

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

J-Cote Waterproofing

NFPA

Health: 1

Fire: 2

Reactivity: 0

HMIS

Health: 1

Fire: 2

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: I

Section I- Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer: Applied Technologies, LLC
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Fairfield, OH 45018

Telephone No.: 513-939-3767

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Date: 05/13/02

Product Name: J-Cote Waterproofing

CAS Number: Not Established

Product Uses: Foundation Waterproofing

Product Identification-55 gallon drums

Section II-Composition Information for Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% Total Weight
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	95-63-6	1-3
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	108-67-8	<1
Asphalt (petroleum derived)	8052-42-4	30-60
Butadiene-Styrene Block Polymer	9003-55-8	7-15
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	25340-17-4	<1
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	100-41-4	1-3
Aromatic Petroleum Distillate	64742-95-6	2-5
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	98-82-8	<1
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	1330-20-7	3-10
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-89-8	15-25
Petroleum Lubricating Oil	64741-51-1	5-11
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	108-88-3	<1

Section III-Hazards Identification

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact and ingestion.

Eye Hazards- Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes.

Skin Hazards- Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Ingestion Hazards- Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Deliberate or direct ingestion of vapor spray or mist may be harmful or fatal.

Inhalation Hazards- Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits. Deliberate or direct inhalation of vapor or spray mist may be harmful or fatal.

Sub chronic Effects (Target Organ Effects)- Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging nerve tissue and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material or its components has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: cardiac sensitization, respiratory tract damage, testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, lung damage, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac sensitization, visual impairment, kidney damage, central nervous system effects.

Chronic/Carcinogenicity Effects- The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the Carcinogenicity of extracts of steam refined bitumens (asphalts), air refined bitumens and pooled mixers of steam and air refined bitumens in experimental animals. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence that bitumens also are carcinogenic to humans. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals of light and heavy vacuum distillates of light and heavy catalytically cracked distillates and of cracked residues derived from the refining of crude oil.

Reproductive Effects- This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

Signs and Symptoms- Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dryness or scratchy feeling, cough) stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood behavior, loss of appetite, muscle weakness, respiratory depression, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling) coma and death.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure- Pre-existing skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to components of this product.

Section IV- First Aid

Eye- If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart, seek immediate medical attention.

Skin- Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion- Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave person unattended.

Inhalation- If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet, seek immediate medical attention.

Note To Physician- Inhalation of high concentration of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Pre-existing disorders of the following organs or systems may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (i.e. asthma like conditions), liver, kidney central nervous system, male reproductive system, and/or auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Section V-Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point-107⁰ F

Lower Explosive Limit- 0.09 for Naphtha

Fire and Explosion Hazards- Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel long the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, eaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum because product can ignite explosively (even residue.)

Extinguishing Media- Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide & dry chemicals.

Fire Fighting Instructions-Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turnout gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

Section VI-Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill- Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from the area of the spill.

Large Spill- Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify the proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from the area of the spill until clean up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, pilot lights and electrical sparks.)

Section VII-Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions- Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Precautions during use: avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductor of electricity and can become electro statically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates, If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids.

Warning: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignition without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

Storage Precautions- Do not store near extreme heat, open flame or sources of ignition.

Other Precautions- Do not handle or transfer around vehicles or inside buildings unless well ventilated for removal of vapors. Unscrew drum lid vent caps slowly. Do not unscrew entirely until interior pressure has escaped through the threads. Use only UL/FM approved transfer pumps. Use explosion proof equipment when applying material under high pressure. **DO NOT** point the spray nozzle at skin or eyes.

Section VII-Exposure Controls/ Protective Clothing

Engineering Controls-Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s)

Eye/Face Protection-Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations is advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other types of safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection-Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier.) To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protection-NIOSH/MSHA VAPOR AND DUST RESPIRATOR IS REQUIRED.

