SOPREMA
We've got you covered

SAFETY DATA SHEET
ELASTOCOL 500

Offerte en français

GHS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
		 **ADHESIVE** **Class 3** **UN 1133** **P.G.: II**

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

Use: Used to prime concrete and metal surfaces on civil engineering structures in order to improve the adhesion of torch-applied waterproofing membranes.

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) 39507
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: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

DANGER

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful if swallowed. May cause respiratory irritation or drowsiness or dizziness. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. Use explosion proof electrical equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not eat or drink when using this product. Avoid breathing vapours. 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. Keep cool. 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
Toluene	108-88-3	15-40	20 ppm	Not established
Oxidized asphalt	64742-93-4	15-40	0.5 mg/m³	Not established
Asphalt	8052-42-4	10-30	0.5 mg/m³	Not established
Acetone	67-64-1	5-10	250 ppm	500 ppm

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

SKIN CONTACT

Toluene: Toluene is a moderate skin irritant, based on animal evidence. Prolonged contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Liquid toluene is absorbed through the skin slowly. Therefore, harmful effects are not expected by this route of exposure. Despite widespread use of toluene, there are no reports of skin sensitization. (1)

Asphalt: Asphalt may cause skin irritation. (2)

Acetone: Acetone is a non-irritant to very mild irritant, based on animal and limited human information. The risk of developing health effects following the absorption of acetone through unbroken skin is very slight. (1)

EYE CONTACT

Toluene: Toluene is a mild eye irritant, based on animal evidence. Very short exposure (3 to 5 minutes) to the vapour has caused slight eye irritation at 300 ppm. Longer exposures (6 to 7 hours) to concentrations above 100 ppm have also caused slight irritation. Alterations in vision, for example, reduced acuity and suppressed colour vision, have been documented following exposure to mixed solvents. It is not possible to attribute these effects to toluene directly. (1)

Asphalt: Asphalt may cause eyes irritation. (2)

Acetone: Acetone is a severe irritant, based on animal and limited human information. (1)

INHALATION

Toluene: The main effect of inhaling toluene vapour is on the CNS. Symptoms are related to exposure concentration. At approximately 50 ppm, slight drowsiness and headache have been reported. Irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract has occurred between 50 and 100 ppm. Concentrations of about 100 ppm have caused fatigue and dizziness; over 200 ppm has caused symptoms similar to drunkenness (giddiness), numbness, and mild nausea; over 500 ppm has caused mental confusion and incoordination. At higher concentrations (estimated at 10 000 ppm) further depression of the CNS can result in unconsciousness and death. Most serious incidences of exposure have occurred when the vapour has accumulated in confined spaces. (1)

Asphalt: Asphalt exposure is not expected by this route.

Acetone: In one study, volunteers exposed to concentrations up to 500 ppm reported no harmful effects. In other studies, concentrations of approximately 300-500 ppm were reported to cause slight irritation of the nose and throat. Exposure to 250 ppm for 4 hours has caused mild effects on performance in some behavioural tests (auditory tone discrimination and a mood test). As concentrations approach 1 000 ppm, noticeable irritation has occurred and some people have reported headaches, light-headedness and tiredness. Inhalation of concentrations higher than 2 000 ppm can cause dizziness, a feeling of drunkenness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Unconsciousness may result if exposure is extremely high (greater than 10 000 ppm). Intolerable nose and throat irritation would also occur at these concentrations. Even higher concentrations can cause collapse, coma and death. (1)

INGESTION
Toluene: Toluene is readily absorbed following ingestion producing CNS depression. Symptoms will be similar to those described for inhalation. Toluene may be aspirated, which is the inhalation of a chemical into the lungs, during ingestion or vomiting. Severe lung irritation, damage to the lung tissues and death may result. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. (1)

Asphalt: No information available.

