FORZAFLEX BASE 3MM

FORSPEC PROTECTIVE COATINGS

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **9024-63**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **06/05/2026**
Revision Date: **06/05/2026**
Print Date: **11/05/2026**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	FORZAFLEX BASE 3MM
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Torched on. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**FORSPEC PROTECTIVE COATINGS**
Address	22/872 Canterbury Rd. Roselands NSW 2196 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8021 3517
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.forspec.com.au
Email	info@forspec.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**FORSPEC PROTECTIVE COATINGS**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 2 8021 3517 (Mon-Fri 7.30am to 5pm; Sat 8.30am to 12.30pm)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	1		
Body Contact	3		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	2		

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-42-4	30-60	bitumen road making
1317-65-3	10-50	calcium carbonate
9010-79-1	0.5-20	ethylene/ propylene copolymer
9002-88-4	0.5-20	polyethylene
9003-07-0	0.5-20	polypropylene
Not Available	2-8	reinforcement, proprietary
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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. In case of burns: ▸ 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 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.

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	▸ 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. ▸ Immediately drench burn area in cold running water. ▸ If hot bitumen adheres to the skin, **DO NOT** attempt to remove it (it acts as a sterile dressing). ▸ For burns to the head and neck and trunk, apply cold wet towels to the burn area, and change frequently to maintain cooling. ▸ Cooling should be maintained for no longer than thirty minutes. ▸ When hot bitumen completely encircles a limb, it may have a tourniquet effect and should be split as it cools. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor. For thermal burns: ▸ Decontaminate area around burn. ▸ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin) ▸ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▸ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▸ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▸ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▸ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin) ▸ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▸ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▸ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▸ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▸ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): ▸ Lay the person flat. ▸ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▸ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▸ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▸ Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: ▸ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▸ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▸ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▸ To prevent shock see above. ▸ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▸ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▸ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	▸ 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, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
For petroleum distillates
· In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
· Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
· Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
· Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
· After the initial episode,individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
· Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
· Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur.Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.
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]

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.
- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.

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	▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite. ▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. ▸ Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▸ A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. ▸ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. ▸ Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. ▸ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. ▸ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. ▸ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec. Combustion products include: ▸ carbon monoxide (CO) ▸ carbon dioxide (CO2) formaldehyde acrolein sulfur oxides (SOx) hydrogen sulfide (H2S) metal oxides ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **NOTE:** Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Dust Explosion Hazard Class 1 Dusts fall into one of three Kst* classes. Class 1 dusts; Kst 1-200 m3/sec; Class 2 dusts; 201-299 m3/sec. Class 3 dusts; Kst 300 or more. Most agricultural dusts (grains, flour etc.) are Class 1; pharmaceuticals and other speciality chemicals are typically Class 1 or 2; most unoxidised metallic dusts are Class 3. The higher the Kst, the more energetically the dust will burn and the greater is the explosion risk and the greater is the speed of the explosion.. Standard test conditions, used to derive the Kst, are representative of industrial conditions, but do not represent and absolute worst case. Increased levels of turbulence increase the speed of the explosion dramatically. * Kst - a normalised expression of the burning dust pressure rise rate over time. **CARE**: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	▸ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Vacuum up or sweep up. **NOTE:** Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (H-Class HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). H-Class HEPA filtered industrial vacuum cleaners should NOT be used on wet materials or surfaces. ▸ Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping. ▸ Place in suitable containers for disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. ▸ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Recover product wherever possible. ▸ **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▸ **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water 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	Polyalphaolefin (PAO) dimers require bonding and grounding to prevent static hazards which could cause a fire ▸ 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. ▸ The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.) ▸ It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.

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	▸ Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. Wear rubber or other impermeable gloves when cleaning contaminated areas. ▸ Avoid process temperatures above decomposition temperatures. Overheating may occur at excessively high cylinder heats, overworking of the melt by wrong screw configuration, or by long dwell time in the machine. Under such conditions, thermal emissions and heat-degradation products might, without proper ventilation, reach hazardous concentrations in the converting area. Hot purgings should be collected only as thin flat strands to allow for rapid cooling. Hot purgings should be cooled by quenching in water in a well-ventilated area. · 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. · Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on · road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. · Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) · before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper · grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an · electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to · accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable · air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling · operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result · from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are · not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, · filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and · containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck · operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may · lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line · velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of · electrostatic discharge (= 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to · twice its diameter, then = 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. · Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations ▸ Avoid skin 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. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. ▸ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. ▸ 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ 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 are maintained. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▸ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▸ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. ▸ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▸ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. ▸ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. ▸ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. ▸ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. ▸ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. ▸ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▸ 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. For major quantities: ▸ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. ▸ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Calcium carbonate: ▸ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.

