



## Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120

### Ardex (Ardex NZ)

Chemwatch: 4576-30

Version No: 9.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 15/04/2021

Print Date: 22/06/2022

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	polymer modified bitumen membrane
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Water-proofing membrane.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex NZ)
Address	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	+64 3384 3029
Fax	+64 3384 9779
Website	<a href="http://www.ardex.co.nz">www.ardex.co.nz</a>
Email	info@ardexnz.com

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Ardex (Ardex NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 3 373 6900	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (NZ NPC)	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.**

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings


	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	0	0
Body Contact	2	2
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	2	2

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1E (respiratory), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B (narcotic effects)

## Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120

## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

## Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-42-4	30-60	bitumen (petroleum)
Not Available	30-60	thermoplastic polymer
<b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> <li>Immediately drench burn area in cold running water.</li> <li>If hot bitumen adheres to the skin, <b>DO NOT attempt to remove it (it acts as a sterile dressing)</b>.</li> <li>For burns to the head and neck and trunk, apply cold wet towels to the burn area, and change frequently to maintain cooling.</li> <li>Cooling should be maintained for no longer than thirty minutes.</li> <li>When hot bitumen completely encircles a limb, it may have a tourniquet effect and should be split as it cools.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor.</li> </ul> In case of burns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.</li> <li><b>DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further</b></li> </ul>

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## Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120

	<p>injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> break blister or remove solidified material.</li> <li>▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.</li> <li>▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.</li> <li>▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.</li> <li>▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.</li> <li>▶ Reassure.</li> <li>▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Burns : No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen (it acts as a sterile dressing). Cover the bitumen with tulle gras and leave for two days when any detached bitumen can be removed. Re-dress and leave for a further week. If necessary refer to a burns unit. [Manufacturer]

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ **Do NOT** direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul> <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep dry.</li> <li>Store under cover.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	38wbit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

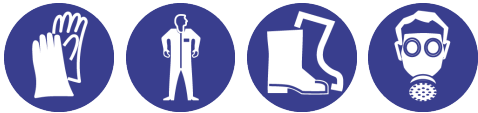
## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	bitumen (petroleum)	Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bitumen (petroleum)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available	Not Available	

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul> </p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Black sheeting in rolls with a mild bituminous odour; insoluble in water. Bitumen (known as asphalt in the U.S.) "is the residuum produced from the non-destructive distillation of crude petroleum at atmospheric pressure and/ or under reduced pressures or absence of steam. Bitumens/ asphalts are composed mainly of high-molecular-weight alkylaryl hydrocarbons with high carbon to hydrogen ratios, with carbon numbers > C25, boiling points >400 °C, high viscosity, and negligible water solubility and vapor pressure. These bitumen/ asphalt alkylaryl hydrocarbons are a heterogeneous mixture of linear, branched and cyclic, saturated and unsaturated, and aromatic functional groups. Importantly, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) such as benzo(a)pyrene, which are toxicologically significant, are only present in bitumen/ asphalt feedstock at very low concentrations. Bitumens/ asphalts contain much larger proportions of high-molecular-weight paraffinic and naphthenic hydrocarbons that are substituted with alkyl groups and ultimately sulfonated, which reduces their potential to exhibit PAH-like toxicity.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.0-1.5 (bulk)
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	485 (bitumen)
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	>100 approx.	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	470 (bitumen)	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	230 (bitumen)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ Extremely high temperatures. Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Hydrogen sulfide poisoning can cause increased secretion of saliva, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, giddiness, headache, vertigo, memory loss, palpitations, heartbeat irregularities, weakness, muscle cramps, confusion, sudden collapse, unconsciousness and death due to paralysis of breathing (at levels above 300 parts per million). The "rotten egg" odour is not a good indicator of exposure since odour fatigue occurs and odour is lost at over 200 ppm. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. ▶ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. ▶ <b>CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.</b>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Molten material is capable of causing burns.
<b>Eye</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Workers exposed to fumes of blown bitumens developed inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva. Exposure to H <sub>2</sub> S may produce pain, blurred vision, and reaction to eyes which may be permanent in severe cases. There is usually redness of the eyes, discomfort on exposure to light, pain, and at higher concentrations blurred vision and injury to the eyes.

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Chronic	<p>This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed. Long-term exposure to bitumen or asphalt fumes, over extended periods, may cause central nervous system depression and liver and kidney changes. Chronic bitumen/asphalt poisoning may result in a decrease in the number of white and red blood cells. Prolonged contact with bitumens may produce irritation, inflammation, dermatitis, acne-like lesions, keratoses, melanosis and sensitivity to light. Animal testing for cancer-causing effects of bitumen was inconclusive, and no difference was found between the health of asphalt workers and of groups of controls in oil refineries. Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.</p>	
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Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (petroleum)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM)	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (petroleum)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

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## Shelterbit Fibrepol 120, Ardex WPM 120

## Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002531	Cleaning Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002512	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002607	Lubricants Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002646	Polymers Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020
HSR002655	Solvents Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002560	Dental Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002568	Embalming Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002586	Fuel Additives Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020

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Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### bitumen (petroleum) is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

#### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

#### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

#### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bitumen (petroleum))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (bitumen (petroleum))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

#### SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	15/04/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	23/11/2004

#### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
9.1	15/04/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.



## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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