

ENGLISH

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II - (EU) N:o 453/2010



www.katepal.fi

Date: 2012-11-16
Version: 1

Date of previous issue: -

Kumibitumi KB 100/40 (Tiemassa), Bulk-kumibitumi, Pihamassa, Elastomerasfalt KB 100/40

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

Kumibitumi KB 100/40 (Tiemassa), Bulk-kumibitumi, Pihamassa, Elastomerasfalt KB 100/40

Product code

KB 100/40

REACH Registration number

Not relevant for mixtures

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

Use of the Substance/Preparation expressed in writing

Building material, primer

Standard industrial classification

F41 House building

F42 Soil and water works

Code for the purpose of use UC62

2 Adhesives and fillers

13 Building materials

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer, importer, supplier

Katepal Oy



www.katepal.fi

Street address

Katepalintie 15

Postcode and post office

FIN-37500 Lempäälä, Finland

Post-office box

P.O.Box 33

Postcode and post office

FIN-37501 Lempäälä, Finland

Telephone

+358 3 375 9111

Telefax

+358 3 375 0974

e-mail

katepal@katepal.fi

Business ID

Y0150703-1

Registered office

Lempäälä

1.4. Emergency telephone number

In case of personal injury call:

Finland:	Yleinen hätänumero	112
	Poison Information Centre:	+358 9 471 977 (suora) tai +358 9 4711 (vaihe), avoinna 24h/päivä
Sweden:	in case of emergency poisoning	112
	Giftinformationscentralen	+46 8 331 231 (24 hour service)
Norway:	Giftinformasjonen	22 59 13 00 (døgnåpent)
Denmark:	Giftlinien, Bispebjerg Hospital	82 12 12 12

Outside these countries: Please call your local emergency services

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Not classified.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Not classified.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Contains hydrogen sulphide or >0.5% sulphur.
Both liquid and gas phase may contain hydrogen sulphide.
Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns. Vapour from hot bitumen may be slightly irritant to the eyes and the upper respiratory tract.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Name of substance	Identifiers (CAS, EY, INDEX)	REACH	%	Classification
Asfalt	CAS 8052-42-4	01-2119480172-44	< 30	

SEE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SECTION 16: Other information

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice	Remove from exposure, lie down. Remove to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Symptoms of poisoning may not appear for several hours. Keep under medical supervision for at least 48 hours. Consult a physician.
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. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
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.
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 H ₂ S (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.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Hydrogen sulphide (H ₂ S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H ₂ S (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

Eye contact	HOT PRODUCT: Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns. COLD PRODUCT: minimal redness and irritation.
Skin contact	Negligible at ambient temperature. Contact with hot/molten product will cause severe burns.
Inhalation	Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excess fume, mists or vapour exposure. Vapor from hot product may contain Hydrogen Sulphide which can be harmful or fatal if inhaled.
Ingestion	

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. If for any reason the product must be removed, this can be done using a slightly warmed medicinal liquid paraffin. Bitumen acts as a sterile layer and should only be removed by specialist medical care.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO ₂ .
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	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 combustion products	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H ₂ S, SO _x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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Special precautions for firefighters	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.

SECTION 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. When the presence of dangerous amounts of H ₂ S around the spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training. Note : Leaks and spillages will consist of molten hot material with risk of severe burns. Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.
For emergency responders	<u>Small spillages</u> : normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Wear suitable gloves. Splash goggles. <u>Large spillages</u> : 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 H ₂ S) 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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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.
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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. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing fume/mist. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

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. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not use solvents or other products with a defatting effect on the skin.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

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.

Use adequate personal protective equipment as needed.

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. 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. 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.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Recommendations Not applicable

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

HTTP

Name of substance	Identifiers (CAS, EY, INDEX, REACH)	ppm		mg/m ³		Classification
Bitumen fumes	CAS 8052-42-4			5	8 h	Työterveyslaitos, Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö (Finland, 2011)
				10	15 min	
Hydrogen sulphide		5		7	8 h	Työterveyslaitos, Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö (Finland, 2011)
		10		14	15 min	

Recommended monitoring procedures See : Eurobitume Monitoring Method; www.eurobitume.eu - Assessment of Personal Inhalation Exposure to Bitumen Fume. Guidance for an Inhalation Exposure Metric and a Monitoring Strategy

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Occupational exposure limits

DNEL Derived No Effect Level

Product/

ingredients name

Exposure

Type

Value

Population

Effects

Product/ingredients name	Exposure	Type	Value	Population	Effects
Asphalt	Long term Inhalation	DNEL	2,9 mg/m ³	Workers	Local

PNEC

Not available.

