



Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

Distributed by: GH International Sealants ULC

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2023 requirements

Initial Date: 11/26/2021

Revision Date: 09/09/2025

Print Date: 09/09/2025

S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	TARS, LIQUID, including road oils, and cutback bitumens
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Repair cracks, seams and holes in roofing materials
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Distributed by: GH International Sealants ULC	Gardner-Gibson Inc.
Address	2540 Rena Road Mississauga, ON L4T 3C9 Canada	4161 East 7th Avenue Tampa FL United States
Telephone	+1-905-677-5522	1-813-248-2101
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com	sds@icpgroup.com

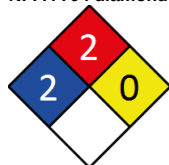
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Canadian WHMIS Symbols



Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-42-4	15-40	<u>bitumen road making</u>
8052-41-3.	7-13	<u>white spirit</u>
14808-60-7	0.1-1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
15468-32-3	0.1-1	<u>tridymite</u>
4719-04-4	0.1-1	<u>hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: - Wash out immediately with water. - If irritation continues, seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation. - Immediately drench burn area in cold running water. - If hot bitumen adheres to the skin, DO NOT attempt to remove it (it acts as a sterile dressing). - For burns to the head and neck and trunk, apply cold wet towels to the burn area, and change frequently to maintain cooling. - Cooling should be maintained for no longer than thirty minutes. - When hot bitumen completely encircles a limb, it may have a tourniquet effect and should be split as it cools. - Transport to hospital or doctor. In case of burns: - Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. - Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. - For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. - Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. - Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. - Reassure. - Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. - Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. - If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. - Observe the patient carefully. - Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. - Seek medical advice. - Avoid giving milk or oils. - Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
 - Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
 - Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
 - Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
 - After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
 - Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
 - Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.
- Burns : No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen (it acts as a sterile dressing). Cover the bitumen with tulle gras and leave for two days when any detached bitumen can be removed. Re-dress and leave for a further week. If necessary refer to a burns unit. [Manufacturer]

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.**
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - May be violently or explosively reactive. - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Liquid and vapour are flammable. - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) sulfur oxides (SOx) hydrogen sulfide (H2S) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Remove all ignition sources. - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - May be violently or explosively reactive.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

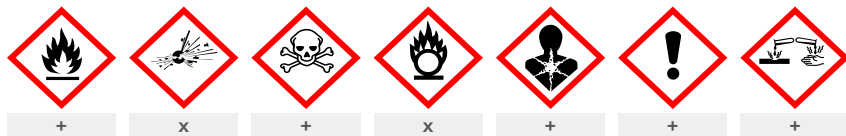
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area.
Other information	- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. - Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. - Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. - Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. - For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. - For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	Formaldehyde: - is a strong reducing agent - may polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures - will polymerize with active organic material such as phenol - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially at elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid - is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesite, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver. - acid catalysis can produce impurities: methylal, methyl formate Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde: - slowly oxidise in air to produce formic acid - attack carbon steel Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are: - unstable, both oxidising slowly to form formic acid and polymerising; in dilute aqueous solutions formaldehyde appears as monomeric hydrate (methylene glycol) - the more concentrated the solution the more polyoxymethylene glycol occurs as oligomers and polymers (methanol and amine-containing compounds inhibit polymer formation) - readily subject to polymerisation, at room temperature, in the presence of air and moisture, to form paraformaldehyde (8-100 units of formaldehyde), a solid mixture of linear polyoxymethylene glycols containing 90-99% formaldehyde; a cyclic trimer, trioxane (CH₂O₃), may also form Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitrides, and strong reducing agents *The empirical equation may be used to determine the concentration of bis(chloromethyl)ether (BCME) formed by reaction with HCl: $\log(\text{BCME})\text{ppb} = -2.25 + 0.67 \cdot \log(\text{HCHO})\text{ppm} + 0.77 \cdot \log(\text{HCl})\text{ppm}$ Assume values for formaldehyde, in air, of 1 ppm and for HCl of 5 ppm, resulting BCME concentration, in air, would be 0.02 ppb. - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Continued...

