

Probase Manufacturing Sdn Bhd

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Section I – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION		
CHEMICAL NAME Not Applicable	CHEMICAL FORMULA Mixture	MOLECULAR WEIGHT Not Applicable
TRADE NAME Soil Hardener		
SYNONYMS CTB		DOT IDENTIFICATION NO. None

SECTION II – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS		
PARAMETERS	TEST METHODS/ TEST EQUIPMENT	RESULTS
Silica (as SiO ₂), %w/w	By Gravimetry + Colorimetry	Min. 65
Other's mineral & Bio-mass		Max 35

Section III - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Soil hardener is a light gray powder that poses little immediate hazard. A single short-term exposure to the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. However, exposure of sufficient duration to wet soil hardener can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin or eye) destruction in the form of chemical (caustic) burns. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to dry soil hardener.

Potential Health Effects

Relevant Routes of Exposure:

Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Effects Resulting from Eye Contact:

Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact by large amounts of dry powder or splashes of wet soil hardener may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns or blindness. Such exposures require immediate first aid (see Section 4) and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Effects Resulting from Skin Contact:

Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to hazardous skin exposure. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly with wet cement. Exposed persons may not feel discomfort until hours after the exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred.

Dry soil hardener contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or wet soil hardener may cause more severe skin effects including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure can cause severe skin damage in the form of (alkali) chemical burns.

Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to soil hardener, possibly due to trace elements of chromium.

The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to their first contact with the product. Other persons may first experience this effect after years of contact with soil hardener products.

Effects Resulting from Inhalation:

Soil hardener may contain trace amounts of free crystalline silica. Prolonged exposure to respirable free silica can aggravate other lung conditions and cause silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease.

Exposure to soil hardener may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory system. It may also leave unpleasant deposits in the nose.

Effects Resulting from Ingestion :

Although small quantities of dust are not known to be harmful, ill effects are possible if larger quantities are consumed. Soil hardener should not be eaten.

Carcinogenic potential:

Soil hardener is **not** listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC. It may however, contain trace amounts of substances listed as carcinogens by these organizations.

Crystalline silica, a potential trace level contaminate in soil hardener, is now classified by IARC as known human carcinogen (Group I). NTP has characterized respirable silica as "reasonably anticipated to be [a] carcinogen".

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by, inhalation or dermal exposure:

Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases.

Unusual (hyper) sensitivity to hexavalent chromium (chromium+6) salts.

Section IV - FIRST AID**Eyes**

Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Call physician immediately.

Skin

Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent. Seek medical treatment in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet soil hardener, hardener mixtures, liquids from fresh hardener products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to dry hardener.

Inhalation of Airborne Dust

Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately.

Section V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash point.....None	Lower Explosive Limit.....None
Upper Explosive Limit.....None	Auto ignition temperature.....Not Combustible
Extinguishing media.....Note Combustible	Special fire fighting Procedure.....None
Hazardous combustion products.....None	Unusual fire and explosion hazards....None

Section VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Collect dry material using a scoop. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8.

Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container. Allow the material to "dry" before disposal. Do not attempt to wash Soil hardener down drains.

Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

Section VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep soil hardener dry until used. Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material.

Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing which is wet with soil hardener fluids and launder before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet soil hardener mixtures or fluids.

Section VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Skin Protection**

Prevention is essential to avoiding potentially severe skin injury. Avoid contact with unhardened soil hardener. If contact occurs, promptly wash affected area with soap and water. Where prolonged exposure to unhardened soil hardener products might occur, wear impervious clothing and gloves to eliminate skin contact. Wear sturdy boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure.

Do not rely on barrier creams: barrier creams should not be used in place of gloves.

Periodically wash areas contacted by dry soil hardener or by wet cement or concrete fluids with a pH neutral soap. Wash again at the end of work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with clean dry clothing.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Use local or general exhaust ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits.

Use NIOSH/MSHA approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation. (Advisory: Respirators and filters purchased after June 10, 1998 must be certified under 42 CFR 84.)

Ventilation

Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure within applicable limits.

Eye Protection

Where potentially subject to splashes or puffs of cement, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury.

Contact lenses should not be worn when working with soil hardener or fresh cement products.

Section IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL, PROPERTIES

Appearance.....	Gray Powder	Odor.....	No distinct odor
Physical state.....	Solid (powder)	pH (in water).....	12 to 14
Solubility in water...	Slightly soluble (0.1 to 1.0%)	Vapor pressure.....	Not applicable
Vapor density.....	Not applicable	Boiling point.....	Not applicable (i.e. > 1000 C)
Melting point.....	Not applicable	Bulk Density (kg/l).....	0.7105
Evaporation rate.....	Not applicable		

Section X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Unintentional contact with water.

Incompatibility

Wet soil hardener is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and phosphorous.

Hazardous decomposition

Will not spontaneously occur. Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For a description of available, more detailed toxicological information contact the supplier or manufacturer.

Section XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals

Relevant physical and chemical properties

(See Sections 9 and 10.)

Section XIII - DISPOSAL

Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations. (Since soil hardener is stable, uncontaminated material may be saved for future use).

Dispose of bags in an approved landfill or incinerator.

Section XIV - TRANSPORTATION DATAHazardous materials description/proper shipping name

Soil hardener is not hazardous under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

Hazard class

Not applicable

Identification number

Not applicable.

Required label text

Not applicable.

Hazardous substances/reportable quantities (RQ)

Not applicable.

Section XV - OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATIONStatus under USDOL-OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Soil hardener is considered a "hazardous chemical" under this regulation, and should be part of any hazard communication program.

Status under CERCLA/SUPERFUND 40 CFR 117 and 302

Not listed.

Hazard Category under SARA(Title III), Sections 311 and 312

Soil hardener qualifies as a "hazardous substance" with delayed health effects.

Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313

Not subject to reporting requirements under Section 313.

Status under TSCA (as of May 1997)

Some substances in soil hardener are on the TSCA inventory list.

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act

Soil hardener is a "hazardous substance" subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.

Status under California Proposition 65

This product contains up to 0.05 percent of chemicals (trace elements) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.