Acetone: Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. Several studies report no effects or minor effects (slight drowsiness) in people who ingested up to 20 grams/day for several days. Animal toxicity information also suggests that acetone is not very toxic following ingestion. If acetone is aspirated (breathed into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting) it can cause severe, life-threatening lung injury. Animal information suggests that acetone would be difficult to aspirate because it evaporates so quickly. Based on its physical properties, acetone can be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting. (1)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

SKIN CONTACT
Acetone: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and produce dermatitis (dryness, irritation, redness and cracking). (1)

SKIN SENSITIZATION
Acetone: Acetone is not a skin sensitizer. (1)

HEART/BLOOD VESSELS
Acetone: No statistically significant differences in mortality from circulatory system or heart disease were observed in 948 employees exposed to up to 1 070 ppm acetone for up to 23 years, when compared with the general United States population.(1)

BLOOD/BLOOD FORMING SYSTEM
Acetone: No significant changes in blood composition or chemistry were found in 60 workers who had worked at least 5 years in the acetate fibre manufacturing industry (exposures of 550-1 050 ppm). (1)

NERVOUS SYSTEM
Acetone: No conclusions can be drawn from the human information located. Studies in animals have not shown neurotoxic effects from acetone. (1)

CARCINOGENICITY
Toluene: There have been several human population studies which have examined the possible relationship between toluene exposure and cancer. Cancers of most sites were not significantly associated with toluene exposure in any study. Stomach cancer mortality, lung cancer rates and colorectal cancers were evaluated in some studies, but not others. Considering the multiple exposures in most studies and the inconsistencies in findings, it is not possible to conclude that toluene exposure is associated with cancer in humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of toluene in humans. 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 designated this chemical as not classifiable as a human carcinogen (A4). The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens. (1)

Oxidized asphalt: In its 2013 monograph (Volume 103), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (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.". However, due to the product form, exposure to such component is unlikely under normal conditions of use.

Acetone: Acetone is not known to be a carcinogen. IARC has not evaluated the carcinogenicity of this chemical. ACGIH has designated this chemical as not classifiable as a human carcinogen (A4). Note: ACGIH has published a Notice of Intended Change to remove the designation of A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). NTP has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens. (1)

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY
Toluene: Toluene is a developmental toxicity hazard, based on information obtained from animal studies. Fetotoxicity (reduced foetal weight), behavioural effects (effects on learning and memory) and hearing loss (in males) have been observed in the offspring of rats exposed by inhalation to 1 200 or 1 800 ppm toluene. These effects were observed in the absence of maternal toxicity. A detailed review of toluene and its potential to cause teratogenicity/embryotoxicity in occupational situations has been published. This review concludes that although many occupational studies have evaluated general solvent exposure and pregnancy outcomes, few studies have specifically investigated toluene exposure. Most of these studies have involved exposure to solvents in general or to certain solvent classes, with toluene exposure addressed as a co-exposure or identified as a common exposure in a sub-group. Outcomes of concern included spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) and teratogenicity (congenital malformations). (1)

Asphalt: There is no human or animal information available.

Acetone: The information located is not sufficient to conclude that acetone causes developmental toxicity. No conclusions can be drawn based on the limited human information available. In animal studies, inhalation of acetone caused fetotoxicity in rats and mice and embryotoxicity in mice, but only at concentrations that also caused maternal toxicity. (1)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY
Toluene: No conclusions can be drawn based on the available human information. Reproductive effects have not been observed in animal studies. A review of toluene and its potential to cause reproductive toxicity in workers has been published. (1)

Asphalt: There is no human or animal information available.

Acetone: The information located is not sufficient to conclude that acetone causes reproductive toxicity. No conclusions can be drawn from the limited human information available. In an oral study in rats, effects on sperm were observed at a dose that caused significant other toxicity. (1)

MUTAGENICITY
Toluene: Results from the available human studies are inconclusive. Both positive and negative results have been obtained in human studies, but no studies were carried out with toluene exposure only, or with adequate control of other factors. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: Acetone is not known to be a mutagen. No human information was located. There are no confirmed studies that show mutagenicity in live animals. (1)

TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS
Toluene: Exposure to other solvents such as benzene, xylene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of toluene from the body, thereby enhancing the toxicity of toluene. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: A major effect of acetone is its enhancement of the toxicity of many other chemicals. Many occupational situations that involve acetone exposure also involve exposures to other potentially harmful chemicals. However, no human information on synergistic effects was located. (1)

POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION
Toluene: Toluene is readily absorbed by inhalation or ingestion and tends to be deposited more in tissues that are fatty or have a rich blood supply (e.g. brain, liver, kidney, fat). Toluene is metabolized in the liver and excreted by the kidneys in the urine. It can also be exhaled unchanged. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: Acetone does not accumulate. It is a normal by-product of mammalian metabolism and is found in virtually every organ and tissue, and in the blood. Acetone can enter the body by inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. It is metabolized by at least two pathways to compounds, that are used by the body to make glucose and other products of

intermediary metabolism, with the generation of carbon dioxide. Acetone is excreted both unchanged, and following metabolism, mainly as carbon dioxide. (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. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

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

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

SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY: Flammable liquid (Class 1B) NFPA
EXPLOSION DATA: Sensitivity to mechanical impact: No.
Sensitivity to static charge: Can accumulate static charge by flow.
FLASH POINT: -20°C (Acetone)
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 465°C
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: (% in volume)
2.5 – 12.8 (acetone)

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
This product and his vapours will readily ignite under the action of heat, sparkles or flames. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back to a leak or open container. The product may ignite on contact with strong oxidizing agents. Do not cut, puncture or weld empty containers.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS
Irritating and/or toxic gases or fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Toxic and/or irritating gases or fumes can emanate from empty containers when submitted to high temperatures: CO, CO_2, aldehydes, ketone, acrolein, halogenated compound.

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 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, CO_2 powder, sand, chemical powder.

SECTION VI: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE OR SPILL
Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment during cleanup. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Shut off source of leak if you can do it without risk. Contain the spill. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Sweep or shovel into containers with lids, use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Cover and remove to appropriate well ventilated area until disposal. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wash spill area with soap and water. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Dispose of material according to the local environmental regulations.

SECTION VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING
This product and its vapours are highly flammable and toxic. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing mist, vapour or dust. Wash hands 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. Eliminate all ignition sources (e.g. sparks, open flames, hot surfaces). 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. Use of this product in confined space area represent fire and health and safety risks.

STORAGE
Store in a cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from 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 polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) or Viton.
RESPIRATORY: If the TLV 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:	Liquid
ODOUR AND APPEARANCE:	Black liquid with strong solvent odour
VAPOUR DENSITY (air = 1):	3.1
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl acetate = 1):	2,24 (toluene)
BOILING POINT (760 mm Hg):	Not available
FREEZING POINT:	Not available
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1):	0.952 kg / L
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (20°C):	Insoluble
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (V.O.C):	340 g/L
VISCOSITY:	<500 centipoises (Visco Brookfield, 25°C)

SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: This material is stable.
CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: Avoid excessive heat
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong oxidizing and reducing agents, acids, bases, halogenated compounds.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: During a fire, irritating/toxic gases, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic and irritating compounds, such as formaldehyde, methanol, acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, methane and ethylene oxide may be formed, depending on fire conditions.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: None

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA
Toluene: (1)

LC_{50} (inhalation, rat):	7 350 ppm (4-hour exposure)
LD_{50} (oral, rat):	2 600-7 500 mg/kg
LD_{50} (dermal, rabbit):	12 225 mg/kg

Asphalt: Not available

Acetone: (1)

LC_{50} (male rat):	30 000 ppm (4-hour exposure)
LD_{50} (oral, female rat):	5 800 mg/kg
LD_{50} (dermal, rabbit):	> 15 800 mg/kg

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

INHALATION

Toluene: The major effect of toluene is on the CNS. Studies with rats have shown that up to approximately 1 000 ppm causes excitation and increased activity. At approximately 2000 ppm, there is CNS depression with drowsiness, incoordination and unconsciousness. Death at higher concentrations is from respiratory failure. Animal studies have indicated that toluene is not directly toxic to the cardiovascular system. Recovery is rapid following cessation of exposure. Studies indicate no permanent damage to body systems. Studies in rats have shown hearing loss at high frequencies following toluene exposure both by inhalation (threshold concentration between 700 and 1 000 ppm) and orally (620 mg/kg/day for 4 weeks). This effect has also been observed in a mouse strain that had a genetic predisposition to hearing loss. (1)

Asphalt: No information available.