Other/General Protection-Ventilation: Mechanical, general, explosion proof equipment is necessary

Section VIII-Exposure Controls/ Protective Clothing-Continued

Ingredients Exposure Limits:

Aromatic Hydrocarbon- None Established

Aromatic Hydrocarbon-None Established

Asphalt (Petroleum Derived)- None Established

Aromatic Hydrocarbon- None Established

Aromatic Hydrocarbon-

OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm TWA	OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm-TWA
OSHA VPEL 125.000 ppm-STEL	ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm –TWA
ACGIH TLV 125.000 ppm-STEL	

Aromatic Hydrocarbon-

OSHA PEL 200.000 ppm-TWA	OSHA VPEL 300.000 ppm-TWA
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm- STEL	ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm TWA (skin)
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm-STEL	

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

OSHA PEL 100.000 ppm-TWA	OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm-TWA
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm- STEL	ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm-STEL	

Hygienic Practices- Avoid unnecessary exposure to skin, eyes or clothing. Safety showers and eyewash stations should be available and be in accordance with good hygienic safety practices.

Section IX-Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance-Black

Odor-Carbon odor

Melting Point- 90⁰F

Boiling Point- Not determined for product; 200-300⁰F for Naphtha

Vapor Density- Not determined for product; 4.1 for Naphtha

Vapor Pressure- Not determined for product; 5.2 for Naphtha

Evaporation Rate- Slower than ether

% Volatile by Volume- 32

Solubility- Insoluble in water

Chemical Type-Mixture

{physical State- Liquid

Specific Gravity- (H₂o=1) 0.87-0.96 for product

Section X- Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: will not occur

Conditions to Avoid (stability): Combustible liquid. **KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, OPEN FLAME AND SOURCES OF SPARKING OR ELECTRICAL SHORT.** Hydrogen Sulfide can be released from heated material.

Incompatible Materials- Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products- Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide and various hydrocarbon fragments.

Section XI- Toxicological Information

No data available

Section XII- Ecological Information

No data available

Section XIII-Disposal Information

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

RCRA Information- Liquid material a "RCRA" regulated hazardous waste and must be sent to a permitted facility for disposal. Dried material is not a regulated waste.

Section XIV-Transportation Information

Proper Shipping Name- Drums, Tars, Liquid, not regulated in non bulk package per 49 CFR 173.150(F)

UN Number-1999

Freight Class- 55

Section XV- Regulatory Information

US Regulatory Information- Toxic Substances Control Act Status

TSCA (US) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

Section 311/312 Hazard Class-40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X) Delayed (X) Fire (X) Reactive () Sudden Release of Pressure ()

Ingredients- US Regulatory Information

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

SARA Title III-Section 313 Form "R"/TRI Reportable Chemical

Asphalt (Petroleum Derived)

SARA Title III Section 313 Form "R"/TRI Reportable Chemical

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

SARA Title III Section 313 Form "R"/TRI Reportable Chemical

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

SARA Title III Section 313 Form "R"/TRI Reportable Chemical

State Regulations- State and Local Regulations- California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Benzene

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

Benzene, Toluene

New Jersey TRK Label Information

Xylenes 1330-20-7

Ethyl Benzene 100-41-4

Naphtha, Solvent 64742-89-8

Pennsylvania RTK label Information

Benzene, Dimethyl 1330-20-7
Benzene, Ethyl 100-41-4
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates 64742-89-8

Ingredients –State Regulations
Aromatic Hydrocarbon
California-Proposition 65

Aromatic Hydrocarbon
California-Proposition 65

Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates
California-Proposition 65

Canadian Regulatory Information- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

European Union Regulatory Information- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

Other International Regulations- Australia- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

South Korea- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

Korea- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

Japan- The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

Section XVI-Other Information

NFPA RATING

Health: 1
Fire: 2
Reactivity: 0

HMIS Rating

Health: 1
Fire: 2
Personal Protection: I

Precautionary Label: WARNIG- HOT ASPHALT MAY PRODUE SEVERE BURNS MAY VENT HARMFUL CONCENTRATIONS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS WHICH CANCAUSE PESPIRTORY IRRITAION AND ASPHYXIATION. LONG-TERM SKIN EXPOSURE TO COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT HAS CAUSED SKIN CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS.

Revision/Prepairer Information

This MSDS supercedes a previous MSDS Dated:8/21/01.

Disclaimer

The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to these products may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside of our control.

Applied Technologies makes no warranties, express or implied and assumes no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purpose or for the consequences of its use. Individuals should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).