SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID:	ACBS-30600		
Product Name:	ArmorClay 600		
Revision Date:	Apr 11, 2016	**Date Printed:**	Nov 11, 2016
Version:	1.0	**Supersedes Date:**	N.A.
Manufacturer's Name:	Mar-flex Waterproofing & Building Products		
Address:	500 Business Parkway Carlisle, OH, US, 45005		
Emergency Phone:	Chem-Trec: 1-800-424-9300		
Information Phone Number:	513-422-7285		
Fax:	513-422-7282		
Product/Recommended Uses:			

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Carcinogenicity - Category 1A

Pictograms:

Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause cancer.

Precautionary Statements - General:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):

None.

Additional hazard information:

Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

This product contains granular materials which may cause mechanical skin, eye or respiratory irritation. inhalation of crystalline silica (quartz) can cause cancer based on animal data, and IARC concludes sufficient evidence in humans (Group 1). Prolonged and repeated overexposure to free crystalline silica dust above the TLV level may cause scarring of the lungs with cough and shortness of breath. A delayed lung injury, silicosis may result from breathing free silica.
Target Organs: Skin, Eye, Lung

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001302-78-9	BENTONITE	60% - 100%
0009003-49-0	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, homopolymer	3% - 7%
0009002-88-4	POLYETHYLENE	0.0% - 10%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	1.0% - 5%
0015468-32-3	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE TRIDYMITE	0.0% - 1.0%
0014464-46-1	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE CRISTOBALITE	0.0% - 1.0%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If unwell, or exposed and concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention immediately.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or are concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

No data available

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

No data available.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smokes, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Avoid generation of dust.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Collect by vacuuming and dispose in accordance with
local regulations.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Material is slippery when wet.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container can retain residue and may be dangerous.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection:

Wear dust-proof goggles.

Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization.The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE		[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];	a				[1,3]; [3];	0.05e				1
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE CRISTOBALITE		a					3	0.05d				1
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE TRIDYMITE		b					1,3	0.05d				1

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)				Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2	A2
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE CRISTOBALITE	0.025 (R)				PULM FIBROSIS; LUNG CANCER	A2	A2
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE TRIDYMITE							

A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, pulm - Pulmonary

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	14.19 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	N/A
Density VOC	0.00 lb/gal
% VOC	0.00%
Specific Gravity	1.70

Appearance	Green and Gray
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	None
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	Gels
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A

Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

No data available.

Incompatible Materials:

Hydrofluoric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Amorphous silica may transform at elevated temperatures to tridymite (870°C) or cristobalite (1470°C).

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure:

Eye or skin contact, inhalation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

May cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Individuals with respiratory disease, including but not limited to asthma and bronchitis should not be exposed to quartz dust.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

Silicosis: Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling, and sometimes-fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness, and reduced pulmonary function. There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by scarring of the lungs, skin, and other internal organs) and kidney disease.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

Acute Toxicity:

No data available

Chronic Exposure

0014464-46-1 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE CRISTOBALITE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0015468-32-3 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE TRIDYMITE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

No data available

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

UN/NA #: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable
Hazard Class: Not applicable
Packing Group: Not applicable

IMDG Information:

UN/NA #: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable
Hazard Class: Not applicable
Packing Group: Not applicable
Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA Information:

UN/NA #: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable
Hazard Class: Not applicable
Packing Group: Not applicable

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

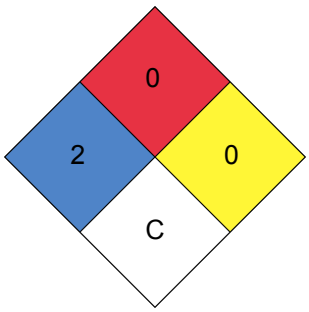
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001302-78-9	BENTONITE	60% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0009003-49-0	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, homopolymer	3% - 7%	SARA312,TSCA
0009002-88-4	POLYETHYLENE	0.0% - 10%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	1.0% - 5%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0015468-32-3	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE TRIDYMITE	0.0% - 1.0%	SARA312,NTPCarcinogen
0014464-46-1	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE CRISTOBALITE	0.0% - 1.0%	SARA312,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDGCanadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- ESE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS



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Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Apr 11, 2016

First Edition.

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