Surface conditioner 56170

Safety Data Sheet

Date of issue: February 17, 2020

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Liquid

Trade name : Surface conditioner 56170

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Industrial/Professional use spec : Industrial
For professional use only

Use of the substance/mixture : Primer for the preparation of surfaces prior to waterproofing and roofing.

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier
Hydrotech Membrane Corporation
10951 Parkway
H1J 1S1 Anjou (Québec) - Canada
T 1-514-353-6000
info@hydrotechmembrane.ca - www.hydrotechmembrane.ca

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Professional Emergency Resource Services (PERS) Domestic/Canada: 1-800-633-8253
International : 1-801-629-0667
POISON CONTROL CENTER (QC 24 hours): 1-800-463-5060

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015).

Classification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4; Skin irritation - Category 2; Carcinogenicity - Category 2

2.2. Label elements

Warning

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Other Hazards

Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness. At higher concentrations (above 10 ppm), hydrogen sulphide is extremely toxic by inhalation, may cause respiratory-tract irritation and respiratory failure, coma and death. Pulmonary edema can occur up to 24 hours after hydrogen sulphide exposure. While hydrogen sulphide emits a strong odour of rotten eggs, detection by smell is not sufficient as a warning property for exposure to this substance, as it may deaden the sense of smell quickly.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	60 - 100
Asphalt (Bitumen) fume	8052-42-4	25 - 50

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first-aid measures

General advice : In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible). If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Eye contact : If a contact lens is present, DO NOT delay flushing or attempt to remove the lens. Immediately rinse the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact : For hot asphalt splash, cool affected body part with water immersion or shower. Do not attempt removal of asphalt but split longitudinally if circumferential to avoid tourniquest effect. 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 in fact provide a sterile covering over a burnt area. As healing takes place, the bitumen plaque, the bitumen plaque will detach itself, usually after a few days. For skin soiling without underlying burn, cleanse with mineral oil followed by soap and water. Use olive oil in vicinity of eyes.

Inhalation : Move to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.

Ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell.

Self-protection of the first aider : Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: If in eyes: Symptoms include sore, red eyes, and tearing.
If swallowed: Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps and diarrhea.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Dry chemicals, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapour. Can ignite at room temperature. Releases vapour that can form explosive mixture with air. Can be ignited by static discharge. See Section 9 (Physical and Chemical Properties) for flash point and explosive limits. Vapours may travel considerable distances to ignition sources and cause a flash fire. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion. This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact. This material is sensitive to static discharge at temperatures above the flash point.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Chemical protective clothing (e.g. chemical splash suit) and positive pressure SCBA may be necessary. See Skin Protection in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) for advice on suitable chemical protective materials.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate the area immediately. Isolate the hazard area. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled products unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Increase ventilation to the area or move leaking container to a well ventilated and secure the area. Use the personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Monitor area for flammable or explosive atmosphere.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	It is good practice to prevent releases into the environment. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway. If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering rains, ventilation systems and confined areas. Minimize the use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Methods for containment	Small spills or leaks: stop or reduce leaks if safe to do so. Contain and soak up spill with absorbent that does not react with spilled product. Do not use absorbents. Contain spill using noncombustible material such as vermiculite, earth or sand. Do NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Cover the spill surface with the appropriate type of foam to reduce the release of vapour. Place used absorbent into suitable, covered, labelled containers for disposal. Contaminated absorbent poses the same hazard as the spilled product. Large spills or leaks: dike spilled product to prevent runoff. Knock down gas with fog or fine water spray. Knock down vapour with fog or fine water spray. Do not direct water at spill or source. Remove or recover liquid using pumps or vacuum equipment. Flush spill area. Dike and recover contaminated water for appropriate disposal. Avoid generating dust. Avoid dry sweeping. If necessary, use a dust suppressant such as water. Do not use compressed air for the clean-up. Use water fog or spray curtains to reduce amount of dust in air. Collect using shovel/scoop or approved HEPA vacuum and place in a suitable container for disposal. Get expert advice before treating the spilled product with other chemicals to make it less hazardous. Store recovered products in suitable containers that are: covered, tightly covered. Review Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) of this safety data sheet. Contact emergency services and manufacturer/supplier for advice.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

