SECTION I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: SBS Modified Bitumen Waterproofing Membrane
Use: Membranes are used for all types of roofing needs, air barrier and waterproofing protection.

Code of MSDS: CA U DRU SS FS 044
Revision date: January 25, 2007
Revised by: Marie-Claude Fontaine, Health and Safety Supervisor
(800) 567-1492
mcfontaine@soprema.ca

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In case of emergency:
SOPREMA (8:00am to 5:00pm – Eastern time): (800) 567-1492
CANUTEC (Canada) (24h.): (613) 996-6666
CHEMTREC (USA) (24h.): (800) 424-9300
Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW!!!
Bitumen membrane. Asphalt odour. 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 a congestion.

WARNING! This product may contain substances known by the State of California that could cause cancer (asphalt, crystalline silica, fibreglass, antimony trioxide).
SECTION II. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% WEIGHT</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)</th>
<th>TLV-TWA</th>
<th>TLV-STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BITUMINOUS BLEND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitumen</td>
<td>8052-42-4</td>
<td>30-70</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Asphalt fumes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-adhesive membranes contain:</td>
<td>64742-52-5</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly hydrotreated naphthenic oil¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate¹</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>0-40</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Styrene butadiene copolymer¹</td>
<td>9003-55-8</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR products contain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium borate¹</td>
<td>1318-33-8</td>
<td>7-15</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR Plus products contain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony Trioxide¹</td>
<td>1309-64-4</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl Oxide¹</td>
<td>1163-19-5</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REINFORCEMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some products may contain fibre glass, polyester or with a mix of glass grid and polyester.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester mat</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre glass mat¹</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre glass filament¹</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>0.5-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDERFACE AND SURFACE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some membranes are protected by sand, talc, mineral granule, silicone paper, polyethylene or polypropylene film, aluminium, copper or stainless steel foil.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicone paper</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene film</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene film</td>
<td>9002-88-4</td>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium, copper or stainless steel foil</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4-15</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline silica²</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured granules</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15-40</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline silica²</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt; 12</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
2. A proportion of crystalline silica can be present in the sand sprinkled on the top of some membranes. The crystalline silica contained in the sand is not likely to be found in the ambient air in concentration above the limit of exposure since the sand adheres to the surface of the membrane.

SECTION III. POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Effects of short term (acute) exposure

SKIN CONTACT:
The product can cause a mechanical irritation of the skin because of its rough surface. If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be emitted of the product. The asphalt fumes can cause an irritation of the skin. The contact with this product at high temperature can cause thermal burns.

EYE CONTACT:
The product is not likely to cause effects to the eyes. If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be emitted of the product and cause irritations, redness and conjunctivitis to the eyes. The contact with this product at high temperature can cause thermal burns.
### SECTION III. POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**INHALATION:**
The product is not likely to cause effects on the respiratory system. If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be emitted of the product and cause irritations to the nose, the throat and the respiratory tracts, tiredness, headaches, dizziness, nauseas and insomnia.

**INGESTION:**
Exposure is not likely to occur by this route of entry under normal use of the product.

**SKIN CONTACT:**
The repeated or prolonged contact can cause irritation. If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be emitted. The long-term exposure to the asphalt fumes can cause changes of the pigmentation of the skin which can be worsened by the exposure to the sun. (1)

**INHALATION:**
If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be inhaled. No data on chronic effects of the exposure to asphalt fumes on the lungs.

**CARCINOGENICITY:**
Due to the product form, exposure to hazardous dusts or fumes is not expected to occur. Information on carcinogenicity are given for reference only. This product is not classifiable as a carcinogen.

*Asphalt:*
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that this product is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Epidemiological studies of roofers have generally demonstrated an excess of lung cancer in these workers. However, it is unclear to what extent these cancers may be attributable to asphalt exposures during roofing operations, since in the past, roofers have been exposed to coal tar and asbestos, which are known human lung carcinogens. Although strong epidemiological evidence exists of an association between lung cancer and working as a roofer, it is uncertain whether exposure to asphalt is related to this association. Trace amounts of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) may be present in some asphalts and can be released upon excessive heating. Some of these PAHs have been identified as having the potential to induce carcinogenic and reproductive health effects. (2)

*Crystalline Silica:*
Breathable crystalline silica from sand is not expected to be released, sand is adhered to product. Crystalline silica is considered a hazard by inhalation. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified crystalline silica in quartz form coming from professional exposure carcinogenic for human (Group 1). (3)

*Fibreglass Filament:*
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.

*Decabromodiphenyl Oxide:*
Decabromodiphenyl oxide has been classified as a Group 3 by IARC. An IARC Group 3 exhibits limited evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals and no human data. NTP has evaluated decabromodiphenyl oxide and has not listed it as a carcinogen. (1)

*Antimony Trioxide:*
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified this product as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). An IARC class 2B material exhibits sufficient evidence in animal tests. (1)

*No information available about the other products.*

**TERATOGENICITY, EMBRIOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY:**
No information available.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:**
No information available.

