



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ProVention 363 SB Waterproofing Membrane

1. Product And Company Identification			
Supplier Mar-flex Waterproofing & Building Products 500 Business Parkway Carlisle, OH 45005 USA Telephone Number: 513-422-7285 FAX Number: 513-422-7282 E-Mail: info@mar-flex.com Web Site: www.mar-flex.com		Manufacturer Mar-flex Waterproofing & Building Products 500 Business Parkway Carlisle, OH 45005 USA Telephone Number: 513-422-7285 FAX Number: 513-422-7282 E-Mail: info@mar-flex.com Web Site: www.mar-flex.com	
Supplier Emergency Contacts & Phone Number Chem-Trec: 1-800-424-9300		Manufacturer Emergency Contacts & Phone Number Chem-Trec: 1-800-424-9300	
Issue Date: 12/21/2011 Product Name: ProVention 363 SB Waterproofing Membrane Chemical Name: Solvent Based Asphalt Waterproofing CAS Number: Not Established Chemical Formula: Mixture MSDS Number: 158 Product Code: BGC-36315 Product/Material Uses - Single component commercial grade waterproofing membrane designed for all below-grade poured concrete applications. Replaces standard commercial sheet membrane. Product Identification Text - 55 Gallon Drum			
2. Composition/Information On Ingredients			
Ingredient Name	CAS Number		Percent Of Total Weight
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	95-63-6	<	1 - 4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	108-67-8	<	1
ASPHALT (PETROLEUM DERIVED)	8052-42-4		30 - 60
BUTADIENE - STYRENE BLOCK POLYMER	9003-55-8		5 - 10
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	25340-17-4	<	1
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	100-41-4		1 - 4
AROMATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-95-6	<	1 - 5
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	98-82-8	<	1
PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS	64741-51-1		8 - 15
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	108-88-3	<	1
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	64742-89-8	<	10 - 30
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	1330-20-7		2 - 8
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW			
Asphalt is liquid at 150 to 200 degrees F and skin contact will cause thermal burns. When heated this material may vent toxic levels of Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) vapors that accumulate in the vapor spaces of storage and transport compartments. H2S can cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation and asphyxiation. Avoid skin contact. Repeated and long term skin exposure to components of this product has caused cancer in laboratory animals.			



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3. Hazards Identification

Primary Routes(s) Of Entry - Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact & ingestion.

Eye Hazards - Hot product causes severe burns. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes.

Skin Hazards - Hot product causes severe burns. Frequent or prolonged contact with cold material may cause irritation. Symptom's may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Ingestion Hazards - Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Deliberate or direct ingestion of vapor spray or mist may be harmful or fatal.

Inhalation Hazards - Deliberate or direct ingestion of vapor or spray or mist may be harmful or fatal. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

Subchronic (Target Organ Effects) - Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing into deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: cardiac sensitization, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat and airways), testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, lung damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac sensitization, visual impairment, kidney damage, central nervous system effects.

Chronic/Carcinogenicity Effects - The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of extracts of steamrefined bitumens (Asphalts), air-refined bitumens and pooled mixtures of steam and air-refined bitumens in experimental animals. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence that bitumens also are carcinogenic to humans.

IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals of light and heavy vacuum distillates, of light and heavy catalytically cracked distillates and of cracked residues derived from the refining of crude oil.

Reproductive Effects - This material (or a component) has been shown to to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in human.

Signs And Symptoms - Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough) stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood behavior, loss of appetite, muscle weakness, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma and death.

Conditions Aggravated By Exposure - Pre-existing skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to components of this product.



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First Aid (Pictograms)



4. First Aid Measures

Eye - For contact with hot asphalt, flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a physician.

For contact with vapors or dust, flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.

Skin - For contact with hot asphalt, immerse or flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Do not attempt to remove solidified material since removal may cause further tissue injury. Cold material over a burn should not be removed except by a physician. Remove cold material (not associated with a burn) with waterless hand cleaner and then wash with soap and water. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.

Ingestion - Not likely to occur. If large amounts are swallowed, immediately call a physician.

Inhalation - If affected, move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing or if no heartbeat, give artificial respiration or CPR. Immediately call a physician. If symptoms or irritation occur with any exposure, call a physician.

Note To Physician - Inhalation of high concentration of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Ingestion) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Pre-existing disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, male reproductive system, and/or auditory system. Individuals with pre-existing heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Recommended practice is not to attempt to remove hot material associated with a burn. Allow the solidified material to remain in place until cooled so it can naturally fall off. Natural separation will occur in 48-72 hours. If removal is attempted, mineral oil may be used to remove asphalt once it has cooled. For best results, work it into the skin around the material and allow the material to "float" off.

