



# LEXCOR SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE PREPARED: 06/19/2015

## SECTION 1 - PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

**LEXCOR VANGUARD 95 FF, 180FF & 250 TORCHED CAP**

### SUPPLIER NAME AND ADDRESS

Lexsuco Corporation  
3275 Orlando Dr.  
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1C5  
Tel: 905.792.8800 Fax: 905.792.8801

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

CANTEC: 613.996.6666

**Chemical Name:** Not Applicable  
**Trade Name:** Modified Bitumen Roofing  
**Chemical Family:** Mixture of asphalt, polymers, inert mineral filler, surfacing and talc.

## SECTION 2 - PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared/Reviewed by: Lexsuco Corporation  
Phone Number: (905) 792 8800  
Date: June 19, 2015

## SECTION 3 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	TLV-TWA (8H)	% (Vol)	CAS #
Bitumens	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (benzene soluble fraction of the inhalable particulate)*	≥ 97	64742-93-4
Sulphur	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 3	7704-34-9

\* ACGIH has recommended that the TLV-TWA for asphalt fumes be reduced to 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> from 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. There is no documentation that supports this reduction as the method of measuring has changed as well as the value. The NIOSH REL remains at 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. There is no PEL for asphalt fumes listed by OSHA.

## SECTION 4 - PHYSICAL DATA

**Boiling Point:** Not applicable  
**Specific Gravity:** > 1.0  
**Vapour Pressure:** Not applicable  
**Evaporation Rate:** Not applicable  
**Solubility in Water:** Insoluble  
**Appearance:** Various colours, sheet material  
**Odour:** Slight petroleum odour

## SECTION 5 - FIRE EXPLOSION HAZARD

<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature:</b>	370 – 480°C (698 – 867°F) (approx.)
<b>Flash Point:</b>	274°C (525°F) minimum by C.O.C.
<b>Flammable Limits:</b>	Not known
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide; water may be used to cool fire, but can cause frothing.
<b>Special Procedures:</b>	Respirators required for firefighting. Cool tanks exposed to fire with water. Excessive use of water may spread the fire.
<b>Unusual Fire Hazards:</b>	Slightly combustible. When heated above its flash point or if held in storage at high temperatures, this material can release flammable vapours which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition.

## SECTION 6 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Toxicity Data:</b>	IARC states that there is inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans. Two studies sponsored by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the 1980s using a laboratory fume generation protocol found an increase in skin tumor formation in test mice. There were chemical and toxicological differences between the laboratory fume used by NIOSH and fumes encountered in the field. A 2009 study sponsored by the Asphalt Roofing Environmental Council (AREC) using a fume condensate validated to be representative of fumes encountered in the field found a weak tumor response late in the study after observance of significant skin irritation. A follow-up initiation-promotion study came to the same conclusion. AREC is currently evaluating a number of response actions. A study published in 2002 of asphalt production and asphalt roofing manufacturing workers found no increase in lung cancer risk associated with asphalt fume exposure.
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**WARNING:** This product may contain oxidized bitumens. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (the “IARC”) published a monograph in 2013 which concluded that “occupational exposure to oxidized bitumens and their emissions during roofing operations are probably carcinogenic to humans.” The IARC found that there is “limited evidence” in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures to bitumens and bitumen emissions during roofing and mastic-asphalt work. The IARC also found that there is “sufficient evidence” in experimental animals for carcinogenicity of fume condensates generated from oxidized bitumen. All other evidence of cancer in humans and experimental animals was judged “inadequate” or “limited.” The physical nature of this product may help limit any inhalation hazard from oxidized asphalt during application in its hardened state. However, physical forces such as grinding, drilling and other demolition work on this product may liberate dust containing oxidized asphalt. Burning or heating of the product may cause fumes, vapors or mists.

### Effects of Overexposure:

<b>Inhalation:</b>	Fumes from hot asphalt may cause nausea, headache or dizziness
<b>Skin and Eyes:</b>	Hot asphalt burns skin and eyes. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Ingestion is unlikely

## SECTION 7 - REACTIVITY DATA

<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Excessive heat approaching flash point
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable
<b>Polymerization:</b>	Will not occur
<b>Materials to Avoid:</b>	Strong oxidizers, strong acids, alkalis
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	COx, SOx, NOx, smoke on combustion, hydrogen sulphide

## SECTION 8 - PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

<b>Spill Procedure:</b>	Normal housekeeping
<b>Disposal Procedure:</b>	Follow federal, provincial/state, and local laws and regulations.
<b>Ventilation:</b>	Not necessary
<b>Respiratory:</b>	Not necessary
<b>Gloves:</b>	Minimize skin contact. Use protective gloves when handling material.
<b>Eye Protection:</b>	Use safety glasses or goggles when necessary.
<b>Other:</b>	If contact is unavoidable, wear all necessary protective gear.

Store and transport this material at a temperature as far below its flash point as possible. Use in well ventilated areas; avoid breathing vapours. For outdoor use, remain upwind of hot asphalt when possible. Avoid skin and eye contact.

## SECTION 9 - FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Skin:</b>	For hot asphalt contact, cool body part by water immersion or shower. DO NOT attempt removal of asphalt, but split longitudinally if splash is circumferential to avoid tourniquet effect. For skin soiling without underlying burn, cleanse with mineral oil followed by soap and water. Use olive oil in vicinity of the eyes.
<b>Eyes:</b>	Copious warm water flush (minimum 15 min.). Get a physician's assessment if eyes are inflamed. Cleanse soiling with a vegetable oil (such as olive oil).
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Evacuate to fresh air. Apply Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation if required. Physician assessment mandatory.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	N/A

**Notes to Physician:** No attempt should be made to remove firmly adhering bitumen from the skin. Once bitumen is cool, it does no further harm and provides a sterile covering over burnt area. Bitumen plaque will detach itself as healing progresses. If solvent treatment is used, it should be followed by washing with soap and water, then application of refatting agent or skin cleansing cream. Only medically approved solvents may be used to remove bitumen from burns, as other solvents may cause further skin damage.

## SECTION 10 - OTHER INFORMATION

*The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.*

**Reference:** *The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Information is based upon supplier issued material safety data sheets and may be subject to error. If apprised of changes, updated MSDS will be promptly issued. Users must make their own determination regarding the suitability of the product for their own purposes prior to use.*

*Prepared by Lexsuco 2010 Corporation.*