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Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers
Polypropylene is liable to chain degradation from exposure to UV radiation such as that present in sunlight. Oxidation usually occurs at the secondary carbon atom present in every repeat unit. A free radical is formed here, and then reacts further with oxygen, followed by chain scission to yield aldehydes and carboxylic acids. In external applications, it shows up as a network of fine cracks and crazes which become deeper and more severe with time of exposure.
For external applications, UV-absorbing additives must be used. Carbon black also provides some protection from UV attack. The polymer can also be oxidized at high temperatures, a common problem during molding operations. Anti-oxidants are normally added to prevent polymer degradation.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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- 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 Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Bitumen fumes	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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.
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.
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.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
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.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
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.

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.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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.

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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ 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].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. ▸ 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 Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ▸ polychloroprene. ▸ nitrile rubber. ▸ butyl rubber. ▸ fluorocaoutchouc. ▸ polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ 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.

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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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)

For molten materials:
76a-p()
· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.
P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles
Suitable for:
· Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
· Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
· Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark coloured solid with slight characteristic odour; insoluble in water.

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.04-1.07
Odour	Slight	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	2000-7000 @25C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ 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
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial 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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. 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. Acute exposure to bitumen/ asphalt vapours may cause coughing, chest tightness, headache, muscle weakness, dizziness, tiredness, poor coordination, and even nausea and vomiting. Workers exposed to hot blown bitumens show bronchitis, rhinitis, oropharyngitis and laryngitis; symptoms include cough, phlegm, burning of the throat and chest, hoarseness, headache and nasal discharge. Guinea pigs, rabbits and mice exposed to blown bitumen fumes, aerosols and smoke, developed patchy regions of emphysema, bronchiolar dilation, pneumonitis, and severe localised bronchitis. Mice, exposed to aerosols of petroleum bitumens and smoke from heated petroleum bitumens, showed congestion, acute bronchitis, pneumonitis, bronchial dilation, abscess formation, epithelial atrophy, and necrosis. In health studies in the workplace, environmental measurement showed concentrations of asphalt, ranging from "non-detectable", where there was good mechanical ventilation, to 40 mg/m3, where there was very poor natural draft. Breathing zone samples, collected during drum-filling operations, ranged from 1.0 (upwind) to 5 mg/m3 (downwind) as means of 4-hour exposures. In the opinion of industrial hygienists conducting these studies, work conditions were satisfactory where asphalt fumes were kept below 10 mg/m3 Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. ▸ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. ▸ **CAUTION:** Vapours may be irritating.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing pieces of bitumen may produce pyloric obstruction due to accumulation in the stomach and the formation of a stony concretion. 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.
Skin Contact	The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either ▸ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▸ produces significant, but moderate, 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Molten material is capable of causing burns. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. **PHOTOSENSITISER:** Certain individuals working with this substance may show an abnormally heightened or allergic reaction of the skin to the influence of sunlight. This results in sensitivity to sun, which may be severe, unless protective covering and 15+SPF sunblock cream are used. Responses may vary from sunburn-like responses to edematous, vesiculated lesions or bullae.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Workers exposed to fumes of blown bitumens developed keratoconjunctivitis.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Pure calcium carbonate does not produce pneumoconiosis probably being eliminated from the lungs slowly by solution. As mined, unsterilised particulates can carry bacteria into the air passages and lungs, producing infection and bronchitis. 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 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

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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.
Hydrocarbon solvents are liquid hydrocarbon fractions derived from petroleum processing streams, containing only carbon and hydrogen atoms, with carbon numbers ranging from approximately C5-C20 and boiling between approximately 35-370 deg C. Many of the hydrocarbon solvents have complex and variable compositions with constituents of 4 types, alkanes (normal paraffins, isoparaffins, and cycloparaffins) and aromatics (primarily alkylated one- and two-ring species). Despite the compositional complexity, most hydrocarbon solvent constituents have similar toxicological properties, and the overall toxicological hazards can be characterized in generic terms.
Hydrocarbon solvents can cause chemical pneumonitis if aspirated into the lung, and those that are volatile can cause acute CNS effects and/or ocular and respiratory irritation at exposure levels exceeding occupational recommendations. Otherwise, there are few toxicologically important effects. The exceptions, n-hexane and naphthalene, have unique toxicological properties

