

Safety data sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

Printing date 06.02.2019

rev nº 3

Revision: 04.02.2019

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Replaced version: Rev. 2.1.

1.1 Product identifier Asphalt.

Trade name: **PAVING GRADE BITUMEN**

Other names of the product:

BITUMEN GALP 10/20
BITUMEN GALP 20/30
BITUMEN GALP 35/50
BITUMEN GALP 50/70
BITUMEN GALP 70/100
BITUMEN GALP 160/220

asphalt solutions - MARPOL Annex I

Product Safety number: BET-014

Shipping document (marine transportation only)

Supplied by the concerned commercial department (for marine transportation only).

CAS Number:

8052-42-4

EC number:

232-490-9

Registration number: 01-2119480172-44-0050

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

Uses not included in next item are not advised.

Application of the substance / the mixture

Industrial use:

Manufacture of Substance.
Distribution of substance.
Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures.
Uses in Coatings.

Professional use:

Uses in Coatings.
Road and construction applications.

Consumer use:

Uses in Coatings.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Petróleos de Portugal - Petrogal, S.A.
R. Tomás da Fonseca, Torre C, 1600-209 Lisboa, Portugal
Tel.: +351 21 724 25 00

e-mail: reach@galp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 112 (European Emergency Number)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The product is not classified as hazardous to health or environment, according to the CLP regulation.
Not applicable.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Not applicable.

Hazard pictograms Not applicable.

Signal word Not applicable.

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Trade name: PAVING GRADE BITUMEN
Hazard-determining components of labelling: Not applicable.

Hazard statements Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

At ambient temperature the product present no human health hazards.

The product is normally handled at elevated temperature which may cause thermal burns.

In the heated state it gives off fumes. Although these are not thought to produce a significant health hazard, prudence would dictate that exposure to these fumes should be kept to a minimum by observing good work practice and ensuring good ventilation around work areas.

Hydrogen sulphide can accumulate in the head space of storage tanks and can reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

Contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam, and this may cause damage to, or complete loss of, the tank roof.

Although not classified as flammable, the product is made up of hydrocarbons which can burn.

See also sections 11 and 12.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: The substance does not meet the PBT criteria

vPvB: The substance does not meet the vPvB criteria

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

UVCB - Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials.

CAS No. and name:

8052-42-4 Asphalt

Identification number(s)

EC number: 232-490-9

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information:

Contact with hot bitumen may cause severe thermal burns.

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

After inhalation:

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.

If casualty is unconscious and:

- Not breathing:

Remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for 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.

- Breathing:

Place in the recovery position.

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), sulphur dioxide (SO₂)

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.

After skin contact:

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.

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No attempt must be made to remove the bitumen adherent to the skin at the worksite.
 Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents for washing of contaminated skin.
 Remove non-sticking garments carefully.
 All burns should receive medical attention.
 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.
 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.
 Do not put ice on the burn.

After eye contact:

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.
 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 so.
 Continue rinsing
 If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

After swallowing: Not applicable due to the physical state of product.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Exposure routes:

Inhalation:

Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excess fume, mists or vapour exposure.
 If H₂S is present: difficult breathing, suffocation, tremors, brain damage, coma, death

Skin: Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns.

Eyes:

Slight irritation.
 Irritation can result in redness and swelling of the eyes.
 Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Inhalation of sulfidric gas may cause coma and death.
 The victim should be sent to the hospital immediately.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Foam (trained personnel only)
 Water fog (trained personnel only)
 Carbon dioxide
 Other inert gases (subject to regulations)
 Dry chemical powder
 Sand or earth

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:

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

Contact of hot product with water will result in a violent expansion as the water turns to steam, and this may cause damage to, or complete loss of, the tank roof.
 Respiratory problems or nausea by excessive exposure to hot product fumes.
 Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide.

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If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H₂S and SO_x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

For related properties, see section 9.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device:

In case of a large fire or where there is a risk of oxygen deficiency.

Wear fully protective suit:

In case of a large fire.

Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, boots, glasses and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Mouth respiratory protective device:

In case of a small fire.

Additional information

Cool endangered receptacles with water fog.

Avoid and control the spill if there is no risk.

People involved in the operation must be kept away from tanks and stay on the windward side.

Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter the sewage system.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire fighting water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

General information

Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so.

Stay upwind

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares)

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.

Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel

In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of H₂S in the leaked/spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel

If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Do not allow water or other liquid to contact hot product.

Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used.

Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.

Wear a safety visor or goggles whenever the projection of the product is expected.

Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) providing adequate chemical resistance.

Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots.

Work helmet with neck cloth.

If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Solidified product may clog drains and sewers.

In case of spillages on public ways, warn the Authorities.

In case of major spillages in the sea or navigable watercourses, alert Authorities and other ships.

In case of spillage in the sea or navigable watercourses, alert Authorities and other ships.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

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.

On land:

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

Let hot product cool down naturally

Do not use direct jets

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If necessary, cautiously use water fog to help the cooling.

Collect solidified product with suitable means .

Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

Fresh water or sea 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.

If possible, contain the product

Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General information

Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities for these products are followed.

Avoid contact of hot bitumen products with water.

Risk of splashing of hot material

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

The product is handled and stored as a liquid, at elevated temperatures.

Avoid contact (skin and eye burns) and breathing fumes (irritation of the respiratory tract).

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Clean, dry and heat resistant hoses should be used.

Do not use solvents to clear obstructions of pipeline.

Gentle heat can be used to clear obstructions.

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.

Exposure control: see chapter 8.

Information about fire - and explosion protection:

Keep ignition sources away - Do not smoke.

Do not accumulate materials impregnated with the product on the workplace.

7.2 Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground and water pollution in case of leaks or spills.

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

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

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.

Recommended material

For containers, or container linings use materials specifically approved for use with this product.

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

Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

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Unsuitable materials

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

Information about storage in one common storage facility:

Do not allow water or other liquid to contact hot product.

Do not store together with oxidizing agents.

Further information about storage conditions:

If the product is supplied in containers:

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

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

Prevent ingress of water and other liquids.

Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

7.3 Specific end use(s) See subchapter 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Additional information about design of technical facilities:

Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production.

Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided.

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

8052-42-4 Asphalt

WEL (Great Britain)	Short-term value: 10 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 5 mg/m ³
REL (USA)	Short-term value: C 5* mg/m ³ *15-min; See Pocket Guide App. A
TLV (USA)	Long-term value: 0.5* mg/m ³ *inh. fraction; as benzene-soluble aerosol; BEIp

DNELs

Dermal	DNEL (longo prazo/long term - local)	0.6 mg/kg bw (consumer) (Long-term exposure - local)
Inhalative	DNEL (longo prazo/long-term - sistémico/systemic)	2.9 mg/m ³ /8h (worker) (Long-term exposure - local)

Ingredients with biological limit values:

8052-42-4 Asphalt

BEI (USA)	- Medium: urine Time: end of shift at end of workweek Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (nonquantitative)
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8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment:

General protective and hygienic measures:

Guarantee suitable ventilation at workplaces.

Coveralls should be changed at the end of the work shift and cleaned as necessary to avoid transfer of product to clothes or underwear.

Do not carry product impregnated cleaning clothes in trouser pockets.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Do not eat or drink while working.

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Respiratory protection:

Ensure suitable ventilation in places where the product is heated.

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).(EN 529)

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If exposure levels cannot be determined or estimated with adequate confidence, or an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used. (e.g. EN 529)

Protection of hands:

Wear protective gloves.

Heat resistant gloves with long cuffs, or gauntlets

Gloves must be periodically inspected to detect wearing, perforations or contaminations.

Material of gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.

Heat resistant gloves with long cuffs, or gauntlets (EN 374 - 407).

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

Penetration time of glove material

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

Eye protection: Wear a safety visor or goggles whenever the projection of the product is expected.

Body protection:

Wear protective suit.

