

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DAUBERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

4700 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60638
TELEPHONE: (708) 496-7350
FAX: (708) 496-7367

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	1
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	X

Date of Review: February 11, 2010
Date of Preparation: April 30, 2003

Revised: January 12, 2007
By: R. Lauterbach

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 6427**
Chemical Family: Asphalt

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
Petroleum Asphalt CAS #8052-42-4	48-52	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m ³
Proprietary Non-Hazardous Surfactant	<4	None Established
Clay, Bentonite* CAS #1302-78-9	<8	None respirable
Heavy Hydrotreated Mineral Oil CAS #64741-44-2	<3	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m ³

SECTION III: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Eye: Conjunctivitis, irritation, and tearing.

Skin: Prolonged contact temperatures may result in irritation or inflammation. Allergic skin reactions may occur on occasion and the skin may become sensitized.

Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting.

Chronic Effects: Some asphalt solutions have produced skin cancer in laboratory animals. The activity of test materials varies widely, but the activity in general, is weak. Based on the skin painting data, IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity of asphalts, diluted, dissolved, or liquefied in solvents, in laboratory animals. Workers, therefore, who practice poor personal hygiene and who are repeatedly exposed by

direct skin contact to petroleum asphalts over many years, may potentially be at risk of developing skin cancer. Intermittent or occasional skin contact with petroleum asphalts is not expected to have serious health effects as long as good personal hygiene measures, such as those outlined in this Material Safety Data Sheet, are followed. In addition, asphalt vapors may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which are known to be carcinogenic. Therefore, prolonged breathing of vapors should be avoided.

Special Remarks: Some asphalts may contain hydrogen sulfide (CAS #7783-06-4) ACGIH TLV = 10ppm. Hydrogen Sulfide (HS) may accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments containing asphalts. Prolonged breathing of low levels of HS will produce eye/respiratory tract irritation; extremely high levels (1000 ppm) can cause unconsciousness/death.

Carcinogenicity: Asphalt solutions are considered to be animal carcinogens by IARC.

Other Health Effects: Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin.

SECTION IV: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye: Flush with large amounts of water immediately. Eye lids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Prolonged contact may cause slight irritation. Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting, contact a physician immediately.

SECTION V: PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance	Brown thixotropic gel
Odor	Mild or faint petroleum
Initial Boiling Point (° F)	200-220° F
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	760 @ 212 °F
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	> 1
Solubility in Water	Dispersible
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	0.95 - 1.05
Volatiles (wt %):	48-53
Evaporation (Ether = 1)	
Viscosity (Brookfield RVF):	50,000-85,000 cps. (TD @ 5 RPM) (Typical)
Auto Ignition Temperature	NA
pH	Not Applicable

SECTION VI: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used) NA (Water based)

Flammable Explosion Limits NA

Fire extinguishing media: NA

Special Fire Hazards and Fire Fighting Procedures: NA

SECTION VII: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Dike spill area, recover free liquid, and return to container. Add absorbent to spill area.

SECTION VIII: SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Skin: Wear gloves to prevent irritations.

Eyes: Wear goggles to prevent irritations.

Other: Long sleeved shirt and pants preferred.

Avoid extremes of temperature in storage. Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area. PROTECT FROM FREEZING!

SECTION IX: REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Stable:	Yes
Unstable:	N/A
Conditions to Avoid:	Open flame and fume inhalation
Incompatibility:	Avoid strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

SECTION X: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This substance, when discarded or disposed of, is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in federal regulations; however it could be hazardous if it is considered toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive according to federal definitions (40 CFR 261). Additionally, it could be designated as hazardous according to state regulations. This substance could also become a hazardous waste if it is mixed or comes in contact with a hazardous waste. If such contact or mixing may have occurred, check 40 CFR 261 to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. If it is considered hazardous, regulations 40 CFR 262, 263 and 264 apply. The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste material must be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION XI: TRANSPORTATION

According to DOT regulations, this product is not considered hazardous. Protect from freezing.

SECTION XII: STATE ADDENDUM

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	NOTES
Asphalt	8052-42-3	A Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List Material
Asphalt	8052-42-3	A Washington State Permissible Exposure for Air Contaminants material
Asphalt	8052-42-3	Asphalt may contain detectable amounts of chemicals known by the state of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

Although the information contained herein is believed to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, and storage.