POLYBITUMENS

ELASTECH HP

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: ELASTECH HP

Product description: Paving grade bitumens for road application

Product type: Liquid

MARPOL Annex 1: Asphalt solution
*SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET SECTION 16: Other information

1.2 Identified uses

Identified uses
Distribution of substance - Industrial Formulation and (re)packing of substances and mixtures - Industrial Manufacture of substance - Industrial Road and construction applications - Professional Use as an intermediate - Industrial Uses in Coatings - Industrial, Professional, Consumer

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier/Manufacturer: PolyBitumens
Navigator Terminal
Oliver Road
Grays
Essex
RM20 3ED
01708 963823
www.polybitumens.co.uk

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS: general.enquiries@polybitumens.co.uk

1.4 **Emergency contact numbers**
Emergency telephone number: 01983 828 678
National advisory body/Poison Centre: +44 (0) 1235 239 670
Telephone number Hours of operation: 24-hour service

2. Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Not classified.

The product is not classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.
See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word	No signal word.
Hazard statements	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Not applicable.
Response	Not applicable.
Storage	Not applicable.
Disposal	Not applicable.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	Not applicable
Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	Not applicable

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
Bitumen*	REACH #: 01-2119480172-44 EC: 232-490-9 CAS: 8052-42-4	> 90	Not classified.	-

Polymer	REACH #: exempted	< 10	Not classified.	-

* SAFETY DATA SHEET SECTION 16: Other information

Hydrogen sulphide can accumulate in tanks and confined spaces and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.
There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs or vPvBs or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Type
[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
[5] Substance of equivalent concern

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact — HOT PRODUCT: If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled down immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.

COLD PRODUCT: In the event of eye contact with cold product, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

Inhalation — In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of bitumen fumes, mists or vapour: remove casualty to a quiet and well-ventilated place if safe to do so.
Exposure to Hydrogen sulphide;
If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H2S (hydrogen sulphide);
Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.
Remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible. Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. Provision of

	oxygen may help. Obtain medical advice for further treatment. Vapor from hot product may contain Hydrogen Sulphide which can be harmful or fatal if inhaled.
Skin contact	HOT PRODUCT: In the event of accidental skin contact with hot product, the injured part should be immediately plunged under cold running water for at least 10 minutes. Body hypothermia must be avoided. No attempt must be made to remove the bitumen adherent to the skin at the worksite. In the case of a circumferential burn with adhesion of the bitumen, the adhering material should be split to prevent a tourniquet effect as it cools. Do not put ice on the burn. Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them. Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns. Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents for washing of contaminated skin. COLD PRODUCT: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Wash with soap and water.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Protection of first aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H2S (hydrogen sulphide); Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<u>Potential acute health effects</u>

Eye contact	HOT PRODUCT: Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns.

	COLD PRODUCT: minimal redness and irritation.
Inhalation	Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns. Negligible at ambient temperature.
Ingestion	Few or no symptoms expected. If any, slight nausea might occur.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam. This may cause splashing of hot product, or damage to, or complete loss of the tank roof. Respiratory problems or nausea by excessive exposure to hot product fumes.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H2S, SOx (sulphur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire- fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency Personnel	Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations. Note: recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.
For emergency responders	Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Wear suitable gloves. Splash goggles. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated. Safety helmet with integrated full-face visor and neck protection. antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots.

	Respiratory protection: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H2S) a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials.

Note: solidified product may clog drains and sewers. In case of spillages in the water, the product will cool down rapidly and become solid. The solid product is denser than water and will slowly sink to the bottom, and usually no intervention will be feasible.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials. Collect solidified product with suitable means (e.g. shovels).
Large spill	When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal. Let hot product cool down naturally. If necessary, cautiously use water fog to help the cooling. Do not play direct jets of foam or water on the spilled molten product, as this may cause splattering.
6.4 Reference to other Sections	See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

7. Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

General information	For quality, technical, health, safety and environmental reasons, bitumen should not be over-heated. Bitumen temperature should be kept at least 30°C below flash point and should never exceed the

industry recommended maximum temperature of 200°C. Excessive heating above the maximum recommended handling and storage temperature may cause degradation of the substance and evolution of irritant vapours and fumes.

Avoid contact of hot product with water. Risk of splashing of hot material. Do not allow water or any liquid to contact with hot product since this could cause splashing of hot material or boil-over. Do not breathe fumes from hot product.

Concentration of H2S in tank headspaces may reach hazardous values, especially in case of prolonged storage. This situation is especially relevant for those operations which involve direct exposure to the vapours in the tank.

