

RESISTO ASPHALT PROTECTOR – REGULAR (2 YEARS)

Offerte en français

GHS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
		NOT REGULATED

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION**Use:** Asphalt repair and maintenance**Manufacturer:** ExpertSeal
327 9th Avenue
Richmond (Quebec) J0B 2H0
CANADA
Tel.: 819 826-1000**Distributor:** Resisto Division, Soprema Canada
1675 Haggerty Street
Drummondville (Quebec) J2C 5P7
CANADA
Tel.: 819 478-8408 – 1 877 478-8408**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: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**DANGER**

May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapours. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. Store locked up. Dispose of container in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

SECTION III: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS #	% WEIGHT	EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)	
			TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL
Coal Tar	65996-93-2	30-60	0.2 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction	Not established

SECTION III: POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS*Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure***EYE CONTACT**

Exposure to coal tar fumes or vapours may cause irritation and burning to the eyes. Reversible symptoms may include irritation, a burning sensation, intolerance to light, redness/swelling/tearing, and possible erosion of the surface of the cornea. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns. (1)

SKIN CONTACT

Contact of coal tar with the skin can result in irritation which, when accentuated by sunlight may result in a phototoxic skin reaction. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns. Hot/molten refined tar is a severe burn hazard. Prolonged and repeated skin contact in the absence of recommended hygiene practices may cause acne, folliculitis and more serious skin disorders such as changes in skin pigmentation, ulcerations, benign skin growths and skin cancer. (1)

INHALATION

Inhalation of fumes or vapours from coal tar may cause temporary respiratory irritation. Acute respiratory effects caused by overexposure to coal tar volatiles may include coughing, sneezing, and swollen or irritated nasal mucosa or sinuses. Inhalation of fumes or vapours in significant excess of the PEL/TLV may lead to systemic symptoms such as salivation, vomiting, respiratory difficulties, headache, loss of papillary reflexes, central nervous system (CNS) effects such as dizziness, weakness, possible loss of coordination and collapse, cyanosis, hypothermia, and convulsions. (1)

INGESTION

Ingestion of refined tar is unlikely. If ingested, it may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract followed by one or more of the following effects: nausea, vomiting and abdominal discomfort. (1)

*Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure***EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE**

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of exposure to any vapour, fume or airborne particulate matter. Individuals with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to irritation, dermatitis, and phototoxic reactions. Persons with a history of CNS functional illness may be more susceptible to the effects when working with this product. (1)

CARCINOGENICITY

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that coal tar is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has designated coal tar as a confirmed human carcinogen (A1). The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) has listed coal tar as a known human carcinogen. (2)

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS

Available data characterizes refined coal tar as a mutagen. (1)

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS

None known. Although refined coal tar does contain substances considered to be reproductive hazards by the State of California, no scientific study supports an association between refined coal tar exposures and human reproductive hazards. (1)

SENSITIZATION

None known. (1)

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS

None known. (1)

SECTION IV: FIRST-AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops. Do not attempt to remove hot coal tar, flush skin immediately with large amounts of cold water. Do not use solvents to clean skin covered with coal tar. Vegetable oil may be used to remove coal tar residue on skin surface.

INHALATION

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY: May be combustible at high temperature.

FLASH POINT: >148°C (>300°F) (Coal tar)

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 530°C (Coal tar)

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: (% en volume) Not applicable.

FIRE HAZARDS IN PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of open flames and sparks. Non-flammable in presence of heat.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

CO₂, CO, NO_x, SO₂ and PAH. Burning may emit hazardous fumes/vapours which can form flammable/explosive mixtures in air.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS IN PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: not available.

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: not available.

FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA AND INSTRUCTIONS

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder, CO₂ or sand.

LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face and MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water or water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures and to protect personnel. Water/fog can control unconfined fires, but water may cause frothing or eruption in closed tanks. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Liquid refined tar at elevated temperature will sustain combustion.

SECTION VI: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with skin and eyes. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate the area if spill occurs indoors. For solidified spills, shovel into dry, labelled containers and secure cover. Contain spilled material by dyking/berming with absorbent solids such as sand, ashes, earth or other inert material as necessary to prevent entry into sewers or open bodies of water. In cases of involving release to the environment, report to provincial authorities, municipal authorities, or both, as required.

SECTION VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or breathing of fumes/vapours. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Avoid contact with molten material. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Provide sufficient general or local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to maintain concentrations below the PEL/TLV and to maintain areas below flammable vapours concentrations. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

STORAGE

Store in a labelled container. Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from all sources of ignition. Protect containers from physical damage. Do not store below 4°C (39.2°F).

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYES: Safety glasses.

SKIN: Use nitrile or neoprene protective gloves, and chemical resistant footwear and coveralls.

RESPIRATORY: Vapour respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide sufficient general or local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to maintain concentrations below the TLV and to maintain areas below flammable vapour concentration.

PERSONAL PROTECTION IN CASE OF A LARGE SPILL: Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves. Vapour respirator. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist before handling this product.

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

APPEARANCE: Dark brown liquid with slight petroleum odour

ODOUR THRESHOLD: Not available

pH (1% Soln/Water): Neutral

VAPOUR DENSITY (air = 1): > 1

VAPOUR PRESSURE (20°C): 0.001 kPa (0.01 mm Hg)

EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl acetate = 1): < 1

BOILING/CONDENSATION POINT: >150°C (Coal tar)

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 1.01

SOLUBILITY: Partially soluble in cold water, hot water

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (V.O.C.): < 50 g/l

VOLATILITY: 75%

VISCOSITY: Viscous liquid

LogK_{ow}: The product is more soluble in octanol; log (octanol/water) > 1

SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY: This product is stable.

CONDITIONS OF INSTABILITY: None known.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS SUBSTANCES: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Not available.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: Will not occur.

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Coal Tar: (2)

LD₅₀ (rat): 3 300 mg/kg (conducted according to OECD guidelines)

LD₅₀ (dermal, rabbit): > 5 000 mg/kg

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

EYE IRRITATION

In a study conducted according to an EEC directive, coal tar did not cause irritation to rabbits. No further details are available for evaluation. (2)

SKIN IRRITATION

In a study conducted according to an EEC directive, coal tar did not cause irritation to rabbits. No further details are available for evaluation. (2)

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 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 INFORMATION

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, provincial and municipal environmental control regulations.

Consult your local or regional authorities.

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 in the Domestic Substances List (DSL – Canada)

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

California proposition 65: None

SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

GLOSSARY

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

References:

- (1) Coal tar manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet.
- (2) CHEMINFO (2018) Canadian Centre of Occupational Health and Safety, Hamilton (Ontario) Canada.

Code of SDS: CA U DRU SS FS 128
For more information: 1 800 567-1492

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

Justification of the update:

- Triennial update.
- GHS format

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