Safety Data Sheet
LUXBIT 96

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Section 1: Identification - Product and Supplier

1.1 Product identifier:

LUXBIT 96

1.2 Relevant identified use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Identified uses: Coatings, Use in road and construction applications

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

LUCOBIT AG
Brühler Str. 60 • Basell Polyolefine GmbH • B100 • D-50389 Wesseling,
Tel.: +49 (0) 22 36/3 78 59 -52 / 60

1.4 Emergency information:

Basell Fire Brigade Wesseling Tel.: +49 (0) 22 36/72-25 55

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

This product is not classified as hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.2 GHS labelling

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
Special labeling of certain mixtures
EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.
Additional advice on labeling
No information available.

2.3 Other hazards

Contact with hot product may cause severe thermal burns. Avoid contact of hot bitumen products with water. Risk of splashing of hot material. Contact with skin and eyes causes burns. The product may spontaneously combust if sprayed when hot. Product may release H2S. H2S is toxic, even in small concentrations. Product should be stored and transported at >50°C.
This substance does not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria set forth in Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation.
This product does not contain any substance that exhibits endocrine-disrupting properties in humans, as no ingredient meets the criteria. The foregoing statement applies to substances contained in the product at concentrations of 0.1% or higher.
This product does not contain any substances that exhibit endocrine-disrupting properties in non-target organisms, as no ingredient meets the criteria. The above statement applies to substances contained in the product at concentrations of 0.1% or higher. The product does not contain any listed SVHC substances > 0.1% in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Article 59 (REACH).

Section 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Product identifier CAS-No.	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]	Concentration
Asphalt, oxidized CAS No: 64742-93-4	REACH-No. 01-2119498270-36 Carc. 1B, Muta. 2; H350 H341	100 Weight -%

Wording of H, P and EU phrases: see section 16.

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3.3 Additional information:

This material is a severely oxidized asphalt with a Penetration Index of > 2.0. It is not classified as hazardous, according to regulatory criteria. Animal studies indicate that repeated exposure to fumes may present a weak carcinogenic hazard (see 11).

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information:

Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. Contact with hot product may cause severe thermal burns.

After inhalation:

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.

Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult.

If casualty is unconscious and not breathing: Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice.

If casualty is unconscious and breathing, place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary.

In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of product fumes, mists or vapour: Remove casualty to a quiet and well ventilated place if safe to do so.

Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Symptoms: irritation of the respiratory tract due to excess fume, mists or vapour exposure

After skin contact:

Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents for washing of contaminated skin.

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.

For minor thermal burns, cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. Body hypothermia must be avoided.

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. 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. Send patient for specialist care.

Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.

Symptoms: none expected at ambient temperature. Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns.

Eye contact:

In the event of eye contact with cold product, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled down immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water for at least 5 minutes. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.

If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist. Symptoms: Product at ambient temperature (dust): minimal redness and irritation. Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Ask for medical advice.

Symptoms: few or no symptoms expected. If any, slight nausea might occur.

Aspiration: not applicable due to the physical state of oxidized bitumenSelf-protection of the first aider.

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4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both immediate and delayed

Individuals with pre-existing lung disorders may have increased susceptibility of the effects of exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Symptomatic treatment.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable Extinguishing media:

Foam (trained personnel only)

Water fog (trained personnel only).

Dry chemical powder.

Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Other inert gases (subject to regulations).

Sand or earth.

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 Hazards specific to the substance or mixture

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H2S, SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

For non-emergency personnel:

Small spillages: Normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used.

Work helmet with neck cloth. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, heat resistant.

Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated.

Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) providing adequate chemical resistance. Gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use.

A half or full-face respirator with combined dust/organic vapour filter(s), or 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.

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6.2 Environmental precautions:

If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials.

Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water, or underground spaces (tunnels, cellars, etc.). Solidified product may clog drains and sewers.

6.3 Methods and materials for retention and cleaning up

For retention

Stop or contain the spill at the source, if this can be done safely. Avoid direct contact with the spilled material. Stay downwind. Stop or contain leak at the source, if this possible without risk. Avoid direct contact with released material. Stay upwind.

For cleaning

Spilled liquids consist of molten hot material and pose a risk of severe burns. Allow hot products to cool naturally. If necessary, use a water mist cautiously to accelerate cooling. Do not direct foam or a water jet directly at the spilled molten product, as this may cause the product to splash. Collect the spilled product using appropriate means. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for reprocessing or safe disposal. Except for small spills: The feasibility of any action should, whenever possible, always be assessed and recommended by a trained, qualified person responsible for emergency situations. Pick up solidified product using suitable means (e.g., shovels). If material is spilled into water, the product will cool and solidify rapidly. The solid product is denser than water and sinks slowly to the bottom; therefore, intervention is usually not possible.