8.2. Exposure controls

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Cold product solid, warm product liquid.
Colour	Dark. Brown. Black.
Odour	Asphalt [Strong]
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available. See Softening point
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point Open cup: >220 °C [COC]	> 220 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper explosion limit	Not available.
Lower explosion limit	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Relative vapour density	Not available.
Density	0,99 - 1,1 kg/l (23 °C)
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable.
Ignition temperature	> 300 °C
Thermal decomposition	> 350 °C

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Viscosity, dynamic high
 Explosivity Not available.
 Oxidizing properties Not available.
 Softening point > 80 °C
 Penetration 30 - 100 1/10 mm 25 °C (EN 1426)

9.2 Other information

No further information available.

SECTION 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

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous

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 autoignition 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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects EN L 133/42 Official Journal of the European Union 31.5.2010****Acute toxicity****Product/****ingredients name Result Species Dose Exposure Remarks**

Asphalt	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>94,4 mg/m ³	4 hours	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-	-

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Irritation/Corrosio**Product/****ingredients name Result Species Dose Exposure Remarks**

Asphalt	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	-	-	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin Non-irritating to the skin.

Eyes Non-irritating to the eyes.

Product/**ingredients name Result Species Dose Exposure Remarks**

Asphalt	Not sensitizing	Guinea pig	-	skin	-
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Conclusion/Summary

Skin Non-sensitiser to skin.

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Carcinogenicity

Product/ ingredients name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure	Remarks
Asphalt	Negative - Dermal - TDLo	Mouse	7,14 Repeated dose	104 weeks; 7 days per week	-
	Negative - Inhalation - NOAEC	Rat	104 g/m ³	104 weeks; 6 hours per day Repeated dose	-

Conclusion/Summary No carcinogenic effect.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Assessment was by using a weight of evidence approach.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects 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.

Developmental effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific hazard

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 bioavailable if the product has low viscosity at ambient temperatures. Despite the known presence of PAC's there is no evidence that exposure to undiluted bitumens, or their fumes is harmful.

Hydrogen sulphide Odour treshold 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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Product/ ingredients name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure	Remarks
Asphalt	Acute NOEC \geq 1000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	-	21 days	-

Conclusion/Summary Aquatic toxicity data on base oils indicate LC50 values of > 100 mg/l, which is considered as low toxicity.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Asphalt Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Asphalt 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 bio-availability to aquatic organisms limited. Bio-accumulation is unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Asphalt The product is insoluble in water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Asphalt PBT No. vPvB No.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Asphalt Bitumen will normally sink to the sediment although in some circumstances it may float. The water solubility is so low that it could be considered as to be negligible.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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 Within the present knowledge of the supplier, this product is not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 91/689/EEC.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
08 04 09*	Adhesive and sealant waste (hazardous waste)

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

International transport regulations

HOT PRODUCT: If transported $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ classified as dangerous goods.COLD PRODUCT ($<100^{\circ}\text{C}$): Not classified as hazardous for transport (ADR, RID, ADN, IMDG, ICAO/IATA).

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
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.
14.6 Special precautions for user	Emptied uncleaned tankers are classified as follows: emptied container Class 9 ADR Latest cargo UN 3257, Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Additional information	Hazard identification number 99 Special provisions 274; 580; 643 Tunnel code D	Remarks Special provisions 274 580 643	Emergency schedules (EmS) F-A;S-P	Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: Forbidden Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden

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Asphalt EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation
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 regulations:
 Europe inventory: Listed in EINECS
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined.
 Australia inventory (AICS): This material is listed or exempted.
 Canada inventory: Not determined.
 Japan inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
 Korea inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
 Philippines inventory (PICCS): This material is listed or exempted.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Asphalt Complete

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes to previous issue No previous validation

Abbreviations and acronyms

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
 PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
 RRN = REACH Registration Number
 Safety data sheets of substances

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

Not classified.

Full text of R-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Not relevant

S-phrases

Not relevant

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Not relevant

Työntekijöiden koulutus

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II - (EU) N:o 453/2010 -Finland

Notice to reader

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