



AMERICAN BILTRITE  
Where commitments still matter.

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT

<b>TRADE NAME:</b>	HELMITIN SOLVENT 0665
<b>PRODUCT NUMBER:</b>	R50-96-113; R50-96-114; R50-96-115
<b>WHMIS CLASS:</b>	B2, D2A, D2B
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	TOLUENE AND PETROLEUM NAPHTHA BLEND
<b>PRODUCT USE:</b>	INDUSTRIAL SOLVENT, CLEANER
<b>TRANSPORT:</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Toluene), CLASS 3, U.N. 1993, P.G. II
<b>HMIS CODE:</b>	HEALTH (2) FIRE (3) REACTIVITY (0) SPECIFIC ( ) 0: Minor 1: Light 2: Moderate 3: High 4: Dangerous
<b>SUPPLIER:</b>	American Biltrite 200 Bank Street Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1H 4K3 <b>EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:</b> 819-829-3300 613-996-6666 (Canutec)

### SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	# CAS	%	T.L.V.	LD50
PETROLEUM NAPHTHA	64742-49-0	15-40	300 ppm	N/D
TOLUENE	108-88-3	30-60	20 ppm	3 g/kg (oral-rat)
HEXANES	110-54-3	10-30	50 ppm	28.7 g/kg (oral-rat)
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	1-5	200 ppm	>4 g/kg (oral-rat)
ACETONE	67-64-1	1-5	500 ppm	5.8 g/kg (oral-rat)

### SECTION 3: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<b>APPEARANCE AND ODOUR:</b>	Clear colourless liquid, mild solvent odour.
<b>BOILING POINT (°C):</b>	88
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O=1):</b>	0.765 (20 °C)
<b>VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1):</b>	3.8
<b>MELTING POINT (°C):</b>	N/A
<b>EVAPORATION RATE:</b>	4.6 Slower than ethyl ether.
<b>SOLUBILITY IN WATER (%):</b>	Not soluble
<b>VOLATILE MATTER (% Vol.):</b>	100
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm of Hg):</b>	80 at 20 °C
<b>pH:</b>	N/A

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## SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

<b>FLAMMABLE:</b>	YES (x)      NO ( )
<b>IF YES, IN WHICH CONDITIONS:</b>	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames.
<b>FLASH POINT (°C):</b>	-18
<b>METHOD:</b>	Tag closed cup.
<b>AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C):</b>	N/D
<b>FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% VOL. IN AIR):</b>	
<b>LOWER LIMIT:</b> 1.1%	<b>UPPER LIMIT:</b> 12.6%
<b>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:</b>	
WATER SPRAY                      ( )	WATER FOG                      (x)                      CARBON DIOXIDE                      (x)
FOAM                      (x)	DRY CHEMICAL                      (x)
OTHERS                      (x)	
<b>SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:</b>	
Respiratory and eye protection required for firefighting personnel. Full protective equipment and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used in all indoor fires and any large outdoor fires.	
<b>UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:</b>	
Flammable liquid. May release flammable mixtures when temperatures are at or above the flash point. Toxic gases will form upon combustion. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flashback or explode. May create vapour/air explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.	
<b>Hazardous combustion products:</b> carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke & fumes, hydrocarbon fragments.	

## SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

<b>STABILITY:</b>	UNSTABLE ( )                      STABLE (X)
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID:</b>	Keep away from flames and spark-producing equipment. Not dangerously unstable. Avoid build-up of static electricity.
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:</b>	MAY OCCUR ( )                      WILL NOT OCCUR (X)
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID:</b>	N/A
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid):</b>	
WATER ( )                      BASE (X)	OXIDIZING AGENTS (X) Strong
ACID (X)                      CORROSIVE ( )	
OTHERS (X)	Strong reducing agents, unstable chemicals, chloroform, nitric compounds, peroxides, sulfur dichloride, strong alkalis.
<b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:</b>	
Hazardous decomposition is unlikely to occur, but under fire or extreme heat conditions, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes and hydrocarbon fragments can be released.	