In the event of soil contamination, remove the contaminated soil and treat it in accordance with local regulations.

Additional information:

Stop or contain the spill at the source, if this can be done safely. Avoid direct contact with the spilled material. Stay upwind. Transfer the collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recycling or safe disposal. Contain the product, if possible. Contain the product and contaminated materials using mechanical means.
Transfer recovered product and other materials to suitable tanks or containers and store/dispose of in accordance with relevant regulations. Spilled and leaked liquids consist of molten, hot material and pose a risk of severe burns. Ensure adequate ventilation in buildings or enclosed areas. Keep unaffected personnel away from the area of the spilled material. Notify emergency personnel. Except for small spills: The feasibility of any measure should, whenever possible, always be assessed and recommended by a trained, qualified person responsible for emergency situations. Pick up solidified product using suitable tools (e.g., shovels).
If material is spilled into water, the product will cool and solidify rapidly. The solid product is denser than water and will slowly sink to the bottom; therefore, intervention is usually not possible. Allow hot products to cool naturally. If necessary, use a fine water mist to accelerate cooling. Do not direct foam or water jets directly at the spilled molten product, as this may cause the product to splash. Remove all ignition sources if it is safe to do so (e.g., electricity, sparks, fire, torches). If necessary, notify the appropriate authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

The recommended measures are based on the most likely spill scenarios for this material. Local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) can significantly influence the choice of appropriate measures. For this reason, local experts should be consulted if necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or restrict the measures to be taken. The H_2S concentration in the tank headspace can reach hazardous levels, particularly in the case of prolonged storage. This situation is especially relevant for work involving direct exposure to the vapors inside the tank. Small spills of product, particularly outdoors where vapors typically dissipate quickly, are dynamic situations that likely represent limited exposure to hazardous concentrations.
Da H2S eine höhere Dichte als die Umgebungsluft hat, betrifft eine mögliche Ausnahme eventuell die Ansammlung von gefährlichen Konzentrationen an bestimmten Orten, wie Gräben, Vertiefungen oder geschlossenen Räumen.
Unter all diesen Umständen sollten die richtigen Maßnahmen jedoch von Fall zu Fall beurteilt werden. Falls ein Vorliegen gefährlicher Mengen H2S um das verschüttete Produkt vermutet wird oder nachgewiesen ist, sind möglicherweise weitere oder besondere Maßnahmen erforderlich, einschließlich der Zutrittsbeschränkung, der Verwendung von besonderer Schutzausrüstung, besonderen Verfahren und Mitarbeiterschulungen.

6.4 Reference to other sections

No data available.

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Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable products are followed.

Avoid contact of hot bitumen products with water. Risk of splashing of hot material.

Avoid contact with the hot product.

Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

Do not breathe fumes from hot product.

Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment.

Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. For more information regarding protective equipment see section "Exposure control/personal protection".

7.2. Conditions for safe storage under consideration of incompatibilities

Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills.

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.

Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

Selfheating 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 nonabsorbent 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.

Most synthetic materials are unsuitable for containers or container linings, due to low heat resistance.

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

Use adequate personal protective equipment as required.

Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation.

Hot product must never be filled into containers without first checking that the container is completely dry.

Hints on joint storage

Store separately from oxidising agents.

Further information on storage conditions

Empty containers may contain combustible product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

7.3. Special end uses

Recommendation:

Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets.

Keep away from food and beverages. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not use solvents or other products with a defatting effect on the skin.

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Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH 40)

CAS-No.	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	F/m³	Peak limit
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulphide	5	7,1		2(I)
-	Bitumen: Steam and Aerosols in the Hot Processing of Distillate and Air-Rectified Bitumen		1,5		2(II)

DNEL/DMEL – Values

CAS-Nr. DNEL Typ	Substance	Exposure route	Effect	Value
64742-93-4 Worker DNEL, long term Consumer DNEL, long term	Bitumen, oxidized	Inhalation	 local local	 2,9 mg/m³ 0,61 mg/m³

Additional advice on limit values

Monitoring procedures should be chosen according to the indications set by national authorities or labour contracts.

