

GHS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Not regulated		Not regulated

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

Use: Fire resistant insulating for roofing.

Manufacturer:

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

Distributors:

Soprema Inc.
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Chilliwack (B.-C.) V2R 4H3
CANADA
Tel.: 604 793-7100

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Wadsworth (Ohio) 44281
UNITED STATES
Tel.: 1 800 356-3521

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

In case of emergency:

SOPREMA (8:00am to 5:00pm): 1 800 567-1492 CANUTEC (Canada) (24h.): 613 996-6666 CHEMTREC (USA) (24h.): 1 800 424-9300

SECTION II: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Fire retardant wood fibre board with a base sheet on the top surface. Under normal use, this product is not expected to create any health or environmental hazard. Inhalation of dust or of asphalt fumes can cause a respiratory irritation and/or congestion.

SECTION III: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS #	% WEIGHT	EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)	
			TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL
<i>SBS Modified Bitumen Membrane (Sanded or Plastic Film)</i>				
Asphalt	8052-42-4	15-40	0.5 mg/m ³	Not established
Oxidized asphalt	64742-93-4	10-30	0.5 mg/m ³	Not established
Top surface: Sand or Plastic film	Not available Not available	10-30 < 1	10 mg/m ³ Not established	Not established Not established
Reinforcement: Fibreglass or (contains: fibreglass ¹)	65997-17-3	1-5	1 f/cc (for fibres longer than 5 µm with a diameter of less than 3 µm)	Not established
Non-woven polyester	Not available	5-10	Not established	Not established
<i>Fire Retardant Wood Fibre Board</i>				
Boric acid ¹	10043-35-3	5-15	Not established	Not established

1. The exposure to the product above the limits of exposure is not likely to occur considering its form (incorporated in the mixture) and the provided use. The limit of exposure is given for reference only.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

SKIN CONTACT

This product may cause skin irritation because of its rough surface.

Asphalt: If the membrane is torch-applied, the contact with hot product can cause burns. (1)

EYE CONTACT

Exposure is not expected by this route of entry under normal product use.

INHALATION

If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be inhaled.

Asphalt: Asphalt fumes can be irritating for the nose, the throat and the respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentrations of asphalt fumes can cause a central nervous system depression causing headaches, dizziness, nausea and unconsciousness.

INGESTION

Exposure is not expected by this route of entry under normal product use.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

SKIN CONTACT

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause irritation. (1)

INHALATION

If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be inhaled. Long-term exposure to asphalt fumes may cause a change with skin pigmentation which can be worsened by the exposure to the sun. No

information about the chronic effects of exposure to asphalt fumes on the lungs.

NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS

No information available.

CARCINOGENICITY

Asphalt: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that this chemical is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Asphalt fumes contain substances as benzo (a) pyrene and dibenz (a,h) anthracene known as carcinogen to humans (IARC). (1)

Oxidized asphalt: In October 2011, the IARC conducted a review of the potential carcinogenicity of bitumen (the European term for asphalt). One of its conclusions was "occupational exposures to oxidized bitumens and their emissions during roofing" are classified in IARC Group 2A, "probably carcinogenic to humans". (1)

Fibreglass: Fibreglass is not expected to be released. In October 2001, IARC classified fibreglass as Group 3 "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans". The 2001 decision was based on current human and animal research that shows no association between inhalation exposure to dust from fibreglass wool and the development of respiratory disease. This is a reversal of the IARC finding in 1987 of a Group 2B designation (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on earlier studies in which animals were injected with large quantities of fibreglass. NTP and ACGIH have not yet reviewed the IARC reclassification or the most current fibreglass health research. At this time, both agencies continue to classify glass wool based on the earlier animal injection studies. (1)

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY

No information available.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

No information available.

MUTAGENICITY

No information available.

TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS

No information available.

POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION

No information available.

