

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**(OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200)**

**Product: White Aqua Shield Liquid**

**SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER'S NAME**

JE Tomes & Associates, Inc.  
2513 West 140<sup>th</sup> Place  
Blue Island, IL 60406  
708-653-5100 phone  
708-653-5101 facsimile



Emergency Telephone Number: N/A

Date Prepared: September 23, 2004 Updated: October 14, 2009

**SECTION 2: PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Code#</u>
White Aqua Shield Liquid	C114

**SECTION 3: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION**

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity Common Name)

OSHA PEL	ACGIA TLV	OTHER % (optional)
Ammonia, Aqua		0.1

**SECTION 4: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Boiling Point: n/a	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O=1): 2.54
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.): n/a	Melting Point: n/a
Vapor Density (Air=1): n/a	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1): n/a
Solubility in Water: Non-Soluble	

**SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

Flash Point (Method Used): Non Flammable: Flammable Units: n/a LEL: n/a

UEL: n/a

Extinguishing Media: Will not burn.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Avoid breathing smoke, fumes, and decomposition products. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Unusual fire and Explosion Hazards: None required with this product.

**SECTION 6: REACTIVITY DATA**

Unstable: stable

Conditions to avoid: None

Stable: yes

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): None

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: None

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur

Conditions to avoid: None.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

## SECTION 7: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

**Route(s) of Entry:** **Inhalation:** yes    **Skin:** yes    **Ingestion:** yes

**Health Hazard (Acute and Chronic) Inhalation Excessive or long-term inhalation may cause pneumoconiosis (silicosis):** May cause irritation to nose, throat, and respiratory.

**Carcinogenicity:NTP?** Yes    **IARC Monographs?** Yes    **OSHA Regulated?** n/a

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** May cause rash or irritation to skin.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:** Individuals with respiratory disease, subject eye irritation and or allergies to cements.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Lungs: Move to fresh air. Eyes:** Flush with water. **Skin:** Wash with soap and water.

**Internal/Ingestion:** is not considered a potential route of exposure If swallowed, immediately give 2 glasses of water. Get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## SECTION 8: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

**Steps to be taken in Case Material Releases or Spills:** Contained, solidified and place in disposal containers.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose in accordance with all Local, State, Provincial, and Federal regulations.

**Precautions to Be taken in handling and storage:** Store in a cool dry environment. Avoid bag or container breakage.

**Other Precautions:** Do not breathe dust.

## SECTION 9: CONTROL MEASURES

**Respiratory Protection (Specific Type) NIOSH/MSHA:** Approved

**Ventilation Local Exhaust:** n/a, Special as suitable for job conditions

**Protective Gloves:** Recommended

**Eye Protection:** Recommended

**Other Protective clothing or Equipment:** Boots, coveralls to prevent contact

**Work/Hygienic Practices:** When finished shower to remove dust. Launder clothing after use to remove dust before reuse.

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200)

**Product: White Aqua Shield Powder (2 Component)**

### SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER'S NAME

JE Tomes & Associates, Inc.  
2513 West 140<sup>th</sup> Place  
Blue Island, IL 60406  
708-653-5100 phone  
708-653-5101 facsimile



Emergency Telephone Number: N/A

Date Prepared: October 30, 2006

Date Revised:

### SECTION 2: PRODUCT INFORMATION

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Code#</u>
White Aqua Shield Powder	C114

### SECTION 3: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	PEL(OSHA) mg/M3	TLV(ACGIH)
Silica Sand, crystalline	14808-60-7 %SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2	<u>10</u>	0.05(respirable)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	5	5
Hazardous Components	CAS No.	PEL(OSHA) mg/M3	TLV(ACGIH)
Silica Sand, crystalline	14808-60-7 %SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2	<u>10</u>	0.05(respirable)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	5	5
May Contain one or more of the following ingredients:			
Amorphous Silica	07631-86-9 % SiO <sub>2</sub>	<u>80mg/M3</u>	10
Calcium Sulfate	10101-41-4 or 13997-24-5	5	5
Lime	01305-62-0	5	5
Fly Ash	68131-74-8	5	5
Calcium Aluminate Cement	65997-16-2	5	5
Copolymer Powder	24937-78-8	NA	NA