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	bitumen road making	Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	bitumen road making	Coal dust: Bituminous (respirable fraction++)	0.9 mg/m3	2.7 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	bitumen road making	Asphalt (bitumen) fume, as benzene soluble aerosol (inhalable fraction++)	0.5 mg/m3	1.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Not Available	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; BEIp
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Not Available	0.9 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Lung dam; pulm fibrosis
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Asphalt (Bitumen) fumes, as benzene-soluble aerosol	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; BEIp
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Coal dust - Bituminous or Lignite	0.9 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Lung dam; pulm fibrosis
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Asphalt (Bitumen) fume, as benzene-soluble aerosol, Inhalable	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	IARC group 2A carcinogen - Bitumens, occupational exposure to oxidized bitumens and their emissions during road paving IARC group 2B carcinogen - Bitumens, occupational exposure to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Asphalt (Petroleum; Bitumen) fume	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Bitumen (Asphalt fume)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Coal dust (Respirable particulate): Bituminous	0.9 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	These limits come into effect on July 1, 2010
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	bitumen road making	Asphalt (bitumen) fume, as benzene soluble aerosol (inhalable fraction)	0.5 mg/m3	1.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	bitumen road making	Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	bitumen road making	Coal dust - Bituminous	0.9 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung damage; pulmonary fibrosis
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	bitumen road making	Asphalt (Bitumen; Petroleum) - Fume	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: Upper respiratory tract & eye irritation. Measured as benzene-soluble aerosol. BEI-P

Continued...

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 575 mg/m3	720 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Not Available	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent (mineral spirits)	290 mg/m3	580 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 572 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 525 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye, skin & skidney damage; nausea; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline#: Quartz (respirable fraction++)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	T20
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz/Tripoli (Respirable fraction)	0.10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	* Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation. (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Quartz, Respirable particulate	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica-Crystalline, Respirable particulate: Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline, Quartz - Respirable dust	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	C2: carcinogenic effect suspected in humans EM: A substance to which exposure must be reduced to a minimum
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	tridymite	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	tridymite	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a)

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
						meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	tridymite	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	tridymite	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	tridymite	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	tridymite	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	tridymite	Silica - Crystalline, Tridymite - Respirable dust	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	tridymite	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	tridymite	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH		
bitumen road making	Not Available			Not Available		
white spirit	20,000 mg/m3			Not Available		
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3			Not Available		
tridymite	Not Available			Not Available		
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	Not Available			Not Available		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

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- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

For molten materials:

76a-p()

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick, black paste		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.046
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	232
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	148-204	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	40	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	60
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.27	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<250
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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Continued...

Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.	
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Swallowing pieces of the bitumen may produce obstruction at the junction of the stomach and the intestine. This is due to accumulation in the stomach and formation of a stony concretion.	
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. This material is a photosensitiser. Certain individuals working with this substance may show allergic reaction of the skin under sunlight.	
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Workers exposed to fumes of blown bitumens developed inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.	
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Long term exposure to coal tar dusts may produce chronic bronchitis or lung cancer. Dust or fume contact with skin may result in photosensitisation of skin areas and sunburn on frequent exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet radiation. Long-term exposure to bitumen or asphalt fumes, over extended periods, may cause central nervous system depression and liver and kidney changes. Chronic bitumen/asphalt poisoning may result in a decrease in the number of white and red blood cells. Prolonged contact with bitumens may produce irritation, inflammation, dermatitis, acne-like lesions, keratoses, melanosis and sensitivity to light. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.	
Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen road making	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
white spirit	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Human)LCLo: 0.3 mg/m3/10Y ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Human)TCLo: 16 mppcf*8H/17.9Y ^[2]	
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6H/71W ^[2]	
tridymite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.338 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1.99 mg/kg ^[2]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

The production of creosotes and coal tars stems from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing materials. Physically, they are usually viscous liquids or semisolids that are black or dark brown with a naphthalene-like odour. They have an oily liquid consistency and range in colour from yellowish-dark green to brown and largely contain a mixture of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including phenol.

