
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	400
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	62	Viscosity (cSt)	650 cPs
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>240	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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**Hazardous
decomposition
products**

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Inhalation of aerosols may produce severe pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and pulmonary haemorrhage. Inhalation of petroleum hydrocarbons consisting substantially of low molecular weight species (typically C2-C12) may produce irritation of mucous membranes, incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and anaesthetic stupor. Massive exposures may produce central nervous system depression with sudden collapse and deep coma; fatalities have been recorded. Irritation of the brain and/or apnoeic anoxia may produce convulsions. Although recovery following overexposure is generally complete, cerebral micro-haemorrhage of focal post-inflammatory scarring may produce epileptiform seizures some months after the exposure. Pulmonary episodes may include chemical pneumonitis with oedema and haemorrhage. The lighter hydrocarbons may produce kidney and neurotoxic effects. Pulmonary irritancy increases with carbon chain length for paraffins and olefins. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce anaesthesia and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce polyneuropathy. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue and vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons are cardiac sensitisers and may cause ventricular fibrillations.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing pieces of bitumen may produce pyloric obstruction due to accumulation in the stomach and the formation of a stony concretion.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic</p>

Continued...

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding. Chronic exposure to bitumen/ asphalt fumes, over extended periods, may cause central nervous system depression, and liver and kidney changes. Chronic bitumen/ asphalt poisoning may result in a decrease in the number of white and red blood cells. [ILO Encyclopedia]

Prolonged contact with bitumens may produce irritation, inflammation, dermatitis, acne-like lesions, keratoses, melanosis and photosensitisation.

Animal inhalation studies do NOT yield sufficient evidence of bitumen/ asphalt-induced lung cancer. It is generally accepted that oxidation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) destroys their carcinogenic potential and the differing character of the polycyclic aromatic fraction of petroleum asphalt fume and those of coal tar pitch volatiles suggested a lessened potential for carcinogenicity.

Inhalation of fumes of heated bitumens by guinea pigs and rats produced chronic fibrosing pneumonitis with peribronchial adenomatosis; rats developed squamous cell metaplasias.

Various extracts of steam-refined and air-refined bitumens and their mixtures, undiluted steam-refined bitumens and cracking residue bitumens, produced skin tumours following application to mouse skin. Subcutaneous injection in mice and rats, of steam- and air- refined bitumens, produced sarcomas at the sites of injection. Application of air-refined bitumens, in toluene, to the skin of mice, produced skin tumours. No tumours were produced by the undiluted bitumen. A pooled mixture of steam- and air-blown petroleum bitumen in benzene, produced tumours at the site of application to mouse skin.

No significant difference was found in the health of asphalt workers and of groups of controls in a study conducted in 25 oil refineries. Other studies have not demonstrated health defects in paving and roofing operations (using asphalt-based products) and interstate trucking over asphalt highways.

NOTE: The term bitumen and asphalt are often used interchangeably and have been used to describe products derived from petroleum and/ or coal. Asphalt is a native mixture of hydrocarbons which occurs as an amorphous, brownish-black solid or semisolid and results from the evaporation of the lighter hydrocarbons from petroleum and partial oxidation of the residue. Petroleum asphalts (bitumens) should therefore be differentiated from coal pitch bitumens which result from the destructive distillation of coal.

The term "asphalt" originally applied to "Trinidad asphalt" which is a mined solid and is closely related to gilsonite.

On occasion there are reports of epidemiological studies which have found an increased cancer mortality in workers exposed to heated bitumens and bitumen fumes. There are reports of significantly increased incidence of cancers of the mouth, oesophagus, rectum and lung. The bitumens, used by this cohort, are likely to have their origin in coal and should be distinguished from materials derived from the petroleum industry (the asphalts).

Hardened bitumens/ asphalts do not normally constitute a health hazard. Mined sources of bitumens/ asphalts may present an additional hazard related to their naturally occurring content of quartz. Chronic inhalation of high levels of quartz dusts may produce silicosis, a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to scarring of the lining of the air-sacs of the lung.

Chronic low level exposures to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of libido. These symptoms may also result from damage produced by isolated or repeated unmeasured peak high level exposures in healthy persons or those suffering from pre-existing neurological diseases. A study on long term effects showed that H₂S apparently can cause continuing, sometimes unrecognised olfactory deficits. [Hirsch, A.R. - Occ. Env. Med., 1999, Vol 5, Iss 4, pp 284-287]

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen road making	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
hydrogen sulfide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0007 mg/L/4H ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

BITUMEN ROAD MAKING	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☐	Reproductivity	☐

Continued...

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊖	STOT - Single Exposure	⊖
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen road making	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen sulfide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	<0.002mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.062mg/L	4
	NOEC	3960	Fish	0.0004mg/L	5
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydrogen sulfide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrogen sulfide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen sulfide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p>
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Continued...

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

- ▶ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
 - ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
 - ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Depending upon its temperature the product may be liquid, semi-solid or solid. Protect drains from spills and prevent entry of product, since this may result in blockage on cooling. Should blockage occur, notify the appropriate authority immediately.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3257
UN 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.) (contains bitumen road making)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 9 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 232 274 Limited quantity : 0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3257
UN 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.) (contains bitumen road making)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 9L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions : Forbidden Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3257
UN proper shipping name	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. at or above 100°C and below its flashpoint (including molten metals, molten salts, etc.) (contains bitumen road making)

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-P
	Special provisions	232 274
	Limited Quantities	0

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

BITUMEN ROAD MAKING(8052-42-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

HYDROGEN SULFIDE(7783-06-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (hydrogen sulfide; bitumen road making)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (hydrogen sulfide; bitumen road making)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

Continued...

Puma Bitumen Crumb Rubber

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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