MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lambert Southwest (903)657-4680 Product: Adobe Tan Division of G. W. Holladay Interests Inc. Texas Buff

P O Box 1111, Henderson TX 75653

Haz Mat Emergency Infotrac 1-800-535-5053 Date: January 2012

HAZARD MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Health Hazard 1 - Slight Flammability Hazard 0 - Minimal Reactivity Hazard 0 - Minimal

Personal Protection E -Glasses, Gloves, Dust Resp

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Trade/Material Name: Iron Oxide Buff

Description: Solid Brown or Tan Powder

Other Designations: 219-0058 Adobe Tan; 219-0060 Texas Buff

CAS: Mixture

Chemical Name: Fe,O, + FeOOH

SECTION II. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

INGREDIENT NAME: CAS NO. PERCENT EXPOSURE LIMITS

Iron Oxide Red 1309-37-1 Proprietary ACGIH TLV: .01MG/M³ TWA

OSHA STEL: 10 ppm (Iron Oxide Fume as Fe)

Hydrated Iron Oxide 51274-00-1 Proprietary ACGIH TLV: .01MG/M³ TWA

OSHA STEL: 10 ppm (Iron Oxide Fume as Fe)

Silicon Dioxide 7631-86-9 Approx. 1 ACGIH-TLV: 10 MG/M³ TWA

(Amorphous) OSHA-PEL: 6 MG/M³ TWA

Iron Oxide contains no hazardous material and is not considered a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Note: There is an 8-hour TWA OSHA-PEL of 10mg/M³ and ACGIH-TLV of 5 mg/M³ for iron oxide fume. A fume can be defined as an aerosol of solid particles produced by condensation of vaporized materials such as iron metal. In normally accepted usages, iron oxide pigments would not be present in the form of a fume.

SECTION III. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Appearance and Odor: Solid powder. No Odor

Solubility in Water (%) Insoluble

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1) 4.1-5.0

Flash Point (method): Non-flammable Limits: LEL%: N/A UEL%: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Water, dry chemical, CO₂ foam as appropriate for surrounding

combustibles. Product itself does not burn or support

combustion. No fire or explosion hazard.

Unusual Fire or Explosion

Hazards: Avoid dusting; dust can form explosive mixtures with air.

Under fire conditions irritating and/or toxic aerosols or gases

may be present.

Special Fire fighting

Procedures: Firefighters should be equipped with self contained breathing

apparatus.

SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

Material is stable - Hazardous polymerization will not occur

Chemical incompatibilities: None known.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products: None will occur.

SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Summary of Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure:

Skin contact may cause mechanical irritation due to the abrasion. Eye contact will result in no specific effects other than general particulate irritation in the eye. Not absorbed by the body. Excessive exposure above the TLV can give mild pulmonary irritation.

(Health Hazard continued on next page)

(Health Hazard continued from previous page)

Target Organs: Lungs

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

Acute Effects: Inhalation of the dust may cause mechanical irritation

to the respiratory tract. Long term over-exposure to

silica causes silicosis.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

Get medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with mild soap and water. Get medical attention if

irritation develops.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Get medical help for any breathing

difficulty.

Ingestion: Get medical attention.

Crystalline silica which may be present in quantities greater than 0.1% has been reviewed by IARC. They found limited evidence for carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

SECTION VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, USE OR DISPOSAL

Handling & Storing: Store dry at ambient temperature away from food and

beverages. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes and

skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Spill/Leak procedures: Those involved in clean-up of spills should use respiratory

protection for airborne dust. Vacuum or scoop up spilled material for recovery or disposal, avoiding dusting conditions and using good ventilation. Wetting the spill with a water

spray may help to keep airborne dust levels down.

Waste Management/

Disposal

Refer to any local, State or Federal regulations for specific disposal information. Pursuant to 40 CFR part 261 of the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations

currently in effect, discarded Iron Oxide would not be

classified as a hazardous waste.

SECTION VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Personal Protective Equipment:

Goggles: Safety glasses with side shields or dust tight goggles.

Gloves: Plastic, cloth, or rubber gloves.

Respirator: If exposure limits are exceeded, an appropriate NIOSH

approved dust respirator should be used.

Workplace Considerations:

Ventilation: Provide adequate exhaust ventilation to meet TLV

requirements in the workplace. An exhaust filter system may

be required to avoid environmental contamination.

Safety Stations: An eye wash station should be available to the area of use.

Other: Good industrial hygiene practice requires that employee

exposure be maintained below the recommended TLV. This is preferably achieved through the provision of adequate

ventilation where necessary. Where dust cannot be

controlled in this way, personal respiratory protection should

be employed.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

DOT Class: Not regulated

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