**MUTAGENICITY:**
No information available.

**TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS:**
No information available.

**POTENTIAL ACCUMULATION:**
No information available.
**SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES**

### SKIN CONTACT:
If there is presence of dust on the skin, wash gently with water and soap. In the event of contact with the product melted, do not try to remove the product of the affected area and rinse the area affected in cold water. Obtain immediate medical attention. At the end of each working day, clean all the parts of the body which came into contact with asphalt fumes. Clean the clothing contaminated by the asphalt fumes.

### 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 immediate medical attention.

### INHALATION:
Remove victim from contaminated place and restore breathing, if required.

### INGESTION:
The ingestion of this product is not very likely to occur. In the event of ingestion, rinse the mouth with water to eliminate dust of the product and drink a lot of water to decrease the irritation.

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**SECTION V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLAMMABILITY:</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLOSION DATA:</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLASH POINT:</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:</strong></td>
<td>(% in volume) Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:</strong></td>
<td>Asphalt fumes are flammable. Torches, used to weld waterproofing membranes, can produce temperatures beyond 2000°F (1100°C). Avoid all contact with temperature sensitive materials as lead, plastic materials. Do not work in an enclosed area where gas can accumulate. Shield air conditioning units and other protrusions on the roof with perlite panels or similar material when using the torch around them. Never use torch(es): - When substrate(s) have been recently covered by solvent based products (wait until it is dry). - Near any combustible materials. - Close to containers containing flammable liquids or materials (keep open flame at least 3 m (10’) away). - Directly on combustible substrate or insulation. Voids, holes or gaps in substrate or located nearby can be protected as above against flame penetration. Particular precautions must be taken to keep combustible insulation away from the flame. If wood fibre panels must be installed, use fireproof panels. Avoid presence of combustible materials near open flame. At all times and especially when leaving job site, make sure that there is no smouldering or concealed fire. In that case, strictly follow the safety measures. Job planning must allow for employee presence on the roof at least one hour after torch application. At the end of every day, use a heat detector gun to discover any unusually hot surface. Always have one ABC fire extinguisher per torch, on hand, filled and in perfect working order near each torch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:</strong></td>
<td>Burning of this material will produce thick black smoke. Irritating and/or toxic gases including Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:</strong></td>
<td>Evacuate the 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 the containers at the time of the fire considering the high risk of explosion. Move the rolls of membrane from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool the rolls of membrane withflooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:</strong></td>
<td>Foam, CO₂ powder, sand, chemical powder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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:
Soprema's products must be applied by qualified applicators who have received an adequate training, for the prevention and the protection (in particular for the use of the extinguishers) against accidents caused by use of combustible or flammable materials, of liquefied propane gas, open flame, and their material of installation. The present recommendations must be imperatively related to the knowledge of the employees before the application of the products to the building site. Check the construction and the composition of the systems of roof and the walls before welding. Ensure of the cleanliness of the places (debris).

Precautions of the use of the torch: Use only proper torching equipment in perfect working order, C.S.A. certified. Never modify torching equipment. Use only proper hoses suited for propane gas of less than 15 m (50'). Verify and tighten all the connections before the use of the equipment. Do not light the torch if a propane odour is present. Never seek a leak with a flame. Use soapy water. Use a torch whose gas output is adjustable with stopping device. Follow the specifications, notices and documentations of the manufacturer and the directives of the CSST. The wearing of gloves, long sleeves, long trousers, safety boots, helmet and safety glasses is recommended. Do not wear synthetic fabrics. Remove clothing contaminated with solvents.

STORAGE:
Flashings must be stored in such a way to prevent any creasing, twisting, scratches and other damages of the roof. The materials will be protected adequately and stored permanently away from flames or welding sparks, protected from bad weather and any harmful substances. Store self-adhesive membranes away from the sun.

SECTION VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS: Wear resistant gloves.
RESPIRATORY: If the TLV for 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 membrane with asphalt odour.
ODOUR THRESHOLD: Not available
VAPOUR PRESSURE (20°C): Not applicable
VAPOUR DENSITY (air = 1): Not applicable
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl acetate = 1): Not applicable
BOILING POINT (760 mm Hg): Not applicable
FREEZING POINT: Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): Variable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (20°C): None
VOLATIL ORGANIC COMPOUND CONTENT (V.O.C.): Not applicable
VISCOSITY: Not applicable

SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: This material is stable.
CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: Avoid excessive heat.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Acid and strong basis and organic solvents and greasy substances.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None identified.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: None.
SECTION XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA:

Antimony Trioxide (1):
LD50 (oral, rat): > 20 000 mg/kg

Decabromodiphenyl Oxide (1):
LC50 (rat): > 50 mg/kg
LD50 (oral, rat): > 5 000 mg/kg
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): > 2 000 mg/kg

No information available on the other products.

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

INHALATION:
No information available.

EYE IRRITATION:
No information available.