A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H2S in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Prevent the risk of slipping. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Note: See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See section 13 for waste disposal information.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift. Do not use solvents or other products with a defatting effect

on the skin. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant regional, national or local legislation. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations. Use adequate personal protective equipment as needed.

Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content, hydrogen sulphide (H2S) and flammability.

Store separately from oxidising agents.

Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Not suitable: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Self-heating leading to auto ignition at the surfaces of porous or fibrous materials impregnated with oils or bitumen, can occur at temperatures as low as 100°C. Oil and bitumen contamination of thermal insulation materials and the accumulation of oily rags or similar material near hot surfaces, should therefore be avoided, and lagging should be replaced where necessary by a non-absorbent type of insulation. Deposits (carbonaceous materials and iron sulphides) can develop on the internal walls and roofs of tanks in case of long-term storage. These deposits may be pyrophoric and self-ignite in contact with the air.

Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Product tanks may be heated by hot oil, electricity or flame tubes. Under circumstances where bitumen is being pumped from a tank containing heater tubes precautions should be taken to

	prevent the level dropping 150 mm above the tubes unless the heat has been switched off for a period of sufficient cooling. Where the product is being pumped from a storage tank or road tank care should be taken to avoid the risk of fire or explosion as a result of exposing hot heater tubes. Protect from sunlight.
Recommendations	Not available.
Industrial sector specific Solutions	Not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/Ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Bitumen fumes	**EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005).** STEL: 10 mg/m^3 15 minute(s). Form: All forms TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hour(s). Form: All forms
Hydrogen sulphide	**EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005).** STEL: 14 mg/m^3 15 minute(s). Form: All forms TWA: 7 mg/m^3 8 hour(s). Form: All forms

Recommended monitoring Procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace

	atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

DNELs/DMELs

No DNELs/DMELs available.

PNECs

No PNECs available

PNEC Summary	No PECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering Controls	Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Minimise exposure to fumes. Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided. Do not enter empty storage tanks until measurements of available oxygen have been carried out.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye/face protection	If splashing is likely, full head and face protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used. For loading/unloading operations: wear safety helmet with integrated full-face visor and neck protection.

Skin protection

Hand protection	Heat resistant gloves with long cuffs, or gauntlets (EN 374 - 407). Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations.
Body protection	Wear protective clothing for operations with hot material: heat resistant coveralls (with trousers legs over boots and sleeves over cuffs of gloves), heat resistant heavy-duty antiskid boots (e. g. leather). Coveralls should be changed at the end of the work shift and cleaned as necessary to avoid transfer of product to clothes or underwear.

	For loading/unloading operations: wear safety helmet with integrated full-face visor and neck protection.
Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	Approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used in spaces where hydrogen sulphide may accumulate full face mask with cartridge/filter type “B” (grey for inorganic vapours including H2S) or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). If exposure levels cannot be determined or estimated with adequate confidence, or an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA’s should be used.
Environmental exposure Controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Brown to black
Odour	Bitumen
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling Range	Not applicable.
Flash point	Open cup: >220°C [COC]
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	100 Pa @ 20 °C
Density	0.99 to 1.1 g/cm³ [25°C]

Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	>300°C
Decomposition temperature	>350°C
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.
Softening point	50;65
Penetration	45/65 X 10^{-1} mm at 25 °C (test method EN 1426)

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	Contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam.
10.2 Chemical stability	This substance is stable under all ordinary circumstances at ambient temperatures, and if released into the environment.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous Reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Excessive heating above the maximum recommended handling and storage temperature may cause degradation of the substance and evolution of irritant vapours and fumes. Change bitumen or oil contaminated insulation. If necessary, a non-absorbent type of insulation should be used. Self-heating, leading to auto- ignition at the surface of porous or fibrous materials impregnated with bitumen or condensates from bituminous fumes can occur below 100 °C.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Store away from oxidizing agents. Oil and bitumen contamination of thermal insulation materials and the accumulation of oily rags or similar material near hot surfaces, should therefore be avoided, and lagging should be replaced where necessary by a non-absorbent type of insulation.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal conditions at ambient temperatures. Combustion (incomplete) will likely generate oxides of carbon,

sulphur and nitrogen, as well as additional undetermined organic compounds of the same elements.

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary	The data reviewed and extrapolated from other petroleum products indicate that the acute toxicity of the product is likely to be low.

