Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

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

1.1 Product identifier

Corabit BN 1.1

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:
This is an article
Uses advised against:
No information available at present.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Kebulin-Gesellschaft Kettler GmbH & Co. KG, Ostring 9, D-45701 Herten-Westerholt
Telephone ++49(0)209/9615-0, Fax ++49(0)209/9615-190

1.4 Emergency telephone
Advisory office in case of poisoning:
Tel.:

Telephone number of the company in case of emergencies:
Tel.: ++49(0)209/9615-0

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
Not classified

2.1.2 Classification according to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments).
Not applicable

2.2 Label elements
2.2.1 Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
Not classified

2.2.2 Labeling according to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments).
This is an article.

Symbols:	Not applicable
Indications of danger:	---
R-phrases:	
S-phrases:	
Additions:	n.a.

2.3 Other hazards
Will cause burns if hot material contacts eyes.
Will cause burns if hot material contacts skin.

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006.
The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not includes under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

n.a.

3.2 Mixture

Mixture of asphalt and mineral filler

Asphalt	
Registration number (ECHA)	01-2119480172-44
Index	-
EINECS, ELINCS	265-196-4
CAS	8052-42-4
content %	10 - 100
Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC	Not classified
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Not classified

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear

Skin contact

Cold Product - Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin as soon as reasonably practicable.

Hot Product - Flood skin with cold water to dissipate heat, cover with clean cotton or gauze, obtain medical advice immediately.

Eye contact

Cold product - Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open.

Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

Hot product - Flood with water to dissipate heat. In the event of any product remaining, do not try to remove it other than by continued irrigation with water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Typically no exposure pathway

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Where skin burns occur, the area should be immediately immersed in cold water until the product is thoroughly cooled.

Do not attempt to remove the product from the skin as it provides an airtight sterile covering over the burn, which will eventually fall away with the scab as the burn heals.

If for any reason the product must be removed, this can be done using a slightly warmed medicinal liquid paraffin.

Kerosene and other solvents should never be used.

All burns should receive medical attention.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon

Toxic gases.

5.3 Advice 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.

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
No special measures required.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Normally not necessary.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Pick up mechanically and dispose of according to Section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
7.1.1 General recommendations
Contact with hot product may cause burns. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur, wear a full-face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate. Do not spray onto wet road surfaces or when rain is forecast as any resultant run-off could contaminate ditches and drains.
Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in workroom.
Observe directions on label and instructions for use.

7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace
General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Not to be stored in gangways or stairwells.
Store product closed and only in original packing.
Store at room temperature.
Store in a dry place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
No information available at present.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
Occupational exposure limits No limit of exposure value known.

Asphalt						
Area of application	**Exposure route / Environmental compartment**	**Effect on health**	**Descriptor**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Note**
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	2,9	mg/m³ 8 h	NIOSH

Remarks: The DNEL does not represent a regulatory exposure limit but needs to be considered during workplace risk assessments.

8.2 Exposure controls
8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls
Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.
If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.
Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment
General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:

Cold material: wear safety glasses with side shields.
Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear a helmet, full face visor and heat resistant neck flap / apron.
Chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection - Hand protection:
Cold material: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: nitrile gloves.
Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear heat resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves.
Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture).
Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage.
Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.
Protective hand cream recommended.

Skin and body:
Cold material:
Wear impervious coveralls covering the full body and limbs.
Refer to standard: ISO 11612
Refer to standard: EN 1149
Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination.
Chemical resistant boots.
When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.
Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination should only do laundering of contaminated work clothing. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

Respiratory protection: If OES or MEL is exceeded.
Normally not necessary.

Thermal hazards:
Hot material: Wear impervious and heat resistant coveralls covering the full body and limbs.
Precautions are required to prevent protective clothing from accidentally trapping product against the skin.
Trouser legs should be worn over protective boots. The sleeve cuffs of protective clothing should be worn over protective gloves / gauntlets.
Protection should be provided for exposed areas of the neck and head. As appropriate, a heat resistant and impervious hood, a neck cover / apron or a neck flap can be used to protect from burns. Hardhat. Heat resistant boots. Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.
In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.
Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.
Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.
Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.
In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.
The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls
Not information available at present.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Solid
Color:	black
Odor:	Characteristic
Odor threshold:	Not available
PH-value:	n.a.
Melting point/freezing point:	87 - 103 °C (Softening Point)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined
Flash point:	Open cup: > 220 °C
Evaporation rate:	Not available

Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	Not determined
Upper explosive limit:	Not determined
Vapor pressure:	Not determined
Vapor density (air = 1):	Not determined
Density:	~ 1,1 g/cm³ g/ml
Bulk density:	n.a.
Solubility:	insoluble in water
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octane/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	> 400 °C
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined
Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive
Oxidizing properties:	No

9.2 Other information
No additional information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable with proper storage and handling.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid excessive heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials
See also section 7.
None known.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

Corabit BN 1.1

Toxicity/effect	End Point	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:				--		n.d.a
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:				--		n.d.a
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:				--		n.d.a
Skin corrosion/irritation:				--		n.d.a
Serious eye damage/irritation				--		n.d.a
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				--		n.d.a
Germ cell mutagenicity:				--		n.d.a
Carcinogenicity:				--		n.d.a
Reproductive toxicity:				--		n.d.a
Specific target organ				--		n.d.a

toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE)						
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOTRE)				--		n.d.a
Aspiration hazard:				--		n.d.a
Respiratory tract irritation:				--		n.d.a
Repeated dose toxicity:				--		n.d.a
Symptoms:				--		n.d.a
Other information						This is an article.