**Other Limits:** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Recommended standard maximum permissible concentration=005 mg/M3 (respirable free silica) as determined by a full-shift sample up to 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week. See NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard Occupational Exposure to Crystalline

### SECTION 4: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Appearance:** Gray to gray-brown colored powder. Some products contain coarse aggregate.

**Specific Gravity:** 2.6 to 3.15

**Melting Point:** >2700F

**Boiling Point:** >2700F

**Vapor Pressure:** None

**Vapor Density:** None

**Evaporation Rate:** None

**Solubility in Water:** Slight

**Oder:** None

Product Types: JE Tomes & Associates, Inc. Dry Packed Portland Cement Based Products MSDS

## SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Flammability:** Noncombustible and not explosive.

## SECTION 6: REACTIVITY DATA

**Stability:** Stable.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Contact of silica with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.

**Hazardous Decomposition or By-products:** Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gassilicon tetrafluoride.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will Not Occur.

**Condition to Avoid:** Keep dry until used to preserve product utility.

## SECTION 7: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

**Route(s) of Entry:** Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion

**Acute Exposure:** Product becomes alkaline when exposed to moisture. Exposure can dry the skin, cause alkali burns and effect the mucous membranes. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system. Toxic effects noted in animals include, for acute exposures, alveolar damage with pulmonary edema.

**Chronic Exposure:** Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis. Respirable crystalline silica ( quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs and possibly cancer. There is evidence that exposure to respirable silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of Scleroderma, tuberculosis and kidney disorders.

Carcinogenicity Listings: NTP:

Known carcinogen

OSHA:

Not listed as a carcinogen

IARC Monographs:

Group 1 Carcinogen

California Proposition 65:

Known carcinogen

**NTP:** The National Toxicology Program, in its "Ninth Report on Carcinogens" (released May 15, 2000) concluded that "Respirable crystalline silica (RCS) , primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is known to *be a human carcinogen*, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a casual relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust (reviewed in IAC,, 1997; Brown et al., 1997; Hind et al., 1997)

**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", and that there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz or cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is *carcinogenic to humans* (Group1)." The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances or studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates..."(1997)

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Symptoms of excessive exposure to the dust include shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function. Excessive exposure to skin and eyes especially when mixed with water can cause caustic burns as severe as third degree.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:** Individuals with sensitive skin and with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease, including, but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should be precluded from exposure. Exposure to crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with increased incidence of scleroderma, Tuberculosis and possibly increased incidence of kidney lesions.

**Emergency First Aid Procedures:** Irrigate (flush) eyes immediately and repeatedly with clean water. Wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. If irritation or inflammation occurs seek prompt attention. For gross inhalation, remove person immediately to fresh air, give artificial respiration as needed. Get prompt medical attention.

## **SECTION 8: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE**

**Spills:** If spilled, use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into close able container for disposal or use if not contaminated or wet. Use adequate ventilation.

**Waste Disposal Method:** The packaging and material may be land filled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under RCRA or CERCLA.

## **SECTION 9: CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Inhalation:** DO NOT BREATHE DUST. In dusty environments, the use of OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator is recommended. Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.

**Eyes:** Wear tight fitting goggles.

**Skin:** The use of barrier creams or impervious gloves, boots and clothing to protect the skin from contact is recommended. Following work, workers should shower with soap and water.

Precautions must be observed because burns occur with little warning – little heat is sensed.

WARN EMPLOYEES AND/OR CUSTOMERS OF THE HAZARDS AND REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

**NOTE:** The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to silica contained in our products. Customers-users must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations and orders covering silica.