BPCL KOCHI REFINERY





BITUMEN EMULSION

NFPA 704 (Sec 16)

Section 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING			
	OIN	IDEKTAKING	
Chemical Name	Bitumen	CAS Number:	8052-42-4
Product name		UN No.	1999
Chemical	Complex mixture of heavy	Synonyms	Tar
Formula	hydrocarbons		Asphalt
Hazchem No.		Hazardous waste ID No.	
Product use	Road building, tarmac building, water proofing material		
Manufacturer's name	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited		
Address	4&6, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate		
	Mumbai- 400 001, INDIA		
Contact	Telephone No.: 091-22-24176354		
information	Fax No.: 091-22-24166512/24182511		
	Emergency Coordination Centre Contact : BPCL Kochi Refinery, Ambalamugal, Kochi,		
	Kerala		
	EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS :		
	BPCL – KOCHI REFINERY, Ambalamugal		
	Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala, India		
	091-484-2722061		
	24*7 Emergency contact No: +91 9495001031		

Section 2 – Composition / Information on ingredients

Composition:	A dark-brown to black solid or semisolid complex mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and organic compounds. Obtained as a residue in petroleum refining.
Hazardous Components:	sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Primary	Entry	Inhalation, skin and eyes
Routes		
Acute Health	Effects	Bitumen vapours can irritate eyes. Inhalation of vapours can cause dizziness. As the product
		is mostly handled in hot conditions (>100 °C) skin burns are the most likely health hazard.





		Product vapours may contain H2S and hence casualties due to its exposure should be removed immediately to fresh air and medical attention sought			
Chronic Ef	fects	No data available	No data available		
Carcinoger	nicity	Not listed as carcinogenic			
NFPA	hazard	Flammability Health Reactivity Special			
signals		1	0	0	
Other (Spe	cify)			•	

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Eyes:	If this chemical contacts the eyes, immediately wash the eyes With large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical
Skin:	In case of accidental contact with skin, treat for burns. In case of circumferential burn with adhesion of the bitumen, the adhering bitumen should be split to prevent tourniquet effect.
Inhalation:	Inhalation of vapors from semi-solid materials causes moderate irritation of nasal and upper respiratory tract passages. Aspiration causes slow onset and low degree of chemical pneumonitis with clinical symptoms of lower respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion produces irritation of gastrointestinal tract
Ingestion:	

Section 5 – Fire fighting measures

Flash Point	> 204 °C	Auto ignition	220 to 275 °C
		Temperature	
Flash Point Method	Clevland Open Cup	TDG Flammability	
		Classification	
LEL	Data not available	UEL	Data not available
Combustible liquid		Explosive material	
Corrosive material		Flammable material	Flammable
Oxidiser		Pyrophoric material	
Organic peroxide		Explosion sensitivity to	
		impact	
Explosion sensitivity to		Hazardous polymerisation	
static electricity			
Extinguishing Media	Foam, Dry Chemical Powd	er, CO ₂	
Fire or Explosion	Heat produces corrosive va	pours and H2S	
Hazards			
Hazardous combustion	Carbon dioxide, carbon mo	noxide, H2S	
Products			
Fire-Fighting Instructions	Fight fire from maximum d	istance. For massive fires, use	e unmanned hose holders or
and procedures	monitor nozzles.		

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Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills	Shut off leaks without risk. Absorb on sand or earth.
Containment	Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources
Clean-up	After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains.
Other (Specify)	

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions	Do not use/store near heat/open flame. Avoid breathing harmful vapors. As the	
	product is mostly handled in hot conditions (>100 °C) skin burns are the most likely	
	health hazard. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling	
Storage Requirements	Do not use/store near heat/open flame/water/acids	

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	Provide proper ventilation for environment to be below TWA
Gloves (Specify)	PVC gloves,
Respiratory Protection (Specify)	Use respiratory protection if ventilation is improper
Eye (Specify)	Use face shield,
Foot wear (Specify)	safety boots
Protective clothing/ Equipment (Specify)	
Other(Specify)	Contaminated clothing to be immediately removed

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical properties

Physical State	Semi solid in hot condition
Appearance	Dark brown to black solid
Odour	tarry like odour
Vapour Pressure	Not pertinent
Specific Gravity	0.97 to 1.2 gm/cc
(Specify at what temp)	
Water Solubility	Insoluble
(Specify at what temp)	
Evaporation rate	
Boiling Point	Not pertinent
Freezing Point	Not pertinent
Vapour Density	Heavier than air (Air = 1)
рН	





Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability (If no, under what	Chemically stable.
conditions) Chemical	Incompatible with oxidizing agents & chlorine
Incompatibilities (If yes, which ones)	incompaniole with oxidizing agents & chlorine
Conditions to Avoid	Does not react with common materials but may react with oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, H2S

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

TLV – TWA as per	No Data Available
ACIGH/NIOSH	
STEL	
LD 50 (Specify species	
and route)	
LC 50 (Specify species	
and route)	
Acute Inhalation Effects	No data available

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources. After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains. Can burn with lot of heat producing CO₂ and CO.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal Seal all the waste in vapour tight plastic bags for eventual disposal or incineration.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Shipping Name	Bitumen Emulsion
Special shipping	
information/ instructions	

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Non - Toxic/Flammable Substance

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Section 16 – Other Information

No attempt should be made to remove firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. Once the bitumen has cooled, it will do no further harm and infact provides a sterile covering over a burnt area. As healing takes place, the bitumen plaque will detach itself, usually after a few days. When it is necessary to remove adhering bitumen from the skin, because of the site of contact or the nature of the material, liberal amounts of warm medicinal paraffin can be used. Alternatively, a blend of medicinal paraffin and kerosene may be employed with care, as kerosene may cause skin irritation. If solvent treatment is used, it should be followed by washing with soap and water, then the appropriate refatting agent or skin cleaning cream. Only medically approved solvents may be used to remove bitumen from burns as other solvents could cause further skin damage.

Prepared by BPCL Kochi Refinery

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Notes:

- 1. CAS No. Chemical Abstract Service Number
- 2. UN No. United Nations Number
- 3. TDG flammability Transport of Dangerous Goods Flammability classification by United Nations.