## SECTION 6: PREVENTIVE MEASURES

<b>VENTILATION:</b>	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure guidelines; additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
<b>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:</b>	A NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure guidelines. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to respirator manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate respirator for conditions encountered. If in doubt, seek the advice of an industrial hygienist or safety professional for appropriate air purifying respiratory equipment.  Use positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or in any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. Respiratory protection does not provide safety from flammable atmospheres. Do not enter concentrations of vapours at, near or above the lower flammable limit (LFL). When respiratory protection is used, a respiratory protection program meeting OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed.
<b>EYE PROTECTION:</b>	Approved chemical splash goggles should be worn to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Where splashing is likely to occur, hard hats and face shields may be used to provide additional protection. Eye wash facilities should be available in the work area.
<b>HAND PROTECTION:</b>	The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Refer to the glove manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate material.
<b>OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:</b>	Where splashing is likely to occur, aprons impermeable to the specific material may be worn. Refer to the protective clothing manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate material.
<b>HANDLING:</b>	Open container slowly to relieve pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel or container to another. This material can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Vapours can be ignited by static discharge. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment as directed by local fire codes. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks without following proper entry procedures as described in OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.146. Do not breathe vapours. The use of respiratory protection is recommended when airborne concentrations of vapour exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

	<p>Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces and all sources of ignition. Post area with "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs. Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. <u>Empty containers may contain liquid and vapour residue and may be dangerous.</u> Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in accordance with government regulations. Consult NFPA and OSHA codes.</p>
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## SECTION 7: SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

<b>STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:</b>	<p><b>FLAMMABLE LIQUID.</b> Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill. Isolate the danger area and keep out unauthorized personnel. Stop spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 6). Prevent additional discharge of material. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth or other non-combustible inert absorbent material. Prevent run-off from entering storm sewers, ditches or waterways. Use non-spark tools to transfer absorbed waste material into properly identified drums. Treat waste material with same precautions as the flammable solvent.</p>
<b>WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:</b>	<p>Incinerate at an EPA approved facility or dispose of in accordance with all federal, state/provincial and local regulations. Solvent 0665 is a hazardous waste if discarded (CFR., Vol. 40, part 261, pages 51-114). Proper waste disposal is the responsibility of the owner of the waste.</p>
<b>OTHER INFORMATION:</b>	<p>Release to the environment may be reportable under environmental regulations. Components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.</p>

## SECTION 8: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

<b>ABSORPTION ROUTE:</b>	SKIN	(x)	EYES	(x)
	INHALATION	(x)	INGESTION	(x)

<b>EFFECTS OR OVEREXPOSURE:</b>	Chronic: Liver and kidney damage. May cause corneal opacity. May cause central nervous system depression causing headaches, nausea, dizziness and, in extreme cases, convulsions and coma.
<b>SKIN:</b>	Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. May cause drying or flaking of skin. Skin absorption of material may cause systemic toxicity.
<b>EYES:</b>	May cause severe irritation. May damage eyes.
<b>INHALATION:</b>	Overexposure may cause severe respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged overexposure may cause central nervous system depression with narcotic effects (headaches, dizziness, unconsciousness). Keep exposure below OSHA exposure limits.
<b>INGESTION:</b>	Ingestion may cause severe injury to intestinal tract, liver, kidneys, stomach, throat, lungs, mouth and mucous membranes. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not ingest.
<b>CARCINOGENIC:</b>	Not suspected as a human carcinogen by IARC, OSHA, NTP. This product contains toluene, a chemical known to the state of California (Proposition 65) to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.
<b>TERATOGENIC:</b>	May cause birth defects.
<b>MUTAGENIC:</b>	None known.

## SECTION 9: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

<b>SKIN:</b>	Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Immediately remove contaminated clothing.
<b>EYES:</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>INHALATION:</b>	Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing if necessary. Get medical attention. This material can cause lung damage. <b>DO NOT LEAVE VICTIM UNATTENDED.</b>
<b>INGESTION:</b>	If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. This material is an aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

<b>SECTION 10: PREPARATION INFORMATION</b>
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<b>PREPARED BY:</b>	M. Leblanc
<b>REVISION DATE:</b>	June 18, 2009
<b>REPLACING OLD VERSION FORM:</b>	
<b>REASON:</b>	New MSDS

AMERICAN BILTRITE has compiled the information and recommendations contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet from sources believed to be reliable and to represent the most reasonable current opinion on the subject when the MSDS was prepared. No warranty, guaranty or representation is made as to the correctness or sufficiency of the information. The user of this product must decide for himself what safety measures are necessary to safely use this product, either alone or in combination with other products.

N/A: Not applicable	N/D: Not determined
N/E: Not established	