Only use where there is adequate ventilation. Avoid generating vapours or mists. Avoid generating dusts. Prevent uncontrolled release of product. Immediately report leaks, spills or failures of the safety equipment (e.g. ventilation system). In the event of a spill or leak, exit the area immediately. Eliminate heat and ignition sources such as sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and static discharge. Post "No Smoking" signs. Do not use near welding operations or other high energy sources. Avoid heating that will increase the amount of vapours. Do not weld, cut or perform hot work on an empty container until all traces of product have been removed. Good Housekeeping is extremely important. Prevent dust accumulation on ALL surfaces including ceiling rafters and other hidden surfaces. Do not use compressed air to clean equipment, clothing or spills. Electrically bond and ground equipment. Ground clips must contact bare metal. Increase conductivity by reducing flow rate in transfer operations and/or handle at lower temperature. Prevent accidental contact with incompatible chemicals. Avoid ALL unprotected contact with this product or with contaminated equipment/surfaces. Wear personal protective equipment to avoid direct contact with this chemical. Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact with the product or with contaminated equipment/surfaces. Prevent contamination of surfaces that unprotected personnel may use. Keep dry. Prevent exposure to water and humidity. Handle under inert gas atmosphere in dry equipment. Prevent any accidental contact with water in handling and storage areas. Avoid shock, friction or impact. Do not skid, drag or drop containers. Do not chip or grind lumps. During storage, transit and cooling of asphalt, solvent vapour and hydrogen sulphide may accumulate in enclosed spaces such as tank cars. Open tank car hatches with caution. Maintain same precautions when gauging and sampling. Do NOT smoke in work areas. Do NOT eat, drink or store food in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas or leaving the work area. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials(see section 10) and food and drink. 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. Engineering controls are usually required in the storage area to protect against the product's hazard(s). Review Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) for information. See advice on temperature in Conditions to Avoid in Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) to determine suitable storage temperature. Electrically bond and ground containers. Ground clips must contact bare metal. Avoid bulk storage indoors. Do not handle swollen drums. Get expert advice. Empty containers may contain hazardous residue. Store separately. Keep closed. Follow all precautions given on this safety data sheet. Comply with all applicable health and safety regulations, fire and building codes.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Asphalt (Bitumen) fume	TWA: 0.5 mg/m3 (I) A4 BEI	TWA: Not established Ceiling: 300 ppm
Stoddard solvent	TWA: 100 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls: Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection equipment : Avoid unnecessary exposure. For some operations, additional personal protective equipment (PPE) may be required. Personal protective equipment should be chosen according to the conditions under which this product is handled or used. Protective glasses. Protective clothing. Gloves and respiratory protection.

Hand protection : Gloves for example PVC, nitrile rubber, butyl rubber. PVC resistant gloves (to European standard EN 374 or equivalent).

Eye protection : In case of risk of splashing: chemical goggles or safety glasses. Wear approved safety glasses. Chemical glasses should be compatible with EN166 or equivalent.

Respiratory protection : In case of irritation or exceeding the exposure limits, you must wear a NIOSH / MSHA approved respiratory protection. Positive air-purifying respirators may be required for high concentrations of airborne contaminants. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with local regulations.

Protection contre les risques thermiques : Eliminate all sources of ignition, avoid sparks, flames and do not smoke in the hazard area. When handing over the molten material, long-sleeved thermal protective clothing, boots and gloves should be worn. Face mask and eye protection.

Other information : Do not eat, drink or smoke while using.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state : Liquid

Colour : Dark black

Odour : Characteristic asphaltic odour or "rotten egg" odour if H2S present, but odour is an unreliable warning, since it may deaden the sense of smell.

Olfactory threshold : No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
pH	No data available	
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)	0,10 - 0,15	
Fusion point	No data available	
Freezing point	No data available	
Boiling point	160ºC (320ºF)	
Flash Point	10ºC (50ºF)	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Appliance (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	No data available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	
Flammability limits in air Upper limit Flammable:	6%	
Lower flammability limit	0.8%	

Vapour pressure at 20°C	:	10 kPa (75 mm Hg)
Density of vapour (air = 1)	:	3 - 4
Density	:	0,938
Solubility	:	Insoluble in water
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	:	No data available
Coefficient of sharing	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	:	No data available
Dynamic viscosity	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not an explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable

9.2. Autre information

VOC content : 63%

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
No data available

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information	:	
Inhalation	:	May cause irritation of the respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Eye contact	:	Irritating to eyes
Skin contact	:	Irritating to skin
Ingestion		No data available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Oral LD50
Asphalt (Bitumen) fume	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)
Stoddard solvent	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 3000 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Irritating to skin. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Asphalt fumes can increase susceptibility to sunburn.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Irritating to eyes. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.Hot liquid product may cause serious thermal burns on direct contact. Hydrogen sulphide may cause eye irritation at 1 - 20 ppm and acute conjunctivitis at higher concentrations. Above 50 ppm H2S, eye irritation may include symptoms of redness, severe swelling, tearing, sensitivity to light and the appearance of 'Halos' around lights.
EYE IRRITANT. Symptoms include sore, red eyes, and tearing. Hot liquid product may cause thermal burns.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure
Inhalation
No information was located.
Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death. At higher concentrations (above 10 ppm), hydrogen sulphide is extremely toxic by inhalation, may cause respiratory-tract irritation and respiratory failure, coma and death. Pulmonary edema can occur up to 24 hours after hydrogen sulphide exposure. While hydrogen sulphide emits a strong odour of rotten eggs, detection by smell is not sufficient as a warning property for exposure to this substance, as it may deaden the sense of smell quickly.
Ingestion
Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps and diarrhea.

Aspiration Hazard
Not known to be an aspiration hazard.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure
Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Exposure to Naphtha may damage the blood-forming organs resulting in fatigue and anemia (RBC), decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears. This product contains small quantities of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Prolonged contact with these compounds has been associated with the induction of skin and lung tumours, anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues. Long term inhalation of Benzene or Xylene vapours can result in bone marrow abnormalities with damage to blood forming tissues and may cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Immunodepressive effects have also been reported. Hydrogen sulphide may reduce lung function; cause neurological effects such as headaches, nausea, depression and personality changes; eyes and mucous membrane irritation: damage to the cardiovascular system. Although the material in general is not considered to have chronic effects, it may contain benzene, a listed carcinogen. Refer to Section 11 of the MSDS for more detailed information.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization
Long term inhalation of Benzene or Xylene vapours can result in bone marrow abnormalities with damage to blood forming tissues and may cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Immunodepressive effects have also been reported. Hydrogen sulphide may reduce lung function; cause neurological effects such as headaches, nausea, depression and personality changes; eyes and mucous membrane irritation: damage to the cardiovascular system.

Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Asphalt (Bitumen) fume	Group 2B	A4		

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that occupational exposures to oxide asphalt and their emissions during roofing operations are "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group A). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to hard asphalt and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). IARC concluded that occupational exposure to straight-run asphalt and their emissions during paving operations are "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B).
An IARC working group has concluded that occupational exposures to straight-run bitumen and their emissions during
road paving is 'possibly carcinogenic to humans' (Group 2B).

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring
Birth defects. Studies in people show effects on the unborn child.
The material in general is not expected to have toxic reproductive effects.

Sexual Function and Fertility
Animal studies show effects on sexual function and/or fertility. (Benzene.) Studies in people and animals show effects on sexual function and/or fertility. Effects on the menstrual cycle. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Effects on or via Lactation
Not known to cause effects on or via lactation.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Causes mutagenicity in in-vitro tests. Hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria. May cause heritable genetic damage.
The material in general is not expected to produce mutagenic effects.

Interactive Effects
Not available.
Not available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Persistence and degradability

No information was located.

Bioaccumulation

No information was located.

Mobility in Soil

Studies are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Contact local environmental authorities for approved disposal or recycling methods in your jurisdiction. The required hazard evaluation of the waste and compliance with the applicable hazardous waste laws are the responsibility of the user. This product and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Do NOT dump into any sewers, on the ground or into any body of water.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Regulation	UN No.	Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group
Canadian TDG	1999	Waterproofing Primer (Tars, Liquid, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cutbacks)	3	II
US DOT	1999	Waterproofing Primer (Tars, Liquid, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cutbacks)	3	II

Special Precautions

Please note: PG* : Packing group

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

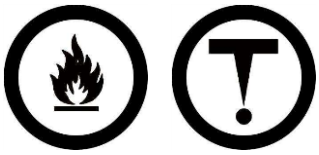
Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada

WHMIS 1988 Classifications



Class B2 Class D2B

B2 - Flammable Liquid; D2B - Toxic (Skin irritant; Eye irritant)

USA

Additional USA Regulatory Lists

SARA Title III - Section 302: Not listed SARA Title III - Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs). Not listed SARA Title III - Section 313: Not listed CERCLA: Not listed RCRA CODE Not listed CAA 112(r) TQ (lbs). Not listed

SECTION 16: Other information, including date of preparation of the last revision

NFPA	Health hazards	2	Flammability	3	Instability	0	Physical and Chemical Properties	-

Based on

Naphtha (petroleum), hydro treated heavy

Revision / Information preparation

Surface conditioner 56170

This safety data sheet replaces an earlier MSDS Date: 10/05/2018

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for health, safety and environmental purposes. It should not be interpreted as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.