In absence of such indications, direct exposure to bitumen fumes can be assessed with a number of methods.

Any comparison should be made only between data obtained with the same procedure. Dermal exposure can be assessed by the dermal patch method.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Urinary biomarkers of exposure to PAHs may provide an indication of exposure to bitumen . Recommended values for occupational exposure limits are not meant to replace any value set by official regulations or labour contracts.

Material handled at elevated temperature may cause thermal burns by contact with molten product.

Heated bitumen will give off fumes.

Reduce exposure to fume by keeping operating temperatures as low as possible taking into account occupational exposure limits and safe handling temperatures (see 7). Where practicable handle within an enclosed process. Alternatively local exhaust ventilation should be considered

Do not enter empty storage tanks until measurements of available oxygen have been carried out.

Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

Protective and hygiene measures

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Use of personal protective equipment must be consistent with good occupational hygiene practices.

Eye/face protection

If splashing is likely, full head and face protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used.

Hand protection

When handling with chemical substances, protective gloves must be worn with the CE-label including the four control digits. The quality of the protective gloves resistant to chemicals must be chosen as a function of the specific working place concentration and quantity of hazardous substances. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

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Avoid skin contact with fumes or surfaces where fumes may have condensed . Suitable gloves, coveralls, or other chemical resistant clothing should be used to protect exposed areas of skin. Heat resistant gloves with long cuffs, or gauntlets. Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations.

Skin 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.

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 worker exposure is likely to exceed workplace exposure levels, wear a respirator conforming to EN 140 with type A/P2 filter or better

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	solid
Colour:	black
Odour:	characteristic

Basic safety-related data:

Melting point/freezing point:	not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	not determined
Flammability:	not determined
Lower explosion limit:	not determined
Upper explosion limit:	not determined
Flash point:	>300 °C DIN EN ISO 2592
Ignition temperature:	not determined
Decomposition temperature:	not determined
pH value:	not determined
Kinematic viscosity:	not determined
Water solubility:	not determined
Solubility in other solvents	not determined
Partition coefficient:	not determined
n-octanol/water:	not determined
Vapor pressure (at 20 °C):	< 1 hPa
Density (at 25 °C):	1.06 g/cm³ DIN 51757
Relative density:	not determined
Bulk density:	not determined
Relative vapor density:	not determined
Particle properties:	not applicable

9.2 Other information

Information on physical hazard classes

Explosion hazards: The product is not explosive.
Autoignition temperature ASTM E 659
Solid: >400°C
Gas: not determined
Oxidizing properties: No information is available

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Other safety-related parameters

Evaporation rate:	not determined
Softening point:	97°C DIN EN 1427
Dynamic viscosity:	not determined

Additional information

Odour threshold:	not determined
Pentration index:	> 2.0

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No information available

10.2 Chemical stability

No information available

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No information available

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.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid:

Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard.

A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidisers (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may create an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction or shock cannot be assessed in advance.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion (incomplete) will likely generate oxides of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen, as well as additional undetermined organic compounds of the same elements.

None under normal conditions at ambient temperatures.

Further information

This substance is stable under all ordinary circumstances at ambient temperatures, and if released into the environment

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

CAS No.	Substance name	Toxicological Information	Species
64742-93-4	Bitumen, oxidized	LD50 oral: > 5.000 mg/kg LD50 dermal: > 2.000 mg/kg	Rat Rabbit

Irritation and corrosivity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not an irritant. (Rabbit, Method: OECD 404)

Serious eye damage/irritation: Not an irritant. (Rabbit, Method: OECD 405)

Sensitising effects

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Skin sensitisation: not sensitising. (Guinea pig, Method: OECD 406)

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

In vivo mutagenicity/genotoxicity:		Result / evaluation: negative
Reproductive toxicity:	Method: OECD 421; OECD 422	Result: NOAEC: > 300 mg/m³
Carcinogenicity:	Species: Mouse (dermal)	Result / evaluation: positive

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
No known symptoms to date.

STOT-repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
No known symptoms to date.

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
No known symptoms to date.

Additional information on tests

The substance is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP).

