

# Limeco, Inc.

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## Material Safety Data Sheet

# TYPE C FLY ASH

Emergency Telephone  
Number/ Chemtree:

800-424-9300

### SECTION 1 - MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION

COMPONENT	FORMULA	%	OSHA PEL* (mgAn <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH TLV* (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Dehydroxylated Aluminosilicate Clays <sup>2</sup> (total)	N/A	50-70	15	10
Calcium Sulfate, anhydrite (total)	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	10-30	15	10
Calcium Oxide	CaO	3-8	5	2
Calcium Hydroxide	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0-5	15	5
Calcium Carbonate (total)	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0-5	15	10
Iron Mineral Dusts ~	N/A	2-5	10	5
	<sup>T/A</sup> SiO <sub>2</sub>	4-6	30/% SiO <sub>2</sub> +2	0.3
Crystalline Silica, quartz	Respirable <sup>4</sup>	ND	10V% SiO <sub>2</sub> +2	0.1

*\*These are atmospheric levels based on time weighted averages*

#### Notes:

- (1) Values approximate. Material is derived primarily from naturally occurring coal with calcium carbonate.
- (2) Other elements contained in days include magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Material is considered an inert nuisance dust.
- (3) Iron minerals may include magnetite, hematite, and other Iron oxides.
- (4) The presence of respirable crystalline silica has not been established.

### SECTION 2 - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Boiling Point:** N/A

**Vapor Pressure** (mm Hg and Temperature): N/A

**Vapor Density** (Air = 1): N/A

Solubility in **Water** Negligible to slight

**Water Reactive:** Not Reactive

**Appearance and Odor:** Grey color; granular, fine powder. No odor.

**Density:** NO Melting

**Point N/A Evaporation**

**Rate: N/A pH in Water:**  
12.3 (approx.)

### SECTION 3 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Extinguisher Media:** No special media required.

Flammability Limits in Air (% by Volume): Not flammable

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** No special procedures required

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** None. This material is considered non-flammable and non-combustible. Use fire extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding media.

**Auto Ignition Temperature:** N/A

LBL: N/A UEL: N/A

**Flash Point and Method Used:** N/A

### SECTION 4 - REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Stability: Considered to be stable. May react exothermically (temperature increase) when water is **added**.

**Incompatibility:** Avoid contact with acids and other oