

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Importer:
TransMineral USA, Inc.
201 Purrington Road
Petaluma, CA 94952
Telephone: (707) 769-0661

Manufacturer:
CESA
La Jarthe
24110 Saint-Astier, France
Telephone: 011-33-55-354-1125

24-hour Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Preparation Date: 01 / 29 / 08

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

SUBSTANCE: NHL 2, NHL 3.5, NHL 5, and EcoMortar

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS: St. Astier Natural Hydraulic Lime

IDENTITY/HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Compound	Percent	CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Calcium hydroxide (hydrated lime)		1305-62-0	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
Calcium carbonate (calcite)		1317-65-3	15 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ (resp.)*	10 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ (resp.)*
Calcium oxide (burnt lime)		10034-77-2	5 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	<1**	14808-60-7	<u>10 mg/m³</u> [†] (resp.) %SiO ₂ +2	0.1 mg/m ³ (resp.)

* Respirable fraction.

** Crystalline silica is expected to be below 1%, but concentrations may vary with source material

† The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for Silicon Dioxide (SiO₂) is dependent upon the percentage of free silica in the dust and is calculated by a formula given.

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor: White to gray powder; odorless

Solubility: Sparingly soluble in water

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Noncombustible solid

Upper/Lower Explosive Limits: N/A

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Unstable Stable

Cautions to avoid: Hydrofluoric acid dissolves silica to produce the corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride. Acids react violently to produce heat.

Hazardous polymerization: May Occur Will Not Occur

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure

Inhalation: Inhalation of the dust may cause coughing, sneezing, irritation and inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of free crystalline silica (SiO₂) may cause silicosis, a dust disease with signs and symptoms of coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and changes in chest x-ray. Silicosis is typically associated with chronic or long-term exposure to silica; the disease may continue to progress even after exposure is eliminated. Exposure to very high air concentrations of free silica can cause an acute form of silicosis that may occur within one year after exposure begins. This condition may be fatal.

Dermal Exposure: Not absorbed through the skin. Calcium hydroxide and calcium oxide are caustic and may cause irritation of skin.

Eye Irritation: May be irritating to the eyes, with burning, itching, or redness.

Carcinogenicity: The Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1991, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Toxicology Program states: "There is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica in experimental animals." However, an IARC Working Group has reported limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. NIOSH considers respirable silica to be a potential human carcinogen. OSHA and ACGIH have not identified respirable silica as carcinogenic.

Ingestion: Not considered a likely route of exposure.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists. Or skin contact, flush with water.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Special care should be taken to prevent dust from becoming airborne. The use of ventilation and wet-methods are recommended.

- Respiratory Protection: If other methods are not sufficient to reduce the dust concentration below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), use an appropriate NIOSH approved full-face piece or half mask air-purifying respirator with particle filters.
- Protective Clothing: Coveralls and protective gloves are recommended to reduce skin contact.
- Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles are recommended to reduce eye contact.

DISPOSAL

Sweep and place bulk material in containers and remove for disposal. Flush spill area with water. This product does not contain Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-listed hazardous waste compounds, but under some circumstances, it may be a characteristic hazardous waste due to high pH. The final, cured product is not hazardous. Dispose of in a landfill in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.