Head: For loading/unloading operations: wear safety helmet with integrated full face visor and neck protection. (EN 397)

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).

For loading/unloading operations: wear safety helmet, if necessary integrated full face visor

Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment

Handle and store according to regulations and applicable good practices.

Dispose according to the legislation in force.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Data in this section intends to describe the main properties for safety in storage, handling and use of the product. They should not be understood as product specifications.

Appearance:

Form:

Solid at 20°C

Colour:

Very dark

Odour:

Characteristic

pH-value:

Not applicable because it is not an aqueous medium.

Change in condition

Melting point/freezing point:

30-128°C

value reported in the REACH Chemical Safety Report

Initial boiling point and boiling range:

> 320°C

value reported in the Chemical Safety Report - REACH

Flash point:

> 180 °C

value reported in the Chemical Safety Report - REACH

Flammability (solid, gas):

Not classified as flammable.

Decomposition temperature:

see Section 10.

Auto-ignition temperature:

> 400°C

Explosive properties:

Not classified.

Explosion limits:

Lower:

Not applicable.

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Trade name: PAVING GRADE BITUMEN

Upper:	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure: Vapour pressure at 20°C at 20 °C	< 0.1 kPa
Density: Density at 15°C at 15 °C Density at 25°C Vapour density Evaporation rate	0.925-1.07 g/cm ³ Data from Chemical Safety Report - REACH Not applicable. Not determined.
Solubility in / Miscibility with water:	Practically immiscible.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not determined.
Viscosity: Kinematic viscosity at 100°C at 20 °C	> 1000 mPa/s
Oxidising properties	A study does not need to be conducted as the substance is incapable of reacting exothermically with combustible materials on the basis of its chemical structure.
9.2 Other information	No further relevant information available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not present reactivity hazards if used under normal conditions of use. Under these conditions, no reactivity hazards other than those mentioned in the rest of this section are known.

10.2 Chemical stability

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

Stable at environment temperature.

Excessive heating above the maximum recommended handling and storage temperature may cause degradation of the substance and evolution of irritant vapours and fumes

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dangerous reactions with strong oxidizing agents.

Contact of hot product with water and other liquids will result in a violent expansion.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No further relevant information available.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

Do not allow water or other liquid to contact hot product.

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.

In confined spaces, hydrogen sulfide (toxic gas) can accumulate above the surface of the product.

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:

Oral	LD50	>5000 mg/kg bw (rat) (OECD Technical Guideline 401)
Dermal	LD50	>2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit) (OECD Technical Guideline 402)

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Trade name: PAVING GRADE BITUMEN

Inhalative	LC50	> 94.4 mg/m3 (rat) (OECD Technical Guideline 403)
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Skin corrosion/irritation

Condensed product fume is likely to be slightly irritant to the skin.
Not classified as irritant.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Vapours from hot bitumen may be slightly irritant to the eyes.
Not classified as irritant.

Subacute to chronic toxicity: At room temperature no chronic toxicity hazards are observed.

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

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

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

STOT-single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-repeated exposure

Dermal	NOAEL/28d	200 mg/kg bw/d (rabbit) (OECD Technical Guideline 410)
Inhalative	NOAEC/90d	103.9 mg/m3 (rat) (OECD Technical Guideline 451)

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

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

CMR data

Inhalative	NOAEC (reprtox) - D	300 mg/m3 (rat) (OECD Technical Guideline 422)
	NOAEC (reprtox) - F	300 mg/m3 (rat) (OECD Technical Guideline 422)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity: It is not classified as dangerous for the aquatic environment.

Acute toxicity - short term

LL50/48h	> 1000 mg/l	(daphnia magna) (Petrotox model)
LL50/96h	> 1000 mg/l	(oncorhynchus mykiss) (Petrotox model)

Chronic toxicity - long term

NOEL/21d	>1000 mg/l	(daphnia magna) (Petrotox model)
NOEL/28d	> 1000 mg/l	(oncorhynchus mykiss) (Petrotox model)

Microbiological activity in sewage treatment systems LL50 (40h): > 1000g/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

There are no know studies of the biodegradation of bitumen in aquatic systems.

