



VOIDSPAN

300 to 600 Series

Grouts and Mortars

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Product Identification

Trade Names as Labeled: VoidSpan 300 series PHLc Fine Pointing Mortar, 400 series PHLc70 Crack Filler, 500 series PHLc Gravity Feed Grout, 600 series PHLc70 Injection Grout

Generic Name: Pozzolanic Hydraulic Lime Grouts and Mortars

Manufacturer: InCide® Technologies, Inc.

50 North 41st Avenue

Phoenix, AZ 85009

Phone: 800 777-4569

Emergency Telephone Number

ChemTrec: 800 424-9300

CCN687615

Section 2: Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: VoidSpan Pozzolanic Hydraulic Lime Grouts and Mortars are odorless white/tan powders. Contact can cause irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract.

GHS Classification

Physical:

Not Classified

Health:

Specific Target Organ Systemic
Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Category 1

Environmental:

Not Classified

GHS Label:



Statements of Hazard

WARNING

Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Prevention

Do not breathe dust.

Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

HAZARDS OVERVIEW: This product is a chemically inert, non-combustible mineral. Long term exposure may cause silicosis, which can result in delayed, disabling and sometimes fatal lung injury. IARC and NTP have determined that respirable crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause cancer in humans. Risk of injury is dependent on the duration and level of exposure. A single exposure will not result in serious adverse effects. See Section 11 for detailed information. Also see exposure control discussion in Section 8. Avoid creating dust when handling, using or storing. **Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits.**

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Component	Percentage mg/m ³	OSHA PEL	ACHIG TLV mg/m ³	GHS Classification
14808-60-7	Silicon dioxide*	<80%	0.1 respirable	0.1	STOST Category 1 (repeated exposure)
1305-62-0	Calcium hydroxide	>6%	5	5	
15123-81-6	Aluminosilicate, calcined	>10%	5 respirable 15 total dust	2 respirable	
65997-15-1	Hydraulic cement	<5%	15 total dust	10 total dust	
N/A	Proprietary ingredients (do not contribute to the classification)				

*SiO₂ OSHA PEL is calculated as 10mg/m³ divided by (% crystalline silica+2). **Respirable silica is estimated as less than 0.3% of product.**

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Inhalation (Gross): Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have victim drink plenty of water. Consult a physician.

Eye Contact: Immediately wash eyes with water with large amounts of water, lifting the upper and lower lids occasionally. If irritation persists or for imbedded foreign body, get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: No first aid should be needed since dermal contact with this product does not affect the skin. Wash exposed skin with soap and water before breaks and at the end of the shift. If irritation persists consult a physician.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: This product will not burn. It is compatible with all extinguishing media. Use any media that is appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None with respect to this product. Firefighters should always wear self-contained breathing apparatus for fires, particularly for those indoors or in confined areas.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

Hazardous Combustion Products: None known.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spill / Leak Procedures: Do not use water on bulk material spills. Use personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8.

Small Spills: Use dry methods to collect spilled materials. Avoid generating dust. Do not clean up with compressed air. Store collected materials in dry, sealed plastic or non-aluminum metal containers. Residue on surfaces may be water washed.

Large Spills: Use dry methods to collect spilled materials. Evacuate area downwind of clean-up operations to minimize dust exposure. Store spilled materials in dry, sealed plastic or non-aluminum metal containers.

Containment: Minimize dust generation and prevent bulk release to sewers or waterways.

Clean-up: Residual amounts of material can be flushed with large amounts of water. Equipment can be washed with either a mild vinegar and water solution, or detergent and water. Waste disposal: see Section 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Do not breathe dust. Use of this product may generate elevated airborne levels of crystalline silica dust that may not be visible to the unaided eye. Use normal precautions against bag breakage or spills of bulk material. Use proper work practices and adequate ventilation with dust collection to maintain airborne levels of respirable crystalline silica to below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). Refer to Section 8 for additional information on personal protective equipment.

Storage: Use good housekeeping in storage and use areas to prevent accumulation of dust in work areas. Product is not reactive under normal conditions. Note: product is incompatible with strong oxidizers.

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR §1910.1200 and state and local worker or community "Right to Know" laws and regulations should be strictly followed, which includes training employees on the content of this MSDS. Warn your employees by posting and other means of the potential health risks associated with use of this product and train them in the appropriate personal protective equipment, work practices, and engineering controls which will reduce their risk of exposure.

Crystalline silica is listed by the State of California (under Proposition 65) as requiring the following warning:

Detectable amounts of chemicals known by the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm may be found in this product.

Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Local Exhaust: Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels of dust.

Eye Protection: Direct contact with product may result in eye irritation. Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles where particles could cause injury to the eye.