Continued...

Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

	For 'distillates of coal tar' or 'creosotes'. Critical Health Effects The critical health effects for risk characterisation are systemic long-term effects including carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity. The chemicals are also considered to be phototoxic and have the potential to cause skin irritation and sensitisation and mild respiratory irritation.		
BITUMEN ROAD MAKING	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
WHITE SPIRIT	white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3 Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.		
silica crystalline - quartz	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours. * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem.		
TRIDYMITE	16 mppcf/8h/17.9y - I Human cell mutagen WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.		
HEXAHYDRO-1,3,5-TRIS(HYDROXYETHYL)TRIAZINE	for 78% aqueous solution Sensitisation possible by skin contact * * Aerosol OECD 403 - Thor Chemical SDS for Emulcid A ban on the use of s-triazine-based biocides in metal working fluids (MWFs) has been proposed or is in place in certain jurisdictions. The most widely used antimicrobial compounds function by releasing formaldehyde once inside the microbe cell. Some, especially triazines, release detectable levels of formaldehyde into the air space above MWFs especially when pH has dropped. Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign 'contains formaldehyde' where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.		
Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F & HEXAHYDRO-1,3,5-TRIS(HYDROXYETHYL)TRIAZINE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.		
BITUMEN ROAD MAKING & HEXAHYDRO-1,3,5-TRIS(HYDROXYETHYL)TRIAZINE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ - Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity					
Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen road making	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
white spirit	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2

Continued...

Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

silica crystalline - quartz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tridymite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	11.9mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.92mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	16.07mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For petroleum distillates:
Environmental fate:
When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.
For Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine (HHT):
Environmental Fate: HHT is a triazine compound with a hydrolysis half-life of 50 days, at pH 7 and 302 days, at pH 9. Formaldehyde is a degradation product of triazine compounds.
Atmospheric Fate: HHT hydrolyzes more quickly at pH 8 than at pH 9.5 or 10.9.
For Bitumens / Asphalt: This family of hydrocarbon is expected to have similar boiling points, vapor pressures, log Kow values (>10), and water solubilities.
Environmental Fate: Bitumen / asphalts are grouped under one category due to limited environmental fate data. The toxicity of this group is not expected to vary significantly across members.
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.
For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
white spirit	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.01)
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	LOW (LogKOW = -4.6674)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (TDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1999						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	TARS, LIQUID, including road oils, and cutback bitumens						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
Class	3						
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	III						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</td><td>5 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERAP Index</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	5 L	ERAP Index	Not Applicable
Special provisions	Not Applicable						
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	5 L						
ERAP Index	Not Applicable						

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1999														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Tars, liquid including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
14.4. Packing group	III														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>366</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>220 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>355</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y344</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>10 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L
Special provisions	A3														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1999						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	TARS, LIQUID including road oils, and cutback bitumens						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	3						
IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	III						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-E, S-E</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>955</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E, S-E	Special provisions	955	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-E, S-E						
Special provisions	955						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
bitumen road making	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
tridymite	Not Available
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bitumen road making	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available

Continued...

Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

Product name	Ship Type
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
tridymite	Not Available
hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

bitumen road making is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

white spirit is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

tridymite is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (tridymite)
Canada - NDSL	No (bitumen road making; white spirit; silica crystalline - quartz; tridymite; hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine)
China - IECSC	No (tridymite)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (tridymite)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (bitumen road making; white spirit; silica crystalline - quartz; hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine); No (tridymite)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (bitumen road making; white spirit; silica crystalline - quartz; tridymite; hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)triazine)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	09/09/2025
Initial Date	11/26/2021

Black Jack All Weather Roof Cement 6230-9-61-F, 6230-9-34-F & 6230-9-30-F

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	09/09/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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