### WHMIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROTECTIVE CLOTHING</th>
<th>TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION I: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION


**Use:** Membranes are used for all types of roofing needs, air barrier and waterproofing protection.

**Manufacturers and distributors:**
- Soprema Canada: 1675 Haggerty Street, DRUMMONDVILLE (Quebec) J2C 5P7, Canada. Tel.: 819 478-8163
- Soprema Inc.: 44955 Yale Road West, Chilliwack (B.-C.) V2R 4H3, Canada. Tel.: 604 793-7100
- Soprema USA: 310 Quadral Drive, 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

### 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 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

#### BITUMINOUS BLEND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% Weight</th>
<th>TLV-TWA</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitumen</td>
<td>8052-42-4</td>
<td>30-70</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Asphalt fumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-adhesive membranes contain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly hydro treated naphthenic oil¹</td>
<td>6474-2-52-5</td>
<td>0-30</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate¹</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>0-60</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Butadiene copolymer¹</td>
<td>9003-55-8</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR products contain:</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>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR Plus products contain:</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>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl Oxide¹</td>
<td>1163-19-5</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### REINFORCEMENT

Some products may contain fibre glass, polyester or a mix of glass grid and polyester.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% Weight</th>
<th>TLV-TWA</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyester mat¹</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre glass mat¹</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: Fibre glass filament¹</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>0,5-7</td>
<td>1/l/cc</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UNDERFACE AND SURFACE

Some membranes are protected by sand, talc, mineral granule, silicone paper, polyethylene or polypropylene film, aluminium, copper or stainless steel foil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% Weight</th>
<th>TLV-TWA</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMIT (ACGIH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silicon paper</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene film</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene film</td>
<td>9002-88-4</td>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium, copper or stainless steel foil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4-15</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: Crystalline silica²</td>
<td>14808-70-2</td>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>14807-10-6</td>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: Crystalline silica²</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>15-40</td>
<td>&lt; 12</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured granules</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15-40</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: Crystalline silica²</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt; 12</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</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 cause skin irritation. 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 from the product and cause irritations, redness and conjunctivitis to the eyes. The contact with this product at high temperature can cause thermal burns.

INHALATION
The product is not likely to cause effects on the respiratory system. If the membrane is torch-applied, asphalt fumes can be emitted from the product and cause changes of the pigmentation of the skin which can be worsened by the exposure to the sun. (1)

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

Effects of long term (chronic) exposure

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 is given for reference only. This product is not classifiable as a carcinogen.

Asphalt: According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC): 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. 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. According to IARC, crystalline silica is carcinogenic for human by inhalation. (3)

Fibreglass Filament: Fibreglass is not expected to be released. In 2001, IARC classified fibreglass as Group 3 “not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans”. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) classify the product in Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on studies in which animals were injected with large quantities of fibreglass.

Decabromodiphenyl Oxide: According to IARC: Group 3 (limited evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals and no human data). According to NTP: not listed as a carcinogen. (1)

Antimony Trioxide: According to IARC: Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans). (1)

No information available about the other products.

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.

SECTION V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Asphalt fumes are flammable. Torch, used to weld waterproofing membranes, can produce temperatures beyond 1100°C (2000°F). Avoid all contact with materials sensitive to these temperatures, as lead or plastic materials. Never 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 the welding zone can be protected against flame penetration. Particular precautions must be taken to keep combustible or heat sensitive insulation away from the torch 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 on hand, filled and in perfect working order near each torch.
COMBUSTION PRODUCTS
Burning of this material will produce thick black smoke. Irritating and/or toxic gases including Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide, traces of metallic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS
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 with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO₂, sand, chemical powder.

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 agencies. Wash spill area with soap and water. Dispose of this material according to local environmental regulations.

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 1.5 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 a torch whose gas output is adjustable with stopping device. Follow the specifications, notices and documentations of the manufacturers.

STORAGE
Flashings must be stored in such a way to prevent any creasing, twisting, scratches and other damages of the roof. The materials must 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 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: None
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): Variable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (20°C): None
VOLATIL ORGANIC COMPOUND CONTENT (V.O.C.): Not measurable (0 g/L)
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
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. (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. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence that quartz is carcinogenic to experimental animals. (3)
Antimony Trioxide: USEPA and CalEPA concluded that the studies done on this product are inadequate for use in quantitative cancer risk assessment. (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)
No information available about the other products.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS
No information available.

TERATOGENICITY, EMBRYOTOXICITY, FETOTOXICITY
No information available.

MUTAGENICITY
Crystalline Silica: None according to the available information.
No information available about the other products.

SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS
Tobacco smoke increases the effects of silica dust on respiratory system. Simultaneous exposure to known carcinogens as benzo (a), pyrene, can increase the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica.
SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
No data.

BIODEGRADABILITY
This product is not biodegradable. No possible bioaccumulation and unlikely bioconcentration in the food chain.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL
This product is not hazardous waste. Consult local, provincial, territory or state authorities to know disposal methods. This material is not listed by the EPA as hazardous waste according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of the United States. No Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) waste numbers are applicable for this product.

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not regulated by Department of Transportation (DOT) and Transportation Dangerous Goods (TDG).

SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS: 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): | NFPA (USA):
---|---
Health | Health | 0 | 0
Flammability | Flammability | 1 | 1
Physical hazard | Instability | 0 | 0
Protective equipment | Specific hazard | B | 0

SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

GLOSSARY

ANSI: American National Standards Institute
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
LD<sub>50</sub>/CL<sub>50</sub>: Less high lethal dose and lethal concentration published
HMIS: Hazardous Material Information System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TWA: Time-weighted average
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

References:
(1) Material Safety Data Sheet from the supplier
(3) CHEMINFO (2008) Canadian Centre of Occupational Health and Safety, Hamilton (Ontario) Canada

Code of MSDS: CA U DRU SS FS 044
For information: 1 800 567-1492

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

Update justification:
- Naphthenic oil content and calcium carbonate content. (Section II)


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.