



Material Safety Data Sheet

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Product Name: EN 13108 Asphalt

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/ Mixture and of the company/ undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Trade Name: EN 13108 Asphalt

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

Used by professionals and consumers in building and construction applications, mainly external work.

Any usage not mentioned is advised against.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Morris and Perry Ltd
Gurney Slade,
Near Bath,
Somerset, BA3 4TE
www.morrisandperry.co.uk

Emergency Contact Details

During office hours (08:00 – 17:30)

Tel: (01749) 840 441 (English Language only)

Emergency Contact Details outside Office hours

None

Email address for the person:

dradford@smorris.co.uk

Responsible for the SDS

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Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified as dangerous in accordance with (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

The main hazards relating to Asphalt concern the temperature of the material.

Hazard Pictograms:

Section 2.2 Label Elements

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard Pictograms:



Signal Words

Warning

Danger

Toxic

Hazard Statements:

H304 – Maybe Fatal if swallowed and enters the airways

H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H317 – May cause skin irritation

H335 – May Cause respiratory irritation

H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (relates to possible lung damage if exposed to respirable silica which could be released if hardened asphalt is cut, drilled or planed.)

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Precautionary Statement:

P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fumes/vapours.

P271 – Use only outdoors in well-ventilated areas

P281 – Use personal protective equipment (see section 8)

2.3 Other Hazards

2.3.1 Hot materials may burn the skin

Hot materials can burn exposed skin.

Asphalt is not a dusty material but dust may be released by cutting, grinding or drilling hardened asphalt. Dust containing Respirable Crystalline Silica (Quartz) presents a greater hazard. Long-term exposure to respirable dust can lead to respiratory system damage and disease.

Fumes from asphalt are unlikely to be hazardous when laid in open-air situations.

Section 3. Composition/ Information on ingredients

Asphalt is a mixture of aggregates and bitumen. Bitumen is a hydrocarbon derived from the distillation of petroleum. Bitumen content is normally <10%.

Aggregates used in the production of Asphalt will be naturally occurring (e.g., Limestone, sand).

| Substance | EC. Number | % | CLP Classification |
|--------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|
| Crystalline Silica | 238-878-4 | Variable | H372 |

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Skin Contact

Burns caused by contact with hot materials should be cooled immediately by flushing with large amounts of cold water. Unless required to allow breathing, do not remove anything from the burn area. Seek medical attention. Removal of bitumen should only be done under medical supervision.

Inhalation

Remove the casualty immediately into the fresh air, keep the casualty warm and seek medical attention.

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Eye Contact

If the material is hot, apply the same as 'skin contact'.

If the material is cold, thoroughly irrigate immediately with eye wash solution or clean water. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do.

Ingestion

Not expected route of exposure. If occurs, remove to fresh air. Give water to rinse out the mouth and to drink. Seek medical attention

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguisher media

Dry powder foam

Unsuitable Extinguisher Media

Do not use water. CO₂ is also deemed not suitable.

5.2 Special Exposure Hazards in Fire

Hydrocarbon fumes could be released.

5.3 Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Full protective equipment and respirators meeting relevant standards must be worn.

Other information – Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Protective Equipment

Overalls, heat-resistant safety boots and heat-resistant impervious gloves shall be worn.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Prevent Asphalt from entering watercourses, ditches

6.3 Methods for Cleaning

Bitumen can be removed from tools and machinery with a proprietary bitumen remover. Ensure the supplier's Material Safety Data Sheet is followed. Recover the product in solid form, if possible. If necessary, use water fog to aid with cooling. Asphalt can be scrapped using suitable mechanical methods.

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Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid skin contact with Asphalt. Inhalation of fumes should be avoided as far as reasonably practicable.

Handle material away from sources of ignition and heat. Do not smoke, eat or drink during use.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage

No special requirements. Asphalt is normally used upon receipt.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Control Limits

| Exposure Control Limits (WELs*) | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------|
| Asphalt Fumes | 5mg/m ³ | 8 Hours | TWA |
| Asphalt Fumes | 10mg/m ³ | 15 Minutes | STEL |
| Silica Respirable Crystalline | 0.1mg/m ³ | 8 Hours | TWA |

(*) Data taken from EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

Time Weighted Average (TWA)

Short-Term Exposure Limits (STEL)

8.2 Control Measures

Dust caused by cutting or planing hardened asphalt should be controlled by suppression/ extraction filtration where possible.

Inhalation: Asphalt should be laid in well-ventilated areas.

Skin & Hands, Eyes: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye/face protection.

Skin Protection: Overalls and/ or long-sleeve jackets and full-length trousers. Aim to clean overalls as necessary to prevent bitumen from penetrating to clothing and skin underneath. Heat-resistant safety boots should be worn.

Hands should be washed thoroughly before eating. It is recommended the use of a barrier cream.

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Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

| Physical and Chemical Properties | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Appearance | Black, granular |
| Odour | Strong |
| pH | Neutral |
| Boiling Point / Range | Not applicable |
| Melting Point / Range | 90 - 100°C |
| Flash Point | Above 200°C |
| Evaporation Rate | Not applicable |
| Auto Flammability | Above 230°C |
| Explosive Properties | Not determined |
| Vapour Pressure | Not determined |
| Relative Density | Above 2000 kg/m³ |
| Water Solubility | Insoluble |
| Fat Solubility | Not determined |
| Viscosity | Not determined |
| Explosive Properties | Not determined |
| Oxidising Properties | Not determined |

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Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No known reactivity under standard storage conditions (see 7.2).

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reaction

See section 5.2

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Ignition sources and temperatures above 200°C.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Materials to avoid – Strong oxidising agents

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition

None under normal conditions

Section 11. Toxicological effects

Skin Contact – Hot asphalt may cause skin burns. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Inhalation - Asphalt is not a dusty material but dust may be released by cutting, grinding or drilling hardened asphalt. Dust containing Respirable Crystalline Silica (Quartz) presents a greater hazard. Long-term exposure to respirable dust can lead to respiratory system damage and disease.

Ingestion - Not expected route of exposure. Seek medical attention

Eye Contact – Risk of burns if asphalt is hot. Product entering the eyes may cause irritation.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Environmental Assessment of product

When used and disposed (Section 13) as intended, no environmental effects are expected.

Mobility – Low, will sink in water and form a solid layer on the ground.

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Persistence and Degradability – Resistant to degradation and will persist in the environment.

Section 13. Disposal Consideration

Dispose of in accordance with local and regional legal requirements. Hardened Asphalt can be recycled.

EWC Waste Disposal Number 17 03 02

Section 14 Transport Information

Not classified as hazardous under transport regulations. Recommended to be kept covered whilst transported.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/ Legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Asphalt is a mixture according to REACH (EC / List no.: 232-490-9) and is not subject to registration.

15.2 National Regulatory Information

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) 2002

PPE Regulations 1992

HSE Crystalline Silica EH75

HSE Guidance EH40 2005 (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations (CLP) EC1272/2008

Section 16. Other Information

Training Advice – Wear and Use PPE

Section 17 Guidance and Reference

The information presented is based on information currently available and is correct to the best of our knowledge at the time of publication.

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This Safety Data sheet does not replace the user's own assessment of workplace risks and should be used adhering to existing laws and regulations.

Revision History

Document at issue 1. Created 9th January 2024.

Revised at point of change or incident.