Animal studies:
No deaths or treatment related signs of toxicity were observed in rats exposed to light alkylate naphtha (paraffinic hydrocarbons) at concentrations of 668, 2220 and 6646 ppm for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks. Increased liver weights and kidney toxicity (male rats) was observed in high dose animals. Exposure to pregnant rats at concentrations of 137, 3425 and 6850 ppm did not adversely affect reproduction or cause maternal or foetal toxicity. Lifetime skin painting studies in mice with similar naphthas have shown weak or no carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar
naphthas/distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. The mutagenic potential of naphthas has been reported to be largely negative in a variety of mutagenicity tests. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in human.
High blood concentrations of calcium ion may give rise to vasodilation and depress cardiac function leading to hypotension and syncope. Calcium ions enhance the effects of digitalis on the heart and may precipitate digitalis intoxication. Calcium salts also reduce the absorption of tetracyclines
In neonates calcification of soft-tissue has been observed following therapeutic administration.
Some studies show that large quantities of calcium intake can cause hypercalcemia, which can in turn lead to renal failure Renal failure can occur within hours or days or, alternatively, settles gradually, evolving over several years until it reaches terminal stages. Similarly, acute renal failure can also develop into chronic forms of the disease.
Hypercalcaemia conditions can be associated with normal or reduced calcium serum levels, as the body tends to maintain a balanced metabolism of the mineral, known as the compensation phase. When there is a slight increase in the concentration of ions in the blood, calcium excretion markedly increases, while intestinal absorption decreases After kidney damage has set in, a loss of calcium may occur, thereby decreasing the serum concentration.
Serum protein levels may decrease as a result of proteinuria in cases of renal complications. Proteinuria is an indicator of kidney disease and represents an independent risk factor for the progression of such a condition. Increased serum creatinine levels may represent an important parameter, given that kidney diseases are associated with increased serum creatinine levels. When renal pathology occurs, a progressive loss of glomerular filtration begins, resulting in increased plasma creatinine concentrations. During the course of kidney failure, discrete, but constant, increments in plasma creatinine levels occur.
Renal disease with albuminuria may also be the cause of hypoalbuminemia in patients with liver disease. In cases of established liver damage, increased calcium urinary excretion may occur. Therefore, a similar increase may cause the decline in serum calcium levels in the current study.
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- reined 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.