Asphalt

Toxicity/effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	Based on Vacuum residue
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	> 2000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	Based on Vacuum residue
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>5,7	mg/l/4 h	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	Based on oxidised Bitumen
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation				Rabbit	OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:					OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	Not sensitizing Based on Vacuum residue
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Mammalian -Animal In Vitro	OECD-equivalent 474	Positive Based on oxidised Bitumen
Germ cell mutagenicity				Non-mammalian species In Vitro	OECD-471	Positive Based on Bitumen
				Unspecified In vivo	OECD-equivalent 474	Negative Based on oxidised Bitumen
				In vivo	Not guideline	Negative Based on Bitumen
Carcinogenicity:						
Reproductive toxicity:						
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE)						Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOTRE)						Not classified
Aspiration hazard:						
Respiratory tract irritation:						
Symptoms:						

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

Corabit BN 1.1

Toxicity/effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.

Persistence and degradability:							n.d.a.
Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.

Asphalt							
Toxicity/effect	**Endpoint**	**Time**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Organism**	**Test method**	**Notes**
Toxicity to Microorganism:	LL50	40 h	>1000	mg/l			Growth inhibition
Toxicity to Algae:	EL50	72 h	>1000	mg/l			(growth rate)
Toxicity to fish:	LL50	96 h	>1000	mg/l			Mortality
Toxicity to Microorganism:	NOEL	40 h	>1000	mg/l			growth inhibition
Toxicity to daphnia:	LL50	48h	>1000	mg/l			Mortality
Toxicity to fish:	LL50	28 d	>1000	mg/l			Mortality
Toxicity to fish:	NOEL	28 d	>1000	mg/l			Mortality
Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEL	21 d	>1000	mg/l			Reproduction
Persistence and degradability:							Not determined
Bioaccumulative potential:							Not determined
Mobility in soil:							Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
For the substance / mixture / residual amounts
EC disposal code no.:
The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.
Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2001/118/EC, 2001/119/EC, 2001/573/EC)
17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
Recommendation:
Pay attention to local and national official regulations
E.g. dispose at suitable refuse site.
E.g. suitable incineration plant.
For contaminated packing material
Pay attention to local and national official regulations
Recommendation:
Recycling

SECTION 14: Transport information

General statements
Cold material:
This product is not regulated for carriage according to ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA.

Hot material
Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)
UN 3257 Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s.
Class 9
Packing group III

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

For classification and labeling, see Section 2.
Hazard class for water (Germany): WGK 0

Observe restrictions	n.a.
VOC (1999/13/EC)	n.a.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

SECTION 16: Other information

These details refer to the product as it is delivered.
Revised sections: n.a.
The following statements are the indicated R-phrases / H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP) for the ingredients (listed in Section 3).

Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC	Article Categories
acc., acc. to	according, according to
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	Accord europeen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
AOX	Adsorbable organic halogen compounds
approx.	approximately
Art., Art. no.	Article number
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) *1272/2008* (CLP)
BAM	Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)
BAuA	Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)
BCF	Bio concentration factor
BGV	Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)
BHT	Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)
BMGV	Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
BSEF	Bromine Science and Environmental Forum
bw	body weight
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CESIO	Comité Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques
CIPAC	Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No *1272/2008* on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)
CMR	carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
CTFA	Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association
DMEL	Derived Minimum Effect Level
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
DOC	Dissolved organic carbon
DT50	Dissipation Time - 50% reduction of start concentration
DVS	Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.v. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)
dw	dry weight
e.g.	for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance
EC	European Community
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European list of Notified Chemical Substances
EN	European Norms
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)

ERC	Environmental Release Categories
ES	Exposure scenario
etc.	et cetera
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
Fax.	Fax number
gen.	general
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GWP	Global warming potential
HET-CAM	Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane
HGWP	Halocarbon Global Warming Potential
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Container
IBC	(Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)
IC	Inhibitory concentration
IMDG-code	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
in cl.	including, inclusive
IUCLID	International Uniform Chemical Information Database
LC	lethal concentration
LC50	lethal concentration 50 percent kill
LCLo	lowest published lethal concentration
LD	Lethal Dose of a chemical
LOSO	Lethal Dose, 50% kill
LDLo	Lethal Dose Low
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level
LQ	Limited Quantities
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships
n.a.	not applicable
n.av.	not available
n.c.	not checked
n.d.a.	no data available
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)
NOAEC	No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
org.	organic
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PBT	persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PC	Chemical product category
PE	Polyethylene
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
POCP	Photochemical ozone creation potential
ppm	parts per million
PROC	Process category
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)
REACH-IT List-No.	9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.
RID	Reglement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)
SADT	Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
SAR	Structure Activity Relationship
SU	Sector of use
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
Tel.	Telephone
ThOD	Theoretical oxygen demand
TOC	Total organic carbon

TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))
VOC Volatile organic compounds
vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative
WE.L-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure limit - Short-term exposure lim it (1 5-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).
WHO World Health Organization
wwt wet weight

These statements were made by:
Kebulin-Gesellschaft Kettler GmbH & Co. KG
Ostring 9, D-45701 Herten-Westerholt
Telefon: +49 (0)2 09 96 15-0 Fax: +49 (0)2 09 96 15 190 e-mail: info@kebu.de

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge. No responsibility.