

Section I - IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: WATERBAN® 55

MANUFACTURER: Lambert Corporation
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Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>PEL</u> <u>OSHA (PPM)</u>	<u>TLV:</u> <u>ACGIH (PPM)</u>	<u>OTHER</u> <u>LIMITS</u>
Asphalt	8052-42-4		5 mg/m ³	

***Note:** Components of this product contain crystalline silica, which is listed as a probable carcinogen by IARC. OSHA and NTP do not list crystalline silica as a carcinogen.

GENERAL INFORMATION: This document supersedes all previous versions. To the best of our knowledge the information contained herein is correct. Lambert Corporation of Florida, Inc. assumes no responsibility for accuracy or completeness. User is responsible for suitability.

HMIS	
Health	1
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	A

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<i>Boiling Point</i>	650° F	<i>Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):</i>	0.98
<i>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):</i>	N/A	<i>Melting Point</i>	N/A
<i>Vapor Density (AIR=1):</i>	N/A	<i>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):</i>	N/A
<i>Solubility in Water:</i>	N/A	<i>Appearance and Odor:</i>	Black liquid with organic odor

CAUTION! HEATING MAY RELEASE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS (H₂S)

Section IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): N/A

Flammable Limits: Non-Flammable **LEL:** N/A **UEL:** N/A

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide and dry chemical. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. A fine water mist may be used to smother fire or to disperse vapors. Do not use a solid stream of water since the stream will scatter and spread the fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing when fighting fires involving this material.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: N/A

Section V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	STABLE	This material is stable in closed containers at room temperature under normal storage and handling conditions.
Incompatibility (Conditions or Materials to Avoid):		It is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition of Byproducts:		Decomposition products can include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water vapor.
Hazardous Polymerization:	WILL NOT OCCUR	
Conditions to Avoid:		N/A

Section VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**Routes of Entry:**

- Eyes:** The cool material will cause minor eye irritation. However, thermal burns may result from contact with the hot material. The degree of the injury will depend on the amount of material that gets into the eye and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment.
Signs and symptoms may include, pain, tears, swelling, redness and blurred vision. This hazard evaluation is based on the data from similar materials.
- Inhalation:** Fumes from hot material can be unpleasant and may produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. If inhaled, this substance is considered practically non-toxic to internal organs.
This substance contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide. The rotten egg odor of hydrogen sulfide is unreliable as an indicator of concentration.
Signs and symptoms of over-exposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness.
Hydrogen sulfide concentrations of 1000 -2000 ppm can be extremely hazardous. This hazard evaluation is based on data from similar materials.
- Skin:** The cool material will cause minor skin irritation. However, thermal burns may result from contact with hot material. The degree of the injury will depend on the amount of material that gets on the skin and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment.
Signs and symptoms may include: pain, discoloration and swelling. This hazard evaluation is based on data from similar materials. The systemic toxicity of this substance has not been determined. However, it should be practically non-toxic to internal organs if it gets into the skin.
- Ingestion:** This is an unlikely route of entry, however if swallowed, this substance is considered practically non-toxic.

Health Data Comment - Additional:

Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in any increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with hydrocarbon solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer.

Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt product is not expected to produce any delayed effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists or vapors should be reduced to a minimum.

Carcinogenicity:	CLASSIFIED	N/A
	NTP:	N/A
	IARC Monographs:	N/A
	OSHA Regulated:	SEE INGREDIENTS UNDER SECTION 1

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensations of dryness or pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb and all lenses concentrate irritants.

Section VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA - CONTINUED*Emergency & First Aid Procedures:*

- Ingestion:* Unlikely, if occurs give person milk or water. Keep head below the waist. Contact a physician or Poison Control Center. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or having convulsions.
- Eyes:* Flush eyes, including under eyelids, with running water for several minutes. Get medical attention.
- Skin:* If the hot, melted material gets on the skin, quickly cool in water. See a doctor for extensive burns. DO NOT try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it. The use of vegetable oil or mineral oil is recommended for removal of this material from the skin. Flush exposed area with water while removing contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Call a doctor. Note to physician: In addition to the use of 100% oxygen and supportive care, suggested treatment for hydrogen sulfide poisoning includes the use of nitrites. This is based on the similar mechanisms of toxicity between hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen cyanide.
- The nitrite-induced methemoglobin is thought to bind the toxic hydrosulfide ion. Initial inhalation of amyl nitrite pearls for 15 to 30 seconds of each minute should be initiated until 10 ml of a 3% solution of sodium nitrite can be administered intravenously at 2.5 to 5 ml per minute. While the efficacy of nitrites in hydrogen sulfide poisoning has not been unequivocally demonstrated, their use is recommended as part of the treatment regimen.
- Hyperbaric oxygen therapy has been used for cyanide poisoning with some success and may be of benefit in hydrogen sulfide poisoning if other measures are ineffective.
- Inhalation:* If there are signs or symptoms of hydrogen sulfide exposure (respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbances, coughing, a sensations of dryness or pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness), move the person to fresh air.

Section VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE*Steps to be taken in case Material is released or spilled:*

Notify safety personnel of large spills or leaks. Clean-up personnel need protection against liquid contact and vapor inhalation. Absorb small spills and collect liquid, if feasible, or absorb with vermiculite or sand. Do not flush to sewer or stream.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of liquid waste via licensed waste disposal company. Follow Federal, State and Local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:

Store in closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from oxidizers, heat and open flame. Protect container from physical damage.

Other Precautions:

PRACTICE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. ANY FOOD, DRINK, OR CHEWING PRODUCT SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM THE DUST. PROTECT SKIN FROM PROLONGED CONTACT. PRECAUTION MUST BE TAKEN BECAUSE CEMENT BURNS CAN OCCUR ON SKIN - LOW HEAT SENSATION.

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

Section VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

<i>Respiratory Protection (Type):</i>	N/A
<i>Ventilation: Local Exhaust:</i>	N/A
<i>Mechanical (General):</i>	N/A
<i>Special:</i>	PROVIDE A CONSTANT FLOW OF FRESH AIR DURING APPLICATION.
<i>Other:</i>	N/A
Protective Clothing:	Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses to prevent contact with the skin and eyes. If repeated or prolonged contact with liquid is likely, wear protective clothing including boots, apron, and face-shield or splash goggles. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and do not reuse until it has been properly laundered.
Eye Protection:	SAFETY GOGGLES IF PREFERRED
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:	AN EYE BATH IS SUGGESTED IN THE VICINITY OF USE.
Work/Hygienic Practices:	PRACTICE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.