SAFETY DATA SHEET



CUTBACK ASPHALT MC 70 TIS

Section 1. Identification

Product name : CUTBACK ASPHALT MC 70 TIS

Product description : Modified Asphalt/Bitumen

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

Identified uses : Asphalt/Bitumen

Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use

other than the Identified Uses above.

Supplier : ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte.Ltd. (Company No.: 196800312N)

1 HarbourFront Place

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24 Hour Emergency

Telephone

: 800 101 2201 / +65 3158 1349 (CHEMTREC)

Supplier General Contact : (65) 6885 8000 **FAX** : (65) 6885 8938

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see Section 15).

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.

P242 - Use non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection,

or hearing protection.

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Response

: P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated

clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide

(CO2) to extinguish flames. P391 - Collect spillage.

: P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. **Storage**

P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional,

national and international regulations.

Contains : fuels, diesel, no 2

Other hazards which do not

result in classification

Nota

: 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.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

: None known.

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers
fuels, diesel, no 2	≥25 - ≤50	CAS: 68476-34-6
kerosine (petroleum)	<10	CAS: 8008-20-6

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact

: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10

minutes. Get medical attention. Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.

Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless

Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

> hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for

Skin contact

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Section 4. First-aid measures

Ingestion

at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contactInhalationNo known significant effects or critical hazards.No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: Causes mild skin irritation.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation watering redness

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few

hours after injection.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large

quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

media

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2), or a dry, noncombustible material such as dry sand or earth to extinguish.

Unsuitable extinguishing

: Do not use water jet. Do not use water.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous combustion products

: Aldehydes, Asphalt fumes, hydrogen sulphide, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

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Section 5. Firefighting measures

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

For emergency responders:

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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.

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Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Static Accumulator

This material is not a static accumulator.

including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage, : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
asphalt (petroleum)	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Fume. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Asphalt fumes] TWA 8 hours: 0.5 mg/m³ (as benzene soluble aerosol). Form: Inhalable fraction.
fuels, diesel, no 2	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Diesel Fuel] Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 100 mg/m³ (measured as total hydrocarbons). Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor. ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Stable Aerosol TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour
kerosine (petroleum)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³ (as total hydrocarbon vapor). ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Stable Aerosol TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour
hydrogen sulphide	[Air contaminant - Decomposition product(s)] Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

PEL (long term) 8 hours: 10 ppm.
PEL (long term) 8 hours: 14 mg/m³.
PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 21 mg/m³.
PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 15 ppm.
ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)

TWA 8 hours: 1 ppm.
STEL 15 minutes: 5 ppm.
ExxonMobil (COMPANY)
STEL 15 minutes: 10 ppm.
STEL 15 minutes: 14 mg/m³.
TWA 8 hours: 5 ppm.
TWA 8 hours: 7 mg/m³.

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

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Face shield.

Skin protection Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Viton, minimum 0.71 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material

Body protection

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection

: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid. [Semi-fluid]

Colour : Black

Petroleum/Solvent Odour **Odour threshold** : Not available. рH : Not applicable. **Melting point/freezing point** Not available.

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling

range

: Open cup: >38°C (>100.4°F) [ASTM D-3143] Flash point

: >162.78°C (>325°F)

: Not available. **Evaporation rate**

Flammability Flammable liquids - Category 3

Lower and upper explosion : Lower: 0.7% limit/flammability limit Upper: 6%

Vapour pressure : 0.1 mm Hg [20 °C]

: 13 [Air = 1] Relative vapour density 0.932 **Relative density** Solubility in water Negligible Partition coefficient: n-Not applicable.

octanol/water

: Not available. **Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature** : Not available. **Viscosity** : 105 cSt [60 °C]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not

allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas. Contact of hot product with

water., Overheating.

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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:,oxidising materials,Halogens, Alkalies, strong acids, Strong oxidisers

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation

: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on test data for structurally

similar materials.

Dermal : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Oral : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

: May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Eyes: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material.

Based on assessment of the components.

Respiratory: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for

material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or

fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material. Based on

assessment of the components.

Respiratory

: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on

assessment of the components.

<u>Carcinogenicity</u>

Conclusion/Summary

: May cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC
kerosine (petroleum)	3

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary

 Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
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Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. No end point data for material.

Other information

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. Kerosene: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Lifetime skin painting tests produced tumours, but the mechanism is due to repeated cycles of skin damage and restorative hyperplasia. This mechanism is considered unlikely in humans where such prolonged skin irritation would not be tolerated. Did not cause mutations in-vitro. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes and some reduction in lung function. Non-sensitizing in animal tests. 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.

Product

: Asphalt cutback: Generally little evidence of carcinogenic effects in animal studies. Inhalation studies at high concentrations of fumes resulted in bronchitis, pneumonitis, fibrosis and cell damage. Non-sensitizing in test animals. Repeated exposure hazard depends on material used to cutback asphalt. 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 concentrations of fumes resulted in bronchitis, pneumonitis, fibrosis and cell damage. Avoid contact with the asphalt emissions.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Majority of components -- Expected to be persistent. More water soluble component --

Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation : More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Bioaccumulative potential

Not determined.

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Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil Mobility

: Majority of components -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land.

Other ecological information

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADR	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3256	UN3256	UN1993
UN proper shipping name	(kerosine (petroleum))	(kerosine (petroleum))	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (kerosine (petroleum))
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Label(s) / Mark(s)			
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

ADR

IMDG

IATA

- : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

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Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according : Not applicable.

to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

Material is hazardous as defined by Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2014 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptations.

<u>Singapore – hazardous chemical under government control, Second Schedule of the Environmental Protection And Management Act S 436, National Environment Agency</u>

None.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC): All components are listed or exempted.Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL): All components are listed or exempted.China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (CSCL) : Not determined.

Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and : Not determined.

Health Act)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

(NZIoC)

Philippines inventory (PICCS) : All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI) : All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory

(TCSI)

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

: All components are listed or exempted.

: All components are listed or exempted.

: All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of

revision

: 30 August 2024

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Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships,

1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

▼ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 101090403020_1166245

Notice to reader

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Section 16. Other information

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