FORZAFLEX BASE 3MM	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

bitumen road making	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

calcium carbonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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ethylene/ propylene copolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
polypropylene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3200 mg/kg[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	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ETHYLENE/ PROPYLENE COPOLYMER	Occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).IARC Working Groups There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry. Occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry cause leukaemia, lymphoma, and cancers of the urinary bladder, lung, and stomach. Also, a positive association has been observed between occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry and cancers of the prostate, oesophagus, and larynx.IARC Working Group. The multiple genetic and cytogenetic effects observed among workers employed in the rubber-manufacturing industry provide strong evidence to support genotoxicity as one mechanism for the observed increase in cancer risks. However, due to the complexity and changing nature of the exposure mixture and the potential interactions between exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry, other mechanisms are also likely to play a role. While it is clear that exposure to some agents in the rubber-manufacturing industry has been reduced over time, the results of recent cytogenetic studies continue to raise concerns about cancer risks. The rubber-manufacturing industry has used and still uses a wide variety of substances that belong to many different chemical categories, e.g. carbon black, aromatic amines, PAH, N-nitrosamines, mineral oils, other volatile organic compounds from curing fumes, trace amounts of monomers from synthetic rubber like 1,3-butadiene, acetonitrile, styrene, vinyl chloride, ethylene oxide, etc.. For this reason, it has been difficult to relate the observed cancer hazards in the rubber-manufacturing industry to exposure to specific chemicals.
POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.
POLYPROPYLENE	* For pyrolyzate
BITUMEN ROAD MAKING & ETHYLENE/ PROPYLENE COPOLYMER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
POLYETHYLENE & POLYPROPYLENE	For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene, and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. Read across data exist for health effects endpoints from the following similar hydrogenated long chain branched alkanes derived from a C8, C10, and/or C12 alpha olefins: ▸ Decene homopolymer ▸ Decene/dodecene copolymer ▸ Octene/decene/dodecene copolymer ▸ Dodecene trimer The data for these structural analogs demonstrated no evidence of health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when administered orally. The physicochemical data suggest that it is unlikely that significant absorption will occur. If a substance of the size and structure of a typical PAO is absorbed, then the principal mechanisms of absorption after oral administration are likely to be passive diffusion and absorption by way of the lymphatic system. The former requires both good lipid solubility and good water solubility as the substance has to partition from an aqueous environment through a lipophilic membrane into another aqueous environment during absorption. Absorption by way of the lymphatics occurs by mechanisms analogous to those that absorb fatty acids and is limited by the size of the molecule. Lipophilicity generally enhances the ability of chemicals to cross biological membranes. Biotransformation by mixed function oxidases often increases the water solubility of a substance; however, existing data suggest that these substances will not undergo oxidation to more hydrophilic metabolites. Finally, a chemical must have an active functional group that can interact chemically or physically with the target cell or receptor upon reaching it; there are no moieties in PAOs that represent a functional group that may have biological activity. The water solubilities of a C10 dimer PAO and a C12 trimer PAO were determined to be <1 ppb and < 1 ppt respectively. The partition coefficient for a C12 trimer PAO was determined to be log Kow of >7 . Given the very low water solubility it is extremely unlikely that PAOs will be absorbed by passive diffusion following oral administration, and the size of the molecules suggest that the extent of lymphatic absorption is likely to be very low. Although PAOs are relatively large lipophilic compounds, and molecular size may be a critical limiting determinant for absorption, there is some evidence that these substances are absorbed. However, the lack of observed toxicity in the studies with PAOs suggests that these products are absorbed poorly, if at all. Furthermore, a review of the literature regarding the absorption and metabolism of long chain alkanes indicates that alkanes with 30+ carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed. For example the absorption of squalane, an analogous C30 product, administered orally to male CD rats was examined - essentially all of the squalane was recovered unchanged in the faeces. At the same time, the hydrophobic properties of PAOs suggest that, should they be absorbed, they would undergo limited distribution in the aqueous systemic circulation and reach potential target organs in limited concentrations. In addition to the general considerations discussed above, the low volatility of PAOs indicates that, under normal conditions of use or transportation, exposure by the inhalation route is unlikely. In particular, the high viscosity of these substances suggests that it would be difficult to generate a high concentration of respirable particles in the air.