SECTION IV: FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN CONTACT

Wash gently with warm water and soap to remove dust. In case of contact with hot product, flush skin immediately with large volumes of cold water. Do not attempt to remove material from affected area without medical assistance. Obtain medical attention.

EYE CONTACT

Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Do not attempt to remove material from affected area without medical assistance. Obtain medical attention.

INHALATION

Remove victim from further exposure and restore breathing, if required. Obtain medical attention.

INGESTION

Rinse mouth with water to remove dust, and drink plenty of water to help reduce irritation.

SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY:	Not applicable
EXPLOSION DATA:	Not applicable
FLASH POINT:	Not applicable
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not available
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: (% in volume)	Not applicable

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Asphalt fumes are flammable. The torch, of which the use is reserved to the welding of waterproofing membranes, can produce temperatures over 1100°C (2000°F).

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and incomplete combustion products. Burning of this material will produce thick black smoke. Irritating and/or toxic fumes or gases including Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Evacuate area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing in accordance with standards. Approach fire from upwind 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. Stop leak before attempting to put out the fire. If leak cannot be stopped, and if there is no risk to the surrounding area, let the fire burn itself out. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam, carbon dioxide, sand, dry chemical.

SECTION VI: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE OR SPILL

If hot material is spilled, allow enough time to cool completely and remove to a container for disposal. Wear appropriate breathing apparatus (if applicable) and protective clothing. Notify appropriate environmental agency(ies). Wash spill area with soap and water. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid prolonged exposure to mist, fumes or vapours from hot material. Minimise skin and eye contact. Use under adequate ventilation measures. Wash body parts after handling. Never work in a closed area to avoid an accumulation of gas. Particular precautions must be taken to avoid fire hazards. Avoid combustible materials to be at flame reach. At any time, and above all when leaving the jobsite, make sure there is no smoke emission that could be a sign of presence of incandescent parts. In that case, imperatively take the necessary measures. The jobsite organisation must allow the presence of workers at least one hour after the end of welding works. Before the last workers leave, use a heat detector gun to detect any abnormally hot surface. Make sure very carefully of always having at hand at least one ABC-classified extinguisher charged and in perfect state during all the implementation on a jobsite. Have an extinguisher easy to reach close to every torch.

STORAGE

Store material away from all sources of heat and ignition in a fresh, well ventilated area. Keep away from children. Avoid the accumulation of dust.

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS: Wear resistant gloves.

RESPIRATORY: If the TLV to dust 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.

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE:	Solid
ODOUR AND APPEARANCE:	Black
ODOUR THRESHOLD:	Not applicable
VAPOUR DENSITY (air = 1):	Not applicable
BOILING POINT (760 mm Hg):	Not applicable
FREEZING POINT:	Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1):	Not applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (20°C):	Nil
COEFFICIENT WATER / OIL DISTRIBUTION:	Not applicable
VISCOSITY:	Not applicable

SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: This material is stable.

CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: Avoid excessive heat.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Basis and strong oxidizing agents. Inorganic acids (Strong Lewis)

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None identified.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: None

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Boric Acid: LD₅₀ (oral, rat): 5 140 mg/kg (1)

Asphalt: No information available.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

INHALATION

No information available.

EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION

No information available.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

TARGET ORGANS

No information available.

CARCINOGENICITY

No information available.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS

No information available.

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY

No information available.

MUTAGENICITY

No information available.

SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams and public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Provincial 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.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**WASTE DISPOSAL**

This product is not hazardous waste. Consult local, state, provincial or territories authorities to know disposal methods. This material is not listed by the EPA as hazardous waste.

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not regulated by DOT and TDG.

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 does not contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION**GLOSSARY**

CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CSA: Canadian Standardization Association
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
LD₅₀/CL₅₀: Less high lethal dose and lethal concentration published
TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value – Time-weighted average

References:

(1) Safety Data Sheet of the supplier

Code of SDS: CA U DRU SS FS 216

For information: 1-800-567-1492

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

Justification of the update:

- Modification of product name: replaces Soprabase HD.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.