



SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAVING ASPHALT 60/70

Sheet Number: 1

Revision Date: NA

Version: 0

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE /PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

A. Identification of substance/preparation

- Paving Asphalt 60/70
- Alternative Names: Bitumen 60/70

B. Product Description

- Air-rectified bitumen with Penetration Index ≤ 2.0

C. Application

- Mainly used for road paving, Miscellaneous industrial applications

C. Company Identification

PT Cosmic Petroleum Nusantara – Cabang Batam

Komplek Srijaya Abadi Blok. H.

No. 1-2 Nagoya Batam 29432

Indonesia

D. Emergency Telephone Number

(62) 778-700-7789

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a substance.

No Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- This material is not hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

Other hazard information:

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

- Thermal burn hazard – contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.

HEALTH HAZARDS

- Exposure to high fume concentrations from heated asphalt may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation.
- Hydrogen sulphide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulphide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation

of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odour does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

- No significant hazards.

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

A. INHALATION

- Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. Give supplemental oxygen, if available. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device.

B. SKIN CONTACT

- Wash contact areas with soap and water. If burned by contact with hot material, molten material adhering to skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water, and see a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn.

C. EYE CONTACT

- Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

D. INGESTION

- First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

E. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

- None.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

A. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- **Appropriate Extinguishing Media:** Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or a dry, non-combustible material such as dry sand or earth to extinguish flames.
- **Inappropriate Extinguishing Media:** DO NOT USE WATER.

B. FIRE-FIGHTING

- **Fire Fighting Instructions:** Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.
- **Hazardous Combustion Products:** Hydrogen sulphide, Smoke, Fume, Aldehydes, Sulphur oxides, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

C. FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

- **Flash Point (Method):** >232°C (450°F) [ASTM D-92]
- **Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.5 | UEL: 5.0
- **Autoignition Temperature:** N/D

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

A. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

- In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

B. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

- Avoid contact with spilled material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.
- For emergency responder: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Chemical goggles and face shield are recommended if contact of eyes with hot product or vapours is possible. Small spills: normal work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical and thermal resistant material is recommended. Work gloves (preferably gauntlet style) that provide adequate chemical resistance. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, heat-resistance and thermally insulated gloves are recommended.

C. SPILL MANAGEMENT

- **Land Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- **Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Material will sink. Consult an expert.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

- **Large Spills:** Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

A. Storage Conditions

- Non-absorbent insulation such as foam glass is recommended for tankage and piping. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.

Storage Temperature: < 190°C (374°F)

B. Handling

- Avoid vapour from heated materials to prevent exposure to potentially toxic/irritating fumes. Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) may be given off when this material is heated. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning.
- When heating to normal normal handling temperatures, avoid local overheating. Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Loading/ Unloading Temperature: > 90°C (194°F)

Static Accumulator: This material is not a static accumulator.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

A. Exposure Limit Values

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source	Year
Asphalt fumes	Fume.	TWA	5mg/m ³			Singapore PELs	2006
Asphalt fumes (benzene solubles)	Inhalable fraction.	TWA	0.5mg/m ³			ACGIH	2012
Hydrogen sulphide		STEL	21mg/m ³	15ppm		Singapore PELs	2006
Hydrogen sulphide		TWA	14mg/m ³	10ppm		Singapore PELs	2006
Hydrogen sulphide		STEL	14mg/m ³	10ppm		ExxonMobil	2012
Hydrogen sulphide		TWA	7mg/m ³	5ppm		ExxonMobil	2012
Hydrogen sulphide		STEL	5ppm			ACGIH	2012
Hydrogen sulphide		TWA	1ppm			ACGIH	2012

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

B. Engineering Controls

- Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

C. Personal Protection

- Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator in areas where H₂S vapours may accumulate is recommended.

- For high airborne concentration, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen

levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions.

Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: If contact with material may occur, safety glasses and face shield are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Solid
Colour: Black
Odour: Petroleum/Solvent
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15°C): 1.01 – 1.05
Flammability (Solid, Gas):
Flash Point (Method): > 232°C (450°F) [ASTM D-92]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.5 UEL: 5.0
Autoignition Temperature: N/D
Boiling Point/Range: >400°C (725°F) [Estimated]
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): > 1 at 101kPa [Estimated]
Vapour Pressure: < 0.013 kPa (0.1mm Hg) at 20°C [Estimated]
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/A
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 6 [Estimated]
Solubility in Water: Negligible

Viscosity: [N/A at 40°C]

Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/A

Melting Point: N/A

Penetration Index: <= 2.0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact of hot product with water, Overheating

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Halogens, Alkalies, Strong Acids, Strong oxidisers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

A. Acute Toxicity

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): Maximum attainable concentration	Minimally Toxic. Based on text data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000mg/kg	Minimally Toxic: Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

B. Other health effects from short and long term exposure

Anticipated health effects from sub-chronic, chronic, respiratory or skin sensitization, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, target organ toxicity (single exposure or repeated exposure), aspiration toxicity and other effects based on human experience and/or experimental data.

For the product itself:

Asphalt (bitumen): May contain low levels of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs), some of which are suspected of causing cancer under conditions of poor industrial hygiene and prolonged repeated contact. These PACs may also be inhaled. Inhalation studies at high concentration of

fumes resulted in bronchitis, pneumonitis, fibrosis and cell damage. Avoid contact with the asphalt emissions.

Contains:

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE: Chronic health effects due to repeated exposures to low levels of H₂S have not been established. High level (700 ppm) acute exposure can result in sudden death. High concentrations will lead to cardiopulmonary arrest due to nervous system toxicity and pulmonary edema. Lower levels (150 ppm) may overwhelm sense of smell, eliminating warning of exposure. Symptoms of overexposure to H₂S include headache, fatigue, insomnia, irritability, and gastrointestinal problems. Repeated exposures to approximately 25 ppm will irritate mucous membranes and the respiratory system and have been implicated in some eye damage.

EMISSIONS (generated from heated bitumen product): According to The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), certain specific occupational uses of bitumen products may result in carcinogenic hazards, as follows: (a) Occupational exposures to oxidized bitumens and their emissions during roofing are 'probably carcinogenic to humans' (Group 2A), (b) occupational exposures to hard bitumens and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are 'possibly carcinogenic to humans' (Group 2B), and (c) occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving are 'possibly carcinogenic to humans' (Group 2B). These levels of hazard identified by IARC are associated with the specified occupational uses which require heating. Oxidized asphalts have been defined as having a Penetration Index (PI) of > 2.0.

IARC Classification:

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the materials, and similar materials.

A. Ecotoxicity

- Material: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

B. Mobility

- Majority of components: Low water solubility, expected to sink and migrate into the sediment. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
- Material: Low potential to migrate through soil.

C. Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation:

- Material: Expected to be persistent.

C. Bio-accumulative potential

- Material: Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Dispose of waste at an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.
- **Empty Container Warning (where applicable):** Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

A. LAND

- **Proper shipping name:** Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S (Bitumen)
- **Hazard Class:** 9
- **Hazchem Code:** 2Y
- **UN Number:** 3257
- **Packing Group:** III
- **Label(s) / Mark(s):** 9(ET)

B. SEA (MDG)

- **Proper shipping name:** Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S (Bitumen)
- **Hazard Class & Division:** 9
- **EMS Number:** F-A, S-P
- **UN Number:** 3257
- **Packing Group:** III
- **Marine Pollutant:** No
- **Label(s):** 9(ET)
- **Transport Document Name:** UN3257, ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Bitumen), 9, PG III

C. AIR (IATA)

- **Proper shipping name:** NOT STANDARD PRACTICE
- **Hazard Class & Division:**
- **UN Number:**
- **Packing Group:** (N/A)
- **Label(s) / Mark(s):**
- **Transport Document Name:** NOT STANDARD PRACTICE

[Footnote: Product classified as UN 3257 is forbidden by air transport but the product may be transported by air if its temperature is less than 100 deg. C (212 deg. F). If the product is offered for transport at less than 100 deg. C (212 deg. F), the transport classification is Not Regulated.]

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Material is not hazardous as defined by Specification for Hazardous communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2: 2008 – Globally harmonised system of classification and labeling of chemicals – Singapore’s adaptation.

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements:
AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

National Laws and Regulations

Factories (Medical Examination) Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations

MPA (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations

16. OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not Determined, N/A = Not Applicable.

Compiled by:

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This data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information it contains is considered to be accurate as of the date specified below. We have reviewed the information contain herein, which we received from sources outside PT. Cosmic Indonesia. However, no warranty or representation, expressed or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information contained in this data sheet.

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