

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ASPHALT EXTENDER

Infosafe No.: LQ1KJ  
ISSUED Date : 25/05/2018  
ISSUED by: SOUTHERN OIL REFINING PTY  
LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

ASPHALT EXTENDER

**Company Name**

SOUTHERN OIL REFINING PTY LTD

**Address**

42 Lewington Street Bomen  
NSW 2650 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61 2 5942 3700

Fax: +61 2 6925 8766

**Emergency phone number**

+61 2 5942 3700 (24/7)

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

Lubricating oil.

Distillate base oils contain components whose boiling points typically range from 300 to 600 C .These materials are found in the majority of the lubricating products sold to the public. At ambient temperatures, all the materials in the category are liquids of varying viscosities with negligible vapor pressures and water solubility values. Because they are complex mixtures, the lubricating oil basestocks are typically not defined by detailed compositional information but instead by process history, physical properties, and product use specifications. Whereas detailed compositional information may be limited, general compositional information can be inferred from the base oil's physical properties - e.g. the higher the boiling temperature range of a fraction, the higher the molecular weight of the oil's components.

**Additional Information**

NORTHERN OIL REFINERIES PTY LTD

39 Guerassimoff Road Yarwun

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Australia

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### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Residual oils (petroleum) solvent-refined (severe)	64742-01-4	>98 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

#### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

#### Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

#### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

#### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

#### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit) and carbon dioxide.

#### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon dioxide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

#### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

#### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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#### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations.

If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Avoid exposure.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 (2017)- The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

### Storage Regulations

Classified as a Class C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940-2017.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Residual oils (petroleum) solvent-refined (severe)

TWA: 5 (oil mist) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist Type A-P filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 (2009), Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 (2012), Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 2 & 6 (2012) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i. e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

**Body Protection**

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member. Residual oils are manufactured in whole or in part from distillation residues from refinery processing. Residual oils are complex mixtures of relatively high molecular weight compounds and are difficult to characterise in detail. Molecular types include asphaltenes, polar aromatics, naphthalene aromatics, aromatics, saturated hydrocarbons and heteromolecules containing sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen and metals. Most blending stocks of residual fuel oils are likely to contain 5% or more of four- to six-ring condensed aromatic hydrocarbons. Liquid; does not mix well with water.  A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the solvent insoluble fraction from solvent refining of a residuum using a polar organic solvent such as phenol or furfural. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C25 and boiling above approximately 400°C.
Colour	Not available	Odour	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	> 400°C	Solubility in Water	Immiscible
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	> 1
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Pour Point	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Flash Point	> 93
Flammability	Combustible	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Relative density	< 1 Water=1		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon dioxide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50(rat): > 2000 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LD50(rat): > 3.9 mg/l4h

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50(rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

#### Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

#### Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

#### Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Residual oils (petroleum) solvent-refined (severe) is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

#### Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

**STOT-single exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Ecotoxicity**

Ecological data available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available

**Mobility**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

**Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms**

EC50(crustacea): > 1000 mg/l/48h

NOEC(crustacea): > 1 mg/l/504h

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal considerations**

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

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

**U.N. Number**

None Allocated

**UN proper shipping name**

None Allocated

**Transport hazard class(es)**

None Allocated

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: May 2018

Supersedes: January 2016

**References**

- Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
- Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
- Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
- American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

## END OF SDS

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