Practical experience

Other observations

Skin tumours developed following life-time exposure to fume condensate representative of fumes from a severely oxidised asphalt (Type III Built Up Roofing Asphalt) that would be found at field conditions above 230°C. The response was considered to reflect weak carcinogenic activity. The significance of these data for human health is uncertain. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

CAS No.	Chemical name	Toxicologic parameter	Species
64742-93-4	Bitumen, oxidized		
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50: LL50 > 1000 mg/l 96 h	Oncorhynchus mykiss Regenbogenforelle
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50 EL50 > 1000 mg/l 72 h	Pseudkirchneriella subcapitata
	Acute crustacea-toxicity	EC50 LL500 > 1000 mg/l 48 h	Daphnia magna Großer Wasserfloh
	Fish toxicity	NOEC NOEL ≥ 1000 mg/l 28 d	Oncorhynchus mykiss Regenbogenforelle
	Crustacea-toxicity	NOEC NOEL ≥ 1000 mg/l 21 d	Daphnia magna Großer Wasserfloh

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not

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appropriate for this complex substance.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No information available

12.6 Other adverse effects

No information available

Further information

Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Advice on disposal: Surplus (unused) or off-spec substance can be recovered or re-conditioned (according to specific characteristics and composition), or can be disposed of as waste.

Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended.

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.

This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation.

These codes can be given only as a suggestion, according to the original composition of the product, and its intended (foreseeable) use(s).

The final user has the responsibility for the attribution of the most suitable code, according to the actual use(s) of the material, contaminations or alterations.

Other national or local legislation may require additional identification or other measures for this product, may also limit or exclude the use of generic (n.o.s.) codes.

Waste disposal number of waste from residues/unused products

050117 WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL; wastes from petroleum refining; Bitumen

Waste disposal number of used product

050117 WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL; wastes from petroleum refining; Bitumen

Contaminated packaging

Disposal of emptied containers:

Contact the original supplier or deliver to a qualified disposal organization. Do not cut, weld, bore, burn or incinerate emptied containers, unless they have been cleaned and declared safe.

Empty containers may contain combustible product residues.

Do not re-use emptied, unclean containers for other purposes.

General information:

In the absence of relevant alterations to the material or presence of contaminants, disposal of this substance as surplus (unused) or off-spec material, or waste resulting from the foreseeable use(s), does not present a specific hazard, or require special handling measures other than those indicated in Sect 7. Consult the appropriate local waste disposal expert about waste disposal.

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14: Transport information

This product is classified as dangerous of transport.

Land transport (ADR/ RID)	Binnenschifftransport (ADN)	Seeschifftransport (IMDG)	Lufttransport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)
14.1. UN No.			
UN 3257	**UN 3257**	**UN 3257**	**UN 3257**
14.2. UN proper shipping name			
Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s (bitumen oxidized)	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s (bitumen oxidized)	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s (bitumen oxidized)	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s (bitumen oxidized)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
 **9**	 **9**	 **9**	 **9**
14.4. Packaging group			
III	III	III	III
14.5. Environmental hazards			
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
14.6. Special precautions for user			
Special provisions: 274, 643 Limited quantity (LQ): 5 L Classification code M9 Hazard no. (Kemmler):99 Tunnel restrict. code: D	Special provisions: 274, 643 Limited quantity (LQ): 0L Classification code M9	Special provisions: 232, 274 Limited quantity (LQ): 0L EMS No: F-A, S-P	Special provisions: Limited quantity (LQ): 0L

14.7. Bulk transport in accordance with Annex II to the MARPOL convention 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulations

Information according to 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III) Not subject to 2012/18 (EU) (SEVESO III)

National regulations

Technical Guidelines for Air I: 5.2.5.: Organic substances, expressed as total carbon
for m ≥ 0.50 kg/h: Concentration 50 mg/m³
National safety assessment: no water contamination

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Substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic to reproduction (TRGS 905)

CAS-Nr.:	EG-Nr.:	Name	Category	Harmonized Classification
		Oxidized bitumen: Vapors and aerosols generated during the hot processing of oxidized bitumen	K 1B, M 2, RF -, RD	

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out..

Additional information

No data available

Section 16: Other information

Changes and updates

No data available

Abbreviations and acronyms

Muta. 2: Germ cell mutagenicity, hazard category 2
Carc. 1B: Carcinogenicity, hazard category 1B
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement co cerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
LC 50: Lethal concentration, 50%
LD 50: Lethal dose, 50%

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H341 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request

Further information

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is based on our best knowledge at the time of publication. This information is intended to provide guidance on the safe handling of the product described in this Safety Data Sheet during storage, processing, transport, and disposal. The information is not transferable to other products. If the product is blended, mixed, or processed with other materials, or subjected to further processing, the information in this safety data sheet cannot be applied to the resulting new material, unless expressly stated otherwise.

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