SKIN IRRITATION:
No information available.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

CARCINOGENICITY:

Asphalt:
Data from experimental studies in animals and cultured mammalian cells indicate that laboratory-generated roofing asphalt fume condensates are genotoxic and cause skin tumours in mice when applied dermally. The absence of data to indicate that laboratory-generated roofing asphalt fume condensates are representative of field-generated fumes limits the usefulness of these data for determining the genotoxicity and potential carcinogenicity of field-generated roofing asphalt fume condensates. (2)

Crystalline Silica:
Several studies have shown an increased incidence of lung tumours in rats exposed to quartz by inhalation for up to 2 years. No increase in lung tumours was observed in female mice exposed to quartz for up to 570 days. However, the ability of this study to detect carcinogenic effects was limited due to the small numbers of animals used. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence that quartz is carcinogenic to experimental animals. (3)

Antimony Trioxide:
Antimony trioxide was tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation exposure in male and female rats of one strain and in female rats of another strain. It caused a significant increase in the incidence of lung tumours in females in both studies. No lung tumours were seen in male rats. Both of these studies provide only qualitative evidence of carcinogenicity of antimony trioxide in rats. In 1994, Groth et al. conducted a third study using more rigorous inhalation protocol. Rats in this study were exposed to several concentrations of antimony trioxide but did not develop cancer. Thus, there is only inconsistent evidence for the carcinogenicity of antimony trioxide by inhalation route in rats. Technical limitations or exposure to high particle concentrations seriously limit interpretation of the two earlier studies. USEPA and CalEPA concluded that these studies are inadequate for use in quantitative cancer risk assessment. According to USEPA’s recently proposed cancer risk assessment guidance, a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis is more appropriate when, as with antimony trioxide, the carcinogenicity of a chemical may be a secondary effect of toxicity or of an induced physiological change. The MOE approach was adopted after conferring with CalEPA scientists involved in the Proposition 65 program who suggested using USEPA’s “Proposed Guidance for Carcinogen Risk Assessment”. An independent laboratory conducted a risk analysis using the MOE approach; the result indicated the potential levels of exposure to antimony trioxide in this product pose no significant cancer risk to the end-user. (1)

Highly Hydrotreated Naphthenic Oil:
No study on the human and the animals made it possible to classify naphthenic oils highly hydrotreated as carcinogen (IARC, 1984). (1)

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:
No information available.

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY:
No information available.

MUTAGENICITY:

Crystalline Silica:
Quartz did not induce micronuclei in mice in vivo. Largely positive and some negative results have been obtained in mammalian cells (including human cells) in in vitro experiments. Crystalline silica (form not specified) was not mutagenic to bacteria, with or without metabolic activation.

SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS:
Tobacco smoke increases the severity of the effects of silica dust on respiratory system. Simultaneous exposure to known carcinogens, for example, benzo (a), pyrene, can increase the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica.
**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.

**BIODEGRADABILITY:**
This product is not an environmental hazard. This product is not biodegradable, not bioaccumulative and presents no food chain concentration potential.

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**SECTION XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**WASTE DISPOSAL:**
This product is not hazardous waste. Consult provincial regulations and federal regulations to know disposal methods. This material is not listed by the EPA as hazardous waste according to the RCRA (USA) regulations. No EPA waste numbers are applicable for this product.

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**SECTION XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

This product is not regulated by DOT and TDG.

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**SECTION XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**WHMIS CLASS:**
This product is not regulated by WHMIS.

**DSL:**
All constituents of this product are included in the Domestic Substances List (Canada).

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

**HMIS (USA):**

- 1 **HEALTH**
- 1 **FLAMMABILITY**
- 0 **REACTIVITY**
- 1 **PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

**NFPA (USA):**

- 1 **HEALTH**
- 1 **FLAMMABILITY**
- 0 **REACTIVITY**
- 1 **SPECIFIC HAZARD**

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**SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Glossary:**

- **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- **ANSI:** American National Standards Institute
- **CAS:** Chemical Abstract Services
- **CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations
- **DOT:** Department of Transportation
- **DSL:** Domestic Substances List (Canada)
- **CL50:** (Lethal concentration 50) Concentration of a substance in air that causes dead of 50% mortality of a defined animal population
- **LD50:** (Lethal dose 50) Single dose of a substance that, when administrated by a define route in an animal assay, is expected to cause the death of 50% of a defined animal population
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **HMIS:** Hazardous Material Information System
- **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer
- **NIOSH:** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- **NTP:** National Toxicology Program
- **OSHA:** Occupational Safety & Health Administration
- **RCRA:** Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- **SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act
- **TDG:** Transportation Dangerous Goods
- **TLV:** Threshold Limit Value
- **TWA:** Time-weighted average
- **TSCA:** Toxic Substances Control Act
- **WHMIS:** Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

References:
(1) Material Safety Data Sheet from the supplier

This MSDS has been prepared by: Marie-Claude Fontaine.
For information: SOPREMA Canada (800) 567-1492

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

Update justification:
- Addition de Soprastar in the Trade names list. (Section I)
- Modification of the Exposure Limit (TLV-TWA) of bitumen. (Section II)


To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier or 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.