

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to
HSNO Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Ready Road Cold Asphalt**
Other names: Asphalt
Cold Mix

Product Use: Ready Road Cold Mix Asphalt is used for the repair of potholes and utility cuts in asphalt, chip seal and concrete pavement surfaces.

Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: **Higgins Bitumen Manufacturing**
Address: 26 Waitangi Road
Awatoto
Napier 4110, New Zealand

Telephone: +64 6 834 0264
E-mail: HBM@Higgins.co.nz

**Emergency Telephone: 111 (FIRE POLICE AMBULANCE)
021 784 057 (National Bitumen Burns Centre)
0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**

Date of SDS Preparation: 8 May 2026

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020.

Other Hazards

Risk of burns or scolds when handled, stored and transported at elevated temperatures.
Strains and sprains can occur during manual handling of heavy material.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Bitumen	<10	8052-42-4
Other ingredients that do not contribute to hazard classifications	>60	

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes If hot material contacts the eyes, immediately cool the affected area under cold water for at least 20 minutes. **DO NOT** attempt to remove the product from burnt areas. Refer to the CCNZ Bitumen Burns Card (see Section 16) and seek immediate medical assistance. Excessive exposure to fumes may cause eye irritations including redness, swelling, stinging and

tearing in susceptible individuals. Remove affected person to a ventilated area.

If on Skin If hot material contacts the skin, immediately cool the affected area under cold water for at least 20 minutes. **DO NOT** attempt to remove the product from burnt areas. Refer to the CCNZ Bitumen Burns Card (see Section 16) and seek immediate medical assistance. Material that contacts the skin at ambient temperatures **and does not** result in burns can be removed using vegetable based oils, or industrial hand cleaners. Do not use thinners or solvents. Repeated skin contact may cause skin irritations or dermatitis in susceptible individuals.

If Swallowed Do not induce vomiting, wash out mouth thoroughly. If symptoms develop seek medical assistance.

If Inhaled Asphalt can generate fumes when hot. Excessive exposure to fumes can cause eye irritations including redness, swelling, stinging and tearing. Remove affected person to a ventilated area. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Various studies have concluded that there is no evidence of long-term health affects arising from the use of asphalt.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Non Flammable. Partially combustible solid. Unlikely to cause a fire or explosion hazard under normal conditions of use.
Hazards from products	Complete or incomplete combustion can produce oxides of carbon, sulfur and nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and polyaromatic hydrocarbons.
Suitable Extinguishing media	For large fires use foam, water spray or water fog For small fires use CO ₂ , dry powder, foam, sand or soil Do not use: Do not use high-pressure water hoses as these may cause the bitumen to react explosively and/or spread the burning material.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
HAZCHEM CODE	None allocated

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear suitable personal protective clothing as described in Section 8 to prevent skin or eye contact.

Small Spills:

Sweep up and remove using a broom and shovel or other suitable equipment.

Large Spills:

Use earth moving or excavation equipment to remove large spills. If a spillage enters the aquatic environment, contact the appropriate regional council for advice on removing it correctly.

Environmental Impact:

Non-hazardous in the terrestrial and aquatic environment.

Waste Disposal:

Waste product can be disposed of as clean fill. Check with local authority requirements prior to disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Be aware that handling of packaged material, or shoveling of bulk asphalt involves lifting of heavy weights.
- Exercise caution to prevent muscle and back sprains.
- Wear personal protective clothing when handling (see Section 8). "Code of Practice RNZ9904: The Safe Handling of Bituminous Materials used in Roading" provides more information on the safe handling and storage of bituminous materials.

Precautions for Storage:

- Material can be stored under cover in bulk, in hessian sacks or original PE bags or buckets for up to 2 years.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA ppm mg/m ³ 8 Hour TWA	STEL ppm mg/m ³ (NZ)

Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-term exposure limit (WES-STEL). The 15-minute time weighted average exposure standard. Applies to any 15-minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Exposures at concentrations between the WES-TWA and the WESSTEL should be less than 15 minutes, should occur no more than four times per day, and there should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures in this range. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices. February 2025, Edition 15.

Engineering Controls

None required under normal conditions of use.

Personal Protection Equipment



Eyes	Eye protection is recommended to prevent dust or cold mix accidentally entering eye and causing irritation during use.
Hands and Skin	Wear PVC or other impervious gloves to prevent contact with skin. Full length overalls are recommended to prevent contact with cold mix ruining clothes or staining skin. Wear safety boots that are oil resistant and have slip resistant soles while handling the product in case of slippage or dropping a bag on the foot. Overalls should cover the top of the boot.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection or breathing apparatus is not required.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid black mixture of aggregates at ambient temperature.
Odour	Slight oily odour.
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Melting Point	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	>200°C
Flammability	Combustible Solid
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available

Vapour Pressure	< 0.75mm Hg @ 180°C
Vapour Density	Not available
Density @ 25°C	1.5 – 2.0 g/cm ³
Solubilities	Insoluble/Not miscible
Partition Coefficient: N octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	This product is stable under normal conditions.
Reactivity	Will react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to Avoid	Contact with oils and solvents will degrade the product
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Contact with oils and solvents will degrade the product.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Normal combustion forms CO ₂ , H ₂ O, NO _x , and SO _x . Incomplete combustion may produce CO, H ₂ S, PCA, PAH, and volatile hydrocarbon and particulate matter.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not triggered however ingestion of cold asphalt can cause irritation to the teeth, mouth, throat and stomach. Ingestion of large quantities can block the digestive tract. LD50: >5000 mg/kg.
Dermal	Not triggered.
Inhalation	Inhalation of fumes is extremely unlikely. Symptoms usually recede once the victim is removed to a well-ventilated area.
Eye	Not triggered however because cold asphalt is a granular material, contact with the eye can cause physical abrasion.
Skin	Not triggered however repeated skin contact can cause skin irritations and dermatitis in some people.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not triggered.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not triggered.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not triggered.
Aspiration	Not triggered.
STOT/SE	Not triggered.
STOT/RE	Not triggered.
Chronic	Prolonged and/or repeated skin exposure can cause irritation and dermatitis in some people. Numerous studies have concluded that bitumen does not cause any increase in the occurrence of carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproductive toxicity effects in workers.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not hazardous to the environment.

Persistence and degradability	Based on its use as a road surfacing material, asphalt is expected to be highly persistent and not degradable in the
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	environment.
Bioaccumulation	No data Available
Mobility in Soil	Not dispersible in water. No reports have been found that indicate hazardous components are leached from the adsorbed asphalt once it has cured.
Other adverse effects	No data available

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:

Cold asphalt can be disposed of as clean fill. Consult the relevant regional authority on local disposal options. Packaging can be safely disposed of at the landfill.

Disposal methods to avoid: None known.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is NOT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ; NZS 5433:2020

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

Cat	Category
EC ₅₀	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017.
2. EPA Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.
3. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices, February 2025 edition 15.
4. Assigning a hazardous substance to HSNO Approval (June 2014).
5. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2020.
6. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.
7. CCNZ, BPG01 - Best Practice Guideline: Safe Handling of Bituminous Materials Used for Rooding.

Disclaimer

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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