

ALSAN TRAFIK COLORANT

Offerte en français

GHS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
		 <p>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Butyl benzyl phthalate) Class 9 UN3082 P.G.: III</p>

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

Use: Pigment paste for Alsan Trafik HP 540.

Manufacturer:

Soprema Canada
1675, Haggerty Street
Drummondville (Quebec) J2C 5P7
CANADA
Tel. : 819 478-8163

Distributors:

Soprema Inc.
44955, Yale Road West
Chilliwack (BC) V2R 4H3
CANADA
Tel. : 604 793-7100

Soprema USA
310, Quadral Drive
Wadsworth (Ohio) 44281
UNITED STATES
Tel. : 1 800 356-3521

Soprema USA
12251, Seaway Road
Gulfport (Mississippi) 39503
UNITED STATES
Tel. : 228 701-1900

In case of emergency:

SOPREMA (8 h 00 à 17 h 00) : 1 800 567-1492 CANUTEC (Canada) (24h.) : 613 996-6666 CHEMTREC (É.-U.) (24h.) : 1 800 424-9300

SECTION II: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

DANGER

Harmful if swallowed. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May damage the fertility or the unborn child. Suspected of causing cancer.

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid breathing vapours or dust. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, eye protection and an organic vapour respirator. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of container in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

SECTION III: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS #	% WEIGHT	EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)	
			TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	25-70	Not established	Not established
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	5-10	2 mg/m ³	Not established
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0.1-8	3 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	Not established

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

INHALATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide does not form a vapour. Calcium oxide dust or mists from concentrated solutions are expected to be very irritating to the nose, throat and upper airways. (1)

Carbon black: Carbon black does not appear to cause significant harmful effects after a single short-term exposure, except general effects that would be expected with any fine dust (high concentrations can cause coughing and mild, temporary irritation). (1)

SKIN CONTACT

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Benzyl butyl phthalate is not a skin irritant based on human and animal information. In 2 human studies, application of benzyl butyl phthalate caused no to slight irritation. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is corrosive based on human experience. It reacts with moisture on the skin to form corrosive calcium hydroxide. Corrosive materials are capable of producing severe burns, blisters, ulcers and permanent scarring, depending on the concentration of the solution and the duration of contact. (1)

Carbon black: Carbon black is not irritating to the skin. It is not absorbed into the body through the skin. However, fine particles can become embedded in the skin and trapped in hair follicles causing discolouration. (1)

EYE CONTACT

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Benzyl butyl phthalate is a slight eye irritant based on animal information. No human information was located. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is corrosive based on human experience. It reacts with moisture in the eye to form corrosive calcium hydroxide. Corrosive materials are capable of producing severe eye burns, and permanent injury, including blindness, depending on the concentration of the solutions and duration of contact. (1)

Carbon black: Carbon black dust is not irritating to the eyes except as a "foreign object". Some tearing, blinking and mild, temporary pain may occur as the solid material is rinsed from the eye by tears. (1)

INGESTION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is corrosive. Ingestion could result in burns to the lips, tongue, throat, oesophagus and stomach, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. No human or animal information was located. (1)

Carbon black: Carbon black is probably not toxic following ingestion. There is no human or animal information available. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. (1)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: Studies of cement workers exposed to calcium oxide as lime dust have shown no increase in deaths from respiratory disease. (1)

Carbon black: Carbon black dust is extremely fine and light and can be breathed deeply into the lungs, where it can accumulate. Normally the dust is cleared gradually from the lungs and has no harmful effects. However, high concentrations of dust can overwhelm the clearance capacity of the lungs, obstruct the lungs, and interfere with lung function. Symptoms may include coughing, increased phlegm production, and shortness of breath. A number of studies have shown x-ray changes, reduced lung function, emphysema and/or chronic bronchitis in some carbon black workers. In other studies, no respiratory effects were seen. A few studies have shown evidence of fibrosis (scarring of the lungs) in the area surrounding carbon black deposits in the lungs. (1)

SKIN SENSITIZATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Butyl benzyl phthalate is probably not a skin sensitizer based on human and limited animal information. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is not known to be an occupational skin sensitizer. Dermatitis and eczema (skin redness, swelling) have been observed in employees handling lime-containing materials, particularly quick-cement. These effects are often complicated by hypersensitivity to other cement components, particularly chromates. (1)

