SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: 02/20/2019

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product: E-Z STRIP
Manufacturer: FORMEX

Telephone: 1 800-265-1075
Revision Date: 02/20/2019
Product Use: Concrete Release Agent

Product Identification Number: FORMEZSTRIP
Address: 1175 Frances Street
London, Ontario N5W2L9
In case of emergency, dial 1 (800)-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION/EXPOSURE LIMITS

WHMIS
Health [1]
Flammability [0]
Reactivity [0]
Personal Protection [ ]

Hazard Statements
WARNING
Causes skin irritation
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Avoid direct contact

SECTION 3: HAZARDS COMPNENTS

CHEMICAL SYNONYM: Mineral oil and fatty acid oils
FORMULA: Mixture of petroleum distillates, fatty acids and red dye The following components are defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(a) (i) to (iv) or paragraph 14 (a) of the hazardous products act:
There are no regulated hazardous components.

SECTION 4: EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE PROTECTION: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Remove victim from further exposure. Additional first aid treatment is not ordinarily required.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention immediately.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin immediately with mild soap and water.
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: In general, mineral oils have low oral toxicity. High pressure injection under the skin may have serious consequences and may require urgent treatment.

SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSIVES HAZARDS

FLASH POINT AND METHOD - >100°C Clevland open cup method
FIRE HAZARDS – Low flammability hazard; liquids may burn upon heating to temperatures at or above the flash point. Defined as a combustible liquid.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA – Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water fog.
HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION – Material decomposes; flammable toxic gases will form at elevated temperatures; toxic gases may form upon combustion.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES – Water or foam may cause frothing; use water to cool fire exposed containers; water may be used to flush spills away from exposure.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Eliminate all ignition sources. Isolate hazard areas and restrict access. Wear appropriate breathing apparatus (if applicable) and protective clothing. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Try to work up-wind of a spill. Dike and contain land spills; contain water spills by booming. For large spills, remove by mechanical means and place in containers. Absorb residue or small spills with absorbent material and remove to non-leaking containers for disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Dispose of recovered material in accordance with environmental regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Avoid excessive heat, formation of mist, breathing vapors and mists of hot oil and prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Contaminated leather articles, including shoes, cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed. Use good personal hygiene.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION
EYES AND FACE – Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face.
SKIN (HANDS, ARMS, AND BODY) – Impervious gloves (Viton, nitrile, PVC, neoprene) should be worn at all times when handling this product. Impervious clothing (apron, coveralls) should also be worn in confined workplaces or where the risk of skin exposure is much higher.
RESPIRATORY – Risk is negligible at normal temperatures (up to 38°C). If exposure exceeds occupational limits, wear a NIOSH approved respirator. Depending on measured levels, a mechanical filter, airpurifying respirator for mists or a supplied-air respirator is recommended. Under conditions of high heat, use an air-purifying respirator (mechanical filter with accompanying organic vapor cartridge).

EXPOSURE INFORMATION – Oil mist (particulate):
5 mg/cubic meter (TVL/TWA) ACGIH 87/88
10 mg/cubic meter (TVL/STEL) ACGIH 87/88

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
GENERAL – Maintain levels below workplace exposure limits.
LOCAL – If oil mist is present or if exposure is exceeded.
MAKE-UP AIR – Should always be supplied to balance air exhausted (either generally or locally).

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE – LIQUID
VISCOSITY – 10 to 20 cst. @ 40°C
DENSITY – 0.86 gm/cc @ 15°C
BOILING POINT - > 150°C
VAPOUR PRESSURE – 4 kp @ 38°C
FREEZING/MELTING POINT - <-10°C
SOLUBILITY IN WATER – Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOUR – petroleum hydrocarbon odour, red colour

SECTION 10: STABILITY/REACTIVITY

STABLE – Yes
INCOMPATIBILITY – Strong oxidizing agents
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS – Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and dense smoke are produced on combustion.
CONDITIONS OR REACTIVITY/INSTABILITY – Avoid excessive heat, formation of vapors or mists.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMAITON

INHALATION: There is minimal hazard at normal temperatures (up to 38°C). Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Avoid breathing vapors or mist.
EYE CONTACT: Slightly irritating, but is unlikely to injure eye tissue.
SKIN CONTACT: There is low toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).
INGESTION: There is moderate toxicity. Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (eg. Bronchopneumonia).
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT: Manufacturer recommends for oil mists, 5mg/cubic meter based on ACGIH ILV.

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause various forms of dermatitis, including folliculitis and oil acne. Inhalation of oil mist or vapors from hot oil may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Long term intensive exposure to oil mist may cause benign lung fibrosis.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS – No known Canadian federal standard exists. However, for general discharge guidance, federal installations are limited to 15 mg/L for total oil and grease in sanitary sewer systems. Provincial criteria are likely to exist and should be requested when notifying provincial authorities.
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND HAZARDS – Do not allow product or run off from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams, or public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Provincial regulations require, and federal regulations require, that environmental and/or other agencies be notified of a spill incident. The spill area must be cleaned and restored to its original condition, or to the satisfaction of the authorities.

SECTION 13: WASTE DISPOSAL INFORMATION

WASTE DISPOSAL INFORMATION – Waste oil recycler or fuel recycling.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS - MTO – N/A

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OTHER REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS – N/A