Acetone: Numerous studies have evaluated the effects of acetone on the CNS. The degree of CNS depression depends on both the concentration of acetone and the length of exposure. Drowsiness, incoordination, loss of reflexes, unconsciousness, respiratory failure and death have been observed. In general, acetone concentrations in excess of 8 000 ppm are required to produce symptoms, regardless of the exposure duration and species tested. (1)

EYE IRRITATION

Toluene: Toluene is a mild eye irritant. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: Acetone is a severe irritant. (1)

SKIN IRRITATION

Toluene: Toluene is a moderate skin irritant. (1)

Asphalt: No information available.

Acetone: Acetone is a non-irritant to very mild irritant. (1)

INGESTION

Acetone: Oral exposure to large doses of acetone in drinking water for 14 days has produced mild toxicity in rats and mice. (1)

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

INHALATION

Toluene: Daily inhalation by rats of toluene concentrations below 400 ppm for up to 24 months resulted in no significant toxicity. Evidence for chronic CNS neurotoxicity is inconclusive. Numerous studies on rats and mice have shown reduced performance on some neurobehavioral tests but not others, both during and after toluene inhalation exposures (usually at greater than 500 ppm). (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: No significant harmful effects were observed in rats exposed by inhalation to 19 000 ppm (3 hours/day, 5 days/week) for 8 weeks. (1)

INGESTION

Toluene: No significant toxicity was seen after oral administration of up to 590 mg/kg to female rats for up to six months. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: Mild harmful effects were observed in rats and mice exposed to high oral doses for 13 weeks. (1)

SKIN SENSITIZATION

Acetone: Acetone is not a skin sensitizer. (1)

CARCINOGENICITY

Toluene: IARC has concluded there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of toluene in experimental animals. Toluene was not carcinogenic in mice and rats exposed by inhalation to up to 1 200 ppm for 24 months. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: Acetone is not known to be a carcinogen. (1)

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY

Toluene: Toluene does cause developmental effects in animals, based on fetotoxicity (reduced foetal weight), behavioural effects (effects on learning and memory) and hearing loss (in males) observed in the offspring of rats exposed by inhalation to 1 200 or 1 800 ppm toluene. These effects were observed in the absence of maternal toxicity. (1)

Asphalt: No information available.

Acetone: The information located is not sufficient to conclude that acetone causes developmental toxicity. Inhalation of acetone has caused fetotoxicity in rats and mice and embryotoxicity in mice, but only at concentrations that also caused maternal toxicity. (1)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Toluene: No adverse effects on reproduction were observed in several studies on both rats and mice, even at maternally toxic exposures. (1)

Asphalt: There is no information available.

Acetone: The information located is not sufficient to conclude that acetone causes reproductive toxicity. Effects on sperm have been observed in rats exposed orally to a dose that caused significant other toxicity. No effects on fertility have been observed. (1)

MUTAGENICITY

Toluene: There is insufficient information available to conclude that toluene is mutagenic.(1)

Asphalt: No information available.

Acetone: Acetone is not known to be a mutagen. There are no confirmed studies that show mutagenicity in live animals. Negative results have been obtained in most studies with cultured mammalian cells and bacteria. (1)

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISMS

Acetone: Acetone has increased the liver and/or kidney toxicity of many chemicals including carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, trichloroethylene, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, N-nitrosodimethylamine and 1,1,2-trichloroethane. It also enhances the lung toxicity of styrene, the lethality of acetonitrile and the neurotoxicity 2,5-hexanedione in laboratory animals. (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 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 3
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1133
SHIPPING NAME: Adhesive
PACKING GROUP: II
CONTAINERS FOLLOW THE STANDARDS.

Classification based on Section V of this document

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
LD_{50}/LC_{50}: 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

References:

(1) CHEMINFO (2015) Canadian Centre of Occupational Health and Safety, Hamilton (Ontario) Canada
(2) Safety Data Sheet of the supplier

Code of SDS: **CA U DRU SS FS 013**
For 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.

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.