Carbon black: No information available. (1)

CARCINOGENICITY

Butyl benzyl phthalate: There is no human information available. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of benzyl butyl phthalate to experimental animals. IARC has concluded that this chemical is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has no listing for this chemical. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens. Butyl benzyl phthalate is probably not a skin sensitizer based on human and limited animal information. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is not known to be a carcinogen. No conclusions for calcium oxide can be drawn from studies showing increased incidence of cancers of the digestive or respiratory systems in workers exposed to cement dust (masons, cement plant workers). The dust contained other chemicals including quartz silica and chromium. IARC has not evaluated the carcinogenicity of this chemical. ACGIH has not assigned a carcinogenicity designation to this chemical. NTP has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens. (1)

Carbon black: IARC has determined that carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals. IARC based its conclusion that there is inadequate evidence of lung cancer in humans mainly on seven studies, three of which were among carbon black production workers. Carbon black and its extracts have been tested for carcinogenicity in rats and mice by inhalation, intratracheal administration, and dermal application. The overall results provide sufficient evidence in laboratory animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black and carbon black extracts. IARC has concluded that this chemical is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). ACGIH has designated this chemical as an animal carcinogen (A3). NTP has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens. (1)

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is not known cause developmental toxicity. No human information was located. No developmental toxicity was seen in an unconfirmed study in rats and mice. (1)

Carbon black: No information available. (1)

MUTAGENICITY

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is not known to be a mutagen. Little human and no live animal information was located for pure calcium oxide. A negative result was obtained in bacteria. (1)

Carbon black: There is no human information available. Positive results have been obtained in somatic cells following live animal inhalation exposures. (1)

SECTION IV: FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN CONTACT

Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center.

INHALATION

Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center if you feel unwell.

INGESTION

Immediately call a poison center. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth.

SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY: Not Flammable

EXPLOSION DATA: Not applicable

FLASH POINT: 199°C (290°F) (Benzyl butyl phthalate)

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Not available

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Keep containers closed and away from heat, electrical equipment or ignition sources.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

Irritating and/or toxic gases or fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion (carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides).

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Approach fire from upwind. Evacuate area and fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Always stay away from containers because of the high risk of explosion. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing in accordance with standards. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. If leak cannot be stopped, and if there is no risk to the surrounding area, let the fire burn itself out. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION

Dry chemical powder, CO₂, foam, sand.

SECTION VI: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE OR SPILL

Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment during clean-up. Shut off source of leak if you can do it without risk. Contain the spill. Absorb with absorbents or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Sweep or shovel into containers with lids. Cover and remove to appropriate well-ventilated area until disposal. Wash spill area with soap and water. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and basements. Dispose of this product according to environmental regulations.

SECTION VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

This product is toxic. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before handling, it is very important that ventilation controls are operating and protective equipment requirements are being followed. People working with this product should be properly trained regarding its hazards and its safe use. Keep away from heat. Ground transfer containers to avoid static accumulation. Tightly reseal all partially used containers. Do not cut, puncture or weld empty containers.

STORAGE

Store in a cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from moisture, heat and ignition sources. Keep storage areas clear of combustible materials. No smoking near storage area. Store away from incompatible materials. Store the product according to occupational health and safety regulations and fire and building codes. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Inspect periodically for damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill clean-up equipment near storage area. Inspect all containers to make sure they are properly labelled.

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS: Wear gloves made from neoprene or nitrile.

RESPIRATORY: If the exposure limit is exceeded, if use is performed in a poorly ventilated confined area, use an approved respirator in accordance with standards.

EYES: Wear chemical safety goggles in accordance with standards.

OTHERS: Eye bath and safety shower.

CONTROL OF VAPOURS: Local exhaust is needed to control vapour and dust level to below recommended limits.

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Paste

ODOUR AND APPEARANCE: Colored paste with slight or no odour

ODOUR THRESHOLD: Not available

VAPOUR DENSITY (air = 1): Not available

EVAPORATION RATE (ether = 1): Not available

BOILING POINT (760 mm Hg): Not available

FREEZING POINT: Not available

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 1.0

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (20°C): Not available

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (V.O.C.) CONTENT: Not available

VISCOSITY: Not available

SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: This material is stable at handling and storage conditions recommended under the section VII.

CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: Avoid excessive heat.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Keep away from strong acids, strong bases, peroxides and other oxidizing agents to avoid exothermic reactions.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon oxides and various hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: No.

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Butyl benzyl phthalate: (1)

LC₅₀: Not available

LD₅₀ (oral, rat): 2 330 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (dermal, rabbit): > 10 000 mg/kg

Calcium oxide: (1)

LC₅₀: Not available

LD₅₀: Not available

Carbon Black: (1)

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat): 6 750 mg/kg (4-hour)

LD₅₀: Not available

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

EYE IRRITATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Benzyl butyl phthalate is a slight eye irritant. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: Suspensions of carbon and graphite produced no signs of inflammation even when injected into the eyes of rabbits. (1)

SKIN IRRITATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Benzyl butyl phthalate is not a skin irritant. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: No information available. (1)

INHALATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: Some effects on the lower lung (alveolar thickening and atelectasis) were observed in rats following continuous inhalation of 4 mg/m³ channel black (mass median diameter 2.2 um) for 16 days. (1)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

SKIN SENSITIZATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Limited animal studies show that butyl benzene phthalate is probably not a skin sensitizer. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: No information available. (1)

INHALATION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: Many inhalation exposure studies have been conducted in experimental animals. In general, these studies show that excessive accumulation of carbon black in the lungs can result in significant inflammatory responses (chronic bronchitis, alveolitis and alveolar proteinosis). IARC has suggested that the inflammatory response to an excessive lung burden of carbon black may subsequently result in fibrotic changes. (1)

INGESTION

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: No significant changes were observed following the dermal application of 20% suspensions of carbon black in solvents (water, cottonseed oil or mineral oil) to mice, rabbits, monkeys 3 times/week for one year. (1)

CARCINOGENICITY

Butyl benzyl phthalate: IARC has concluded there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of benzyl butyl phthalate to experimental animals. (1)

Calcium oxide: No information available. (1)

Carbon black: IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black and for carbon black extracts. (1)

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY

Butyl benzyl phthalate: No information available. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is not known cause developmental toxicity. No developmental toxicity was seen in an unconfirmed study in rats and mice. (1)

Carbon black: No information available. (1)

MUTAGENICITY

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Studies using live animals have used irrelevant routes of exposure (injection). Negative results have been obtained in tests using cultured mammalian cells, bacteria and fruit flies. (1)

Calcium oxide: Calcium oxide is not known to be a mutagen. No studies in live animals were located. A negative result was obtained in bacteria. (1)

Carbon black: Both positive and negative results have been obtained in rats in vivo studies. (1)

SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams, or public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Provincial regulations and federal regulations may require that environmental and / or other agencies be notified of a spill incident. Spill area must be cleaned and restored to original condition or to the satisfaction of authorities. May be harmful to aquatic life.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

This product is listed as hazardous waste. Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities to know disposal methods. Also listed as hazardous waste by the RCRA (USA); waste disposal as to follow EPA regulations. Do not dispose of waste with normal garbage or sewers systems.

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION (TDG - DOT): Class 9

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN3082

SHIPPING NAME: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (Butyl Benzyl Phthalate)

PACKING GROUP: III

CONTAINERS FOLLOW THE STANDARDS.

SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

DSL: All constituents of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL – Canada)

TSCA: All constituents of this product are included on the Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA – United-States).

Prop. 65: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

GLOSSARY

ASTM:	American Society for Testing and Materials (United States)
CAS:	Chemical Abstract Services
CSA:	Canadian Standardization Association
DOT:	Department of Transportation (United States)
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
LD₅₀/LC₅₀:	Less high lethal dose and lethal concentration published
NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (United States)
RCRA:	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (United States)
TDG:	Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TLV-TWA:	Threshold Limit Value – Time-Weighted Average

Reference:

- (1) CHEMINFO (2015), Canadian Centre of Occupational Health and Safety, Hamilton (Ontario) Canada.

Code of SDS: CA U DRU SS FS 157

For more information: 1 800 567-1492

The Safety Data Sheets of SOPREMA Canada are available on Internet at the following site: www.soprema.ca.

Justification of the update:

- GHS format.

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