Skin Protection: Prolonged contact with product may cause skin irritation. Not likely to be absorbed into the skin. Good personal hygiene practices should be followed including cleansing of exposed skin with soap and water, and laundering work clothing that has become dusty.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved air purifying or supplied-air respirator if exposure limits are exceeded. Appropriate respiratory protection for respirable crystalline silica is based on the airborne exposure concentration and duration of exposure for the particular use of the respirator. A respiratory protection program in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR §1910.134 must be implemented whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator. ANSI Standard Z88.2 (recent revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection" should also be considered. All tight-fitting respirators must be fit-tested for each user. NIOSH recommends the use of respiratory protection when effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being installed to control workplace exposures to respirable crystalline silica.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: White to tan, granular

pH: Dry: not applicable; wet: 13

Specific Gravity (water = 1): approx. 1.14 (loose)

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Vapor Density: Not applicable

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable

Viscosity: Not applicable

Odor: Odorless

Melting Point: Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: None

Boiling Point: Not applicable

Autoignition Temp: Will not burn

Flammable Limits (LEL/UEL): Not applicable

Decomposition temperature: Not applicable

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal handling and storage conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibility: Wet crack filler is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and phosphorus.

Conditions to avoid: Unintentional contact with water

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Will not spontaneously form. Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Skin Contact: No adverse effects expected.

Eye Contact: Contact may cause mechanical irritation and possible injury.

Ingestion: No adverse effects expected for normal, incidental ingestion.

Silica: LD50 oral rat 22,500 mg/kg

Calcium hydroxide: LD 50 oral mouse 7,300 mg/kg

Aluminosilicate, calcined: LD50 oral rat >5000 mg/kg

Hydraulic cement: Not reported

Inhalation: Exposure to dust may cause mucous membrane and respiratory irritation, cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, sneezing and shortness of breath. Inhalation of respirable silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring.

Inhalation may have the following serious chronic health effects:

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low concentrations of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Lung lesions less than 1 cm in diameter characterize simple silicosis, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, it is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. It may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by larger lung lesions. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. It may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling.

Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease, and may lead to death.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Cancer:

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources," but noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies."

NTP: The National Toxicology Program (NTP), in its Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, classified "silica, crystalline (respirable)" as a known human carcinogen.

OSHA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not regulated as a human carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Autoimmune Diseases: There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders.

Tuberculosis: Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis.

Kidney Disease: There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with respiratory disease, including but not limited to asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should not be exposed to respirable silica dust.

Section 12: Ecological Information

This product is not expected to present an environmental hazard.

Silica: LC50 carp >10,000 mg/L/72 hr

Calcium Hydroxide: Not reported. Because of the high pH, it would only be expected to produce ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems in high concentrations (>1g/L).

Aluminosilicate, calcined: Not reported

Hydraulic cement: Not reported

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

General: If uncontaminated, dispose as an inert, non-metallic mineral. If contaminated, dispose in accordance with all applicable local, state/provincial and federal regulations in light of the contamination present. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional and national requirements. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical characteristics of the material, and to determine the proper waste identification and disposal in compliance with applicable regulations.

RCRA: This product as sold by VoidSpan is not classified as hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

Section 14: Transport Information

Not regulated for transportation under the U.S. DOT, Canadian TDG, IMDG, or IATA Regulations.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

United States (Federal and State):

TSCA: Crystalline silica (CAS #14808-60-7) is listed on the EPA Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b) inventory.

RCRA: Crystalline silica (CAS #14808-60-7) is not classified as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

CERCLA Section 103 Reportable Quantity: None

SARA 311/312: Hazard Categories for SARA Section 311/312 Reporting: Chronic Health

SARA 313: This product contains no chemicals that are subject to Annual Release Reporting Requirements under SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372).

Clean Air Act: This product was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

Clean Water Act: Crystalline silica (CAS # 14808-60-7) is not listed as a hazardous substance in Section 311.

NTP: Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a carcinogen.

OSHA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is listed under 29 CFR 1910.1000 as a toxic and hazardous substance.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This product contains crystalline silica (respirable) which is classified as a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Canada:

Domestic Substances List (DSL): Crystalline silica (quartz) is a naturally occurring substance on the Canadian DSL.

WHMIS Classification: Crystalline silica - Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A (Very Toxic Material causing other Toxic Effects).

National, state, provincial or local emergency planning, community right-to-know or other laws, regulations or ordinances may be applicable--consult applicable national, state, provincial or local laws.

Section 16: Other Information

NFPA Hazard Rating: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard Rating: Health: * Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0

*Warning – Chronic health effect possible. Inhalation of silica dust may cause lung injury/disease (silicosis). Take appropriate measures to avoid breathing dust. See Section 8.

User's Responsibility: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this Safety Data Sheet be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, VoidSpan assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.