Fire Fighting (Pictograms)



5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 105 °F

Lower Explosive Limit: Unknown

Fire And Explosion Hazards - Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media - Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide & dry chemicals

Fire Fighting Instructions - Fire fighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.



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6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from the area of the spill.

Large Spill

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from the area of the spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames (including pilot lights and electrical sparks)).

Handling & Storage (Pictograms)



7. Handling And Storage

Handling And Storage Precautions - Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Do not cut, drill or weld on empty containers since they may contain explosive residue.

Handling Precautions - Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Precautions during use: avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids.

Warning: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignition without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

Storage Precautions - Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity).

Work/Hygienic Practices - Avoid skin contact. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap.

Other Precautions: Do not handle or transfer around vehicles or inside buildings unless well ventilated for removal of vapors. Unscrew drum lid vent caps slowly. Do not unscrew entirely until interior pressure has escaped through threads. Use only UL/FM approved transfer pumps. Use explosion proof equipment when applying material under high pressure.

DO NOT point the spray nozzle at the skin or eyes.

Protective Clothing (Pictograms)





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8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls - Ventilation: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Eye/Face Protection - Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other types of safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection - Wear insulated gloves when handling hot material. To prevent repeated and prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protection - **NIOSH/MSHA VAPOR AND DUST RESPIRATOR IS REQUIRED.**

Ingredient(s) - Exposure Limits

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON

OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA ; OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA ; OSHA VPEL 125.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA ; ACGIH TLV 125.000 ppm - STEL

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON

OSHA PEL 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin) ; OSHA VPEL 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin) ; ACGIH TLV - 50.000 ppm - TWA

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

OSHA PEL 200.000 ppm - TWA ; OSHA PEL 300.000 ppm - Ceiling ; OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL ; ACGIH TLV - 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin) ; ACGIH TLV - 150.000 ppm - STEL

(Skin)

ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS

OSHA VPEL 300.000 ppm - TWA ; OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - STEL ; ACGIH TLV 300.000 ppm - TWA

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON

OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm - TWA ; OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - STEL ; OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA ; ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Appearance - Black/brown

Odor - Carbon Odor

Chemical Type: Mixture

Physical State: Liquid

Boiling Point: 260 °F

Vapor Density: Heavier than air.

Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether % volatile volume 32

10. Stability And Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid (Stability) - Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flames. Hydrogen Sulfide can be released from heated material.

Incompatible Materials - Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products - Combustion produces toxic oxides of sulfur, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons.

11. Toxicological Information

No Data Available...



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12. Ecological Information

No Data Available...

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

RCRA Information - Liquid material is a "RCRA" regulated hazardous waste and must be sent to a permitted facility for disposal. Dried material is not a regulated waste.

14. Transport Information

Proper Shipping Name - Solvent Based Waterproofing Asphalt

Hazard Class

III

DOT Identification Number

UN1999

DOT Shipping Label

Drums, Tars, Liquid, not regulated in non bulk packages Per 49 CFR 173.150F

Freight Class

55

Packaging Exceptions

Bulk Package, Tars, Liquid, Combustible Liquid UN1999, III

15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Regulatory Information - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (United States) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

SECTION 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X) Delayed (X) Fire (X) Reactive () Sudden Release of Pressure ()

SARA Section 313 Notification - This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372. This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Asphalt (Petroleum Derived) & Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

State Regulations - State and Local Regulations - California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Cas# 100-41-4 & 25340-17-4

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

Cas# 100-41-4 & 25340-17-4 & 108-88-3

New Jersey and Pennsylvania RTK Label Information:

This product contains Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Aliphatic Hydrocarbons.

Other International Regulations - The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.



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NFPA	HMIS
	HEALTH 1
	FLAMMABILITY 2
	REACTIVITY 0
	PERSONAL PROTECTION J

16. Other Information

Precautionary Label - WARNING - HOT ASPHALT MAY PRODUCE SEVERE BURNS
MAY VENT HARMFUL CONCENTRATIONS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) GAS WHICH CAN CAUSE
RESPIRATORY IRRITATION AND ASPHYXIATION. LONG-TERM SKIN EXPOSURE TO COMPONENTS OF THIS
PRODUCT HAS CAUSED SKIN CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS.

Revision/Preparer Information

This MSDS Supersedes A Previous MSDS Dated: 09/25/2009

Disclaimer

The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product.

Mar-flex Waterproofing & Building Products makes no warranties, express or implied and assumes no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purposes(s).

Mar-flex Building Solutions

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