Some structures meet the Persistent (P) or very Persistent (vP) criteria.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

In soil, the product is both immobile and inert. Adsorption is the main physical process.

On release to water, the product tends to sink; it shows little tendency to disperse. The main physical effect is adsorption to sediment.

Although the constituents of bitumens have log Kow values which indicate that they are potentially bioaccumulative, in practice the very low water solubilities and high molecular weights of these substances is such that their bioavailability to aquatic organisms is very limited. Accordingly, the bioaccumulation of bitumen components is very unlikely.

12.4 Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.

General notes: Not hazardous for water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: Not applicable.

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Trade name: PAVING GRADE BITUMEN
vPvB: Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer.

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.

Disposal of this product should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation.

European waste catalogue

17 03 01 (*) Bituminous mixtures containing tar

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.

Uncleaned packaging:

Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances: code for the waste 15 01 10*

Contaminated packages must be disposed according to legislation in force in authorised plants.

Disposal of this product should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation.

Recycle if possible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN-Number

ADR, IMDG

UN3257

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR

3257 ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Asphalt)

IMDG

ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR

Class

9 Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles.

Label

9

IMDG

Class

9 Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles.

14.4 Packing group

ADR, IMDG

III

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14.5 Environmental hazards:

Marine pollutant: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

Warning: Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles.

Danger code (Kemler):

99

EMS Number:

F-E,S-E

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

Transport/Additional information:

ADR

Limited quantities (LQ)

0

Excepted quantities (EQ)

Code: E0

Not permitted as Excepted Quantity

Transport category

3

Tunnel restriction code

D

Remarks:

Cold product: not classified as hazardous for transport.

IMDG

Limited quantities (LQ)

0

Excepted quantities (EQ)

Code: E0

Not permitted as Excepted Quantity

Remarks:

Cold product: not classified as hazardous for transport.

IATA

Remarks:

Transport forbidden if the temperature of the product is above its flash point.

Cold product: not classified as hazardous for transport.

UN "Model Regulation":

UN3257, ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Asphalt), 9, III

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Canada: DSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List

8052-42-4 Asphalt

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

8052-42-4 Asphalt

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC)

8052-42-4 Asphalt

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

8052-42-4 Asphalt

Korean Existing Chemical Inventory (KECL) KE-01954
European Union: EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances)

8052-42-4 Asphalt

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

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SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.
This document contains relevant information to guarantee safety in storage, handling and use of this product. It must be made available and explained to the workers involved and to safety supervisors.

Exposure Scenarios

The substance is not classified as dangerous according to regulation (EC) nr 1272/2008 (CLP) and does not meet the PBT or vPvB criteria.

Therefore, according to REACH, article 14, the chemical safety assessment does not include the following steps:

- (a) exposure assessment including the generation of exposure scenario(s) and exposure estimation;
- (b) risk characterisation.

Department issuing SDS:

Galp - Petrolgal, S.A. - ARP - DPT - DTR - Qualidade e Segurança de Produtos
Rua da Fonseca, Torre C, 1600-209 Lisboa, Portugal
Tel.: +351 21 724 25 00

Legend:

n.a.: not available
n.d.: not determined
ca.: approximately

Abbreviations and acronyms:

SCL: Specific Concentration Limits
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Sources:

REACH - Chemical Safety Report for Vacuum gasoils, Hydrocracked gasoils and Distillate fuels
Technical literature.

* Data compared to the previous version altered.

Relevant modifications have been made in sections marked with (*).

Section 1

Added other product designations

Section 2

Indicated the result of the PBT and vPvB assessment

Disposal of the information relating to the clauses of Directive 67/548 / EEC or Directive 1999/45 / EC

Section 8

Section 11

Withdrawn toxicological effects by inhalation

Section 13

European Waste List

Section 15

Revision according to REACH Regulation annex II