

CHEMIX EMULSION WLL.

Bitumen emulsion provide an alternative approach in which the bitumen is liquefied

Safety Data Sheet

Issued: Nov 01, 2013

MSDS No. BIT-CUT-002

Concrete Primer D- 41

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY

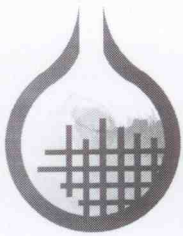
Product name:	Concrete Primer D-41
Product code:	30000214 Bulk 40000603 Drum x 200 kg 20 Liter Pails
Product type:	Medium Curing Cutback
Supplier:	CHEMIX EMULSION Co.
Address:	Factory 1928 Road 5146 Block Askar 951 P.O. Box 80142 Sanad Kingdom of Bahrain
Contact numbers:	
Telephone:	(00973) 17830830
Fax:	(00973) 17831116
Emergency telephone number:	(00973) 39919777

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation description:	Chemix Bitumen Concrete Primer D 41 are preparations blended from a penetration grade bitumen and solvent.
Dangerous components/constituents:	The components of this product are not as hazardous under EC criteria.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Human health hazards:	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Irritating to skin. Prolonged/Repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene, excessive exposure may lead to irritation, oil acne and folliculitis and development of warty growths may subsequently become malignant. Prolonged the central exposure to vapour concentrations may affect nervous system.
Safety hazards:	Flammable. Willand can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, sp reads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.



Environmental hazards:

Harmful to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the environment. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Not readily biodegradable. Has the potential to bioaccumulate. Persists under anaerobic conditions.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Symptoms and effects:

Splashes into the eye may cause irritation and conjunctivitis.
If ingested can lead to irritation of the mouth, irritation of the throat, irritation of the digestive tract, vomiting, convulsions and coma.

Aspiration into the lungs may occur directly or following ingestion. This can cause chemical pneumonitis which may be fatal.

Prolonged exposure to vapour/mist concentrations above the recommended occupational exposure standard may cause: headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract, mouth and digestive tract, asphyxiation, unconsciousness and even death.

First Aid - Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air.
If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position.
If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration.
If heartbeat absent give external cardiac compression.
Monitor breathing and pulse.
OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

First Aid - Skin:

Wash skin with water using soap if available.
Contaminated clothing must be removed as soon as possible. It must be laundered before reuse.

First Aid - Eye:

Flush eye with water.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

First Aid - Ingestion:

DO NOT DELAY.
Do not induce vomiting.
Protect the airway if vomiting begins.
Give nothing by mouth.
OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Advice to physicians:

Treat symptomatically. In cases of ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Gastric lavage must only be undertaken after secured endotracheal intubation in view of the risk of aspiration.
In cases of chemical pneumonitis, antibiotic and corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Administration of medicinal liquid paraffin may reduce absorption from the digestive tract.

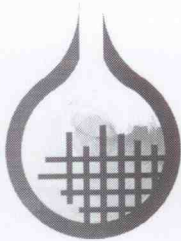
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards:

Hazardous combustion products may include: carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur, unburnt hydrocarbons. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Extinguishing media:

Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical extinguishers.



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Extinguishing media - small res:	Sand or earth may be used.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Water in a jet. Use of Halon extinguishers should be avoided for environmental reasons.
Protective equipment:	Compressed air breathing apparatus must be worn when entering confined space.
Other information:	Exposed containers, structures and equipment adjacent to release should be cooled with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Do not breathe vapour and mists. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.
Personal protection:	See Section 8.
Clean-up methods - small spillage:	Absorb or contain the spillage with sand or earth. Shovel up and place in a labelled sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Do not disperse using water.
Clean-up methods - large spillage:	Transfer to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Otherwise treat as for small spillage.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

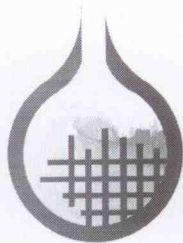
Handling:	Observe the following precautions: (a) Do not smoke. (b) Avoid naked flames or lights. (c) Avoid sparks. (d) Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Handling temperature:	Ambient.
Storage:	Store in a cool dry place.
Recommended materials:	Mild steel, tin or aluminum.
Unsuitable materials:	Plastic containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering control measures:	Ensure thorough ventilation of the area. Use flame proof mechanical blowers if possible.
Occupational exposure standards:	

Component name	Limit type	Value	Unit	Other information
Stoddard Solvent	TWA	525	mg/m ³	Ref: ACGIH
Bitumen	TLV	5	mg/m ³	Ref: ACGIH

Respiratory Protection:	Not normally required. In a confined space self-contained breathing apparatus may be required.
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Hand protection:	PVC or nitrile rubber gloves if splashes are likely to occur.
Eye protection:	Monogoggles if splashes are likely to occur.
Body protection:	Wear overalls to minimize contamination of personal clothing. Launder overalls and undergarments regularly. Safety shoes or boots - chemical resistant.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

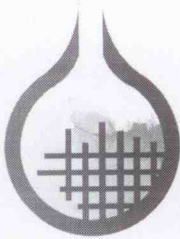
Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Black
Odour:	Characteristic
Initial boiling point:	circa 150 °C
Final boiling point:	circa 300 °C
Vapour pressure:	< 0.1 kPa at 40 °C
Density :	0.89 kg/litre
Kinematic viscosity :	70 - 140 sec at 60 °C
Flash point:	50 °C minimum
Flammability limit - lower:	circa 1% (v/v) °C
Flammability limit - upper:	circa 6% (v/v)
Auto-ignition temperature:	> 220 °C
Oxidizing properties:	None
Solubility in water:	Not soluble

10. STABILITY/REACTIVITY

Stability :	Stable
Conditions to avoid:	Heat, Sparks.
Hazardous decomposition products:	A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquid particulates and gases will be formed when this product undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. In the latter case carbon monoxide and organic and inorganic compounds may be formed.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment:	Toxicological data have not been determined for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the toxicology of similar products.
Acute toxicity - oral:	LD ₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity - dermal:	LD ₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity - inhalation:	LC ₅₀ > 5 mg/kg
Eye irritation:	Slightly irritant.
Skin irritation:	Not expected to be irritating to the skin.
Skin sensitization:	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.



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(Sub) chronic toxicity :	Repeated skin exposure expected to cause moderate to severe irritation. Repeated inhalation of vapour expected to cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Carcinogenicity :	Dermal application to mice causes skin tumours. Carcinogenic response may be a consequence of repeat, local contact and the exposure conditions.
Mutagenicity :	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Reproductive toxicity :	Does not impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.
Human effects:	Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene, excessive exposure may lead to irritation, oil acne and folliculitis and development of warty growths which may subsequently become malignant. See Section 4.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility :	Floats on water.
Persistence/degradability :	Not readily biodegradable. Pers ists under anaerobic conditions.
Bioaccumulation:	Has the potential to accumulate. May cause tainting of sh and shell sh.
Ecotoxicity :	Poorly soluble mixture. May c ause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.
Sew age treatment:	Product is expected to be harmful to organisms in sewage treatment plants.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

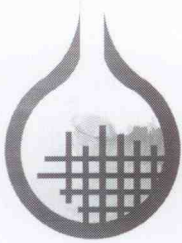
Precautions:	See Section 8.
Waste disposal:	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	1999
UN Class/Packing Group:	III
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Tars, Liquid
UN Number (sea transport, IMO):	1999
IMO Symbol:	
IMO Marine Pollutant:	No

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Uses and restrictions:	Bituminous-solvent based primer for road construction.
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