



Safety Data Sheet-Water Reducer 205

1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Water Reducer 205

Product Number:

Product Use: construction material, concrete admix

DATE PREPARED: 11-29-2016

COMPANY: Buddy Rhodes Concrete Products

5600 Lower Macungie Road, Macungie, PA 18062

1-877-706-5303 **International call:** 610-252-5800 (collect calls accepted)

EMERGENCY PHONE: Domestic: 1-800-255-3924 International: 813-248-0585 (Chem-Tel)

2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute toxicity, oral – Category 4 (H302)

Acute toxicity, dermal – Category 4 (H312)

Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1B (H314)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1 (H318)

Acute toxicity, inhalation – Category 3 (H331)

Respiratory sensitization – Category 1 (H334)

Carcinogenicity – Category 1 (H350)

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure – Category 1 (respiratory, H372)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Hazard Pictogram(s):

Signal word: Danger

Health Hazards:

H302 + H312	Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention Precautions:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.



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- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response Precautions:

- P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
 P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage Precautions:

- P401 Store in an appropriate container or containment structure.
 P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal Precautions:

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state or federal regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS – none known

3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical names	CAS No	Concentration
Crystalline Silica in the form of Quartz polycarboxylate based water reducer with pozzolans	14808-60-7 Proprietary Blend	0-50% balance

Substance/Mixture: mixture

4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

In case of inhalation: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

In case of skin contact: In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

In case of eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation occurs, get medical advice.

In case of ingestion: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention. Do NOT ATTEMPT to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.



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Most important symptoms/effects both acute and delayed: Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically and supportively

5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, water spray, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, or sand

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a heavy water stream

Flash point: Not applicable

Auto ignition temperature: Not applicable

Specific protective equipment and procedures for firefighters: Wear self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing

Specific chemical hazards: Dusty conditions may ignite explosively in the presence of an ignition source causing flash fire.

6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Environmental precautions: Avoid creating airborne dust. Pick up with shovel or mechanical equipment. Wet methods and vacuuming may be used on spills.

Methods for cleanup: Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.

7 – HANDLING and STORAGE

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

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). If airborne levels to crystalline silica cannot be maintained below the PEL, wear respiratory protection and protective clothing when handling this product. Refer to Section 8 for additional information on personal protective equipment. See also American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice E1132-99a, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits

ACGIH TLV: 0.025 mg/m³ respirable fraction

OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m³ %SiO₂ + 2 respirable fraction

NIOSH REL: 0.05 respirable fraction

Appropriate engineering controls: If needed use local exhaust ventilation to keep dust concentration below limits cited in this Section.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection: Use a properly fitted particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A/P2 filter or better.

Eye/Face protection: Goggles protect against dust and particulates. Personal eye protection should conform to EN 166.



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Hand/Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing.

General Hygiene Considerations: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

9 – PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL None Known AL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Solid, fine powder

Physical State: solid

Color: white to tan

Odor: characteristic

pH: Not applicable

Melting Point: na

Boiling Point: NA

Flash point: Not applicable

Flammability (solid,gas): Product is a finely divided combustible powder and as such constitutes a potential fire hazard. Keep workplace dust levels below the stipulated exposure limits. Prohibit smoking and open flames. Avoid sparks or other sources of static electricity. Product contains low level of organic volatiles which might be emitted at elevated temperatures.

Explosive Properties: AVOID CREATING DUST.
CAN FORM EXPLOSIVE DUST-AIR MIXTURES.

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable

Vapor Density (AIR=1): Not applicable

Density: NA

Solubility in water: Insoluble

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): NOT APPLICABLE

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable

Viscosity: Not applicable

10 – STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No hazardous reaction known under normal conditions of use

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions

Hazardous Reactions: Stable under normal conditions

Conditions to avoid: Avoid contact with strong acids, reducing agents, and oxidizers.

Incompatible materials: Quartz is incompatible with strong oxidizers such as hydrofluoric acid, fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, or oxygen difluoride.

Hazardous Decomposition.: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, harmful vapours, nitrogen oxides, fumes/smoke, carbon black while burning

11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity: Dust may irritate eyes, skin, respiratory tract, mucous membranes. Dust hazard should not occur under normal use.

Acute Oral Toxicity: NA

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Based on available data the classification criteria are not met

Chronic Toxicity: 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, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the



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subject, the following may be consulted:

"Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease", Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 107, Supplement 5, pp. 793-802 (1999).

"Occupational Scleroderma", Current Opinion in Rheumatology, Vol. 11: 490-494 (1999).

Tuberculosis: Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information:

Occupational Lung Disorders, 3rd Ed., Chapter 12, "Silicosis and Related Diseases," Parkes, W. (1994).

"Risk of pulmonary tuberculosis relative to silicosis and exposure to silica dust in South African gold miners," Occup. Environ. Med., Vol. 55: 496-502 (1998).

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, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted:

"Kidney Disease and Silicosis", Nephron, Vol. 85: 14-19 (2000).

Irritation: may irritate eyes, skin, and respiratory tract

Sensitization: Non-sensitizing

Mutagenicity: Non-mutagenic

Carcinogenicity: Silicosis: The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis (often referred to as Simple 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 (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter characterize simple silicosis, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. 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. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease. 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

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 and cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances 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).

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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



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Health Administration (OSHA) as a carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards on reproduction.

Aspiration hazard: Not applicable

12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms

Persistence and degradability: Not applicable

Bioaccumulative potential: The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Mobility in soil: Not applicable

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: The substance does not meet the criteria to be identified as PBT or vPvB

13 –DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations:

14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT: Not regulated, not dangerous good.

Transport by sea (IMO / IMDG): Not regulated. Not dangerous good

Air transport (ICAO/ IATA): Not regulated. Not dangerous good

15 - REGULATIONS

Contents of this SDS comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200

EPA SRA Title III Chemical Listings:

US Federal Regulations

TSCA Status: Crystalline silica (CAS #14808-60-7) is listed on the EPA Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

Section 8(b) inventory.

SECTION 302: None

SECTION 312

Acute: Dust may irritate eyes, skin, respiratory tract, mucous membranes. Dust hazard should not occur under normal use.

Chronic: yes

Fire: Fire Hazard

Pressure: none

Reactive: None

SARA 313: none

Clean Water Act: not applicable

FDA: NA

US State Regulations

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



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cause cancer.

International regulations

Other:

IARC: Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified in IARC Group 1 Carcinogen.

European Inventory of Commercial Chemical Substances: Crystalline silica (quartz) is listed on EINECS

Inventory; the EINECS number for quartz: 238-878-4.

European Community Labeling:

Harmful Xn

Contains crystalline silica, quartz (238-878-4)

R48/20 Harmful: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure by inhalation

S22 Do not breathe dust

S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protection

16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information: This Safety Data Sheet complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS-2012) and its adaptation of

United Nations 'Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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