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eyes	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Respiratory	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitisation

Skin	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Respiratory	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	HOT PRODUCT: Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns. COLD PRODUCT: minimal redness and irritation.
Inhalation	Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns. Negligible at ambient temperature.
Ingestion	Few or no symptoms expected. If any, slight nausea might occur.

Potential chronic health effects

General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Product/ingredient name	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information	Not available.
Hydrogen sulphide	Odour threshold of hydrogen sulphide is below 1 ppm. The "rotten eggs" odour cannot be relied upon to warn of the presence of dangerous concentrations because the gas rapidly deadens the sense of smell even at concentrations below hazardous levels. Prolonged exposure to concentrations over Occupational Exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes and mucous membranes of the nose, throat and lungs. High concentrations may result in unconsciousness and death.
PAC's	Bitumen is not classified as dangerous under EC criteria, but they do contain very low concentrations of Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PAC's). In undiluted bitumens these PAC's are not considered bio-available. However, if paving grade bitumens are mixed with diluents it is believed that such materials may become bio- available if the product has low viscosity at ambient temperatures. Despite the known presence of PAC's there is no evidence that exposure to undiluted bitumen’s, or their fumes is harmful.

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary	Although all constituents of bitumen have log Kow in excess of 6 and hence, are potentially bio-accumulative, the low water solubility and high molecular weight make the bioavailability to aquatic organisms limited. Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility	If hot bitumen is spilled onto soil or water it quickly cools and becomes solid. The product is not mobile and will remain on the soil surface. Low mobility in soil, based on experimental data.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable.
Not applicable.

13. Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal	Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended. This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation. Contaminated or waste substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers. National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or prescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal.
Hazardous waste	Non-hazardous waste

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01

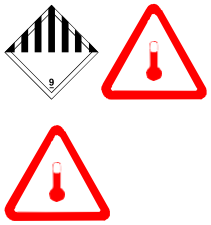
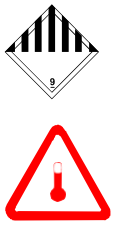
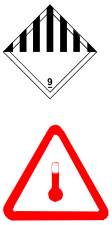
Packaging

Methods of disposal	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
Special precautions	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

HOT PRODUCT: If transported ≥ 100ºC classified as dangerous goods.
COLD PRODUCT (<100°C): Not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR, RID, ADN, IMDG, ICAO/IATA).

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMO/IMDG Classification	ICAO/IATA Classification
14.1 UN number	3257	3257	3257	3257
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Elevated temperature liquid, N.O.S.	Elevated temperature liquid, N.O.S.	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s.	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9 	9 	9 	9 
14.4 Packing group	III	III	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	Emptied uncleaned tankers are classified as follows: emptied container Class 9 ADR Latest cargo UN 3257, Elevated temperature liquid, N. O.S. (Bitumen)	**Remarks** Special provisions 274 580 643	Marine pollutant: No Risk label: 9 Emergency schedules (EmS) Number: Fire: F - A Spillage: S - P	Forbidden for transport on passenger and cargo aircraft in molten state.

14.6 Special precautions for User

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Asphalt solution

15. Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	Not applicable.

Other EU regulations

Seveso Directive

This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

International lists

National inventory

Australia	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	Not determined.
China	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Malaysia	Not determined.
New Zealand	Not determined.
Philippines	All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	Not determined.
United States	Not determined.

15.2 Chemical safety Assessment

Chemical Safety Assessments for all substances in this product are either Complete or Not applicable.

16. Other information

Revision comments: Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
CMR = Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive toxicant
CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
CO_2 = carbon dioxide
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
EC50 = Half maximal effective concentration
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Half maximal inhibitory concentration
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50 = Median lethal concentration
LD50 = Median lethal dose
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]
SCBA = Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Not classified.	

United Kingdom (UK)

Full text of abbreviated H Statements: Not applicable.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]: Not applicable.

* This product could be a pure substance or a blend of the below given CAS numbers:

Substances	CAS number	REACH Registration number
Bitumen	8052-42-4	01-2119480172-44-0007 01-2119480172-44-0008 01-2119480172-44-0082
Bitumen, oxidized (PI<2)	64742-93-4	01-2119498270-36-0027 01-2119498270-36-0028
Residues (petroleum), vacuum	64741-56-6	01-2119498291-32-0035 01-2119498291-32-0034 01-2119498291-32-0065
Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked vacuum	92062-05-0	01-2119498290-34-0010

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

History

Date of issue/Date of revision: 10.10.2023

Review Date: 10.10.2028