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Acute toxicity: PAOs (decene/dodecene copolymer, octene/decene/dodecene homo-polymer, and dodecene trimer) have been adequately tested for acute oral toxicity. There were no deaths when the test materials were administered at doses of 5,000 mg/kg (decene/dodecene copolymer and dodecene trimer) and at 2,000 mg/kg (octene/decene/dodecene copolymer) in rats. Overall, the acute oral LD50 for these substances was greater than the 2000 mg/kg limit dose, indicating a relatively low order of toxicity.
PAOs (decene/dodecene copolymer, octene/decene/dodecene copolymer, and dodecene trimer) have been tested for acute dermal toxicity. No mortality was observed for any substance when administered at the limit dose of 2000 or 5000 mg/kg. Overall, the acute dermal LD50 for these substances was greater than the 2000 mg/kg limit dose, indicating a relatively low order of toxicity.
1-Decene, homopolymer, is absorbed (unexpectedly for a high molecular weight polymer) to a moderate degree in rat skin
and is eliminated slowly
PAOs (decene homopolymer, decene/dodecene copolymer, and decene trimer) have been tested for acute inhalation toxicity. Rats were exposed to aerosols of the substances at nominal atmospheric concentrations of 2.5, 5.0, and 5.06 mg/L, respectively, for four hours. These levels were the maximum attainable concentrations under the conditions of the tests, due to the low volatility and high viscosity of the test material. No mortality was noted, and all animals fully recovered following depuration. The lack of mortality at concentrations at or above the limit dose of 2.0 mg/L indicates a relatively low order of toxicity for these substances.
Repeat dose toxicity: Eight repeated-dose toxicity studies using two different animal species, rats and mice, and oral and dermal routes of administration have been conducted with three structural analogs. These data suggest that the structural analogs exhibit a low order of toxicity following repeated applications, due to their similarity in chemical structures and physicochemical properties.
One 28-day oral toxicity study in rats, one 90-day dermal and two 90-day dietary studies in rats, and a dermal carcinogenicity study in mice exist for decene homopolymer. A rat oral combined reproductive toxicity and 91-day systemic toxicity study was also conducted with decene homopolymer. In addition, 28-day rat oral toxicity studies exist for two structurally analogous substances (dodecene trimer and octene/decene/dodecene copolymer); and a 90-day rat dermal toxicity study exists for octene/decene/dodecene copolymer. Results from these studies show a low order of repeated dose toxicity. The dermal NOAEL for systemic toxicity studies was equal to or greater than 2000 mg/kg/day.
The oral NOAEL for 1-decene homopolymer is between 5,000 and 20,000 mg/kg/day in Sprague-Dawley rats.
Rats exposed repeatedly by dermal exposure at doses of 2000 mg/kg decene/dodecene copolymer showed increased incidences of hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands, hyperplasia/hyperkeratosis of the epidermis and dermal inflammation. These symptoms generally subsided within 2 weeks. Males showed decreased body weight gain and altered serum chemistry.
In a 90-day feeding study rats receiving 20000 ppm of 1-decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated did not exhibit any clinical signs of systemic toxicity. Marginal effects on clinical chemistry (glucose and ALT in males; sodium, phosphorus and calcium in females) were seen.
Reproductive toxicity: Data are available for decene homopolymer. Results from these studies show a low order of reproductive/ developmental toxicity. The NOAEL for reproductive toxicity was 1000 mg/kg/day, the highest concentration tested. The lack of effects on fertility in this study or effects on reproductive organs in this or other subchronic studies with closely related chemicals indicates that PAOs are unlikely to exert effects on reproduction.
Developmental toxicity: Decene homopolymer (with 10 ppm of an antioxidant) was administered once daily on gestation days 0-19 via dermal application to presumed-pregnant rats at doses of 0, 800, and 2000 mg/kg/day. Dermal administration of the test material did not adversely affect parameters of reproductive performance during gestation, nor did it adversely affect in utero survival and development of the offspring. The NOAEL in this study for developmental parameters was 2000 mg/kg/day.
Genotoxicity: Information for the following PAOs (decene homopolymer, octene/decene/dodecene copolymer, dodecene trimer; and decene/dodecene copolymer [prepared from 10% C12 and 90% C10 alpha olefins; approx. 33% trimer and 51% tetramer, 16% pentamer and higher]) is available. Either bacterial or mammalian gene mutation assays, in vitro chromosomal aberration assays, or in vivo chromosomal aberration assays have been conducted for these substances. Neither mutagenicity nor clastogenicity were exhibited by any of these substances in the referenced in vivo or in vitro tests, with or without metabolic activation.
Carcinogenicity: While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known possible carcinogens.
Decene homopolymer produced no treatment-related tumors in C3H mice treated with a 50 ul/application twice weekly for 104 weeks. In addition, survival (56%) was greater than in any other group, including the untreated control.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

FORZAFLEX BASE 3MM

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

calcium carbonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4

ethylene/ propylene copolymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

polyethylene	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data***				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
polypropylene	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 17.04)
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 17.21)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyethylene	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
polypropylene	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ **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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
bitumen road making	Not Applicable
calcium carbonate	Not Applicable
ethylene/ propylene copolymer	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
polypropylene	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bitumen road making	Not Applicable
calcium carbonate	Not Applicable
ethylene/ propylene copolymer	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
polypropylene	Not Applicable

Continued...

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bitumen road making is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

ethylene/ propylene copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

polypropylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bitumen road making; ethylene/ propylene copolymer; polyethylene; polypropylene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (ethylene/ propylene copolymer; polyethylene; polypropylene)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (bitumen road making; calcium carbonate; ethylene/ propylene copolymer; polyethylene; polypropylene)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/05/2026
Initial Date	06/05/2026

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
- ES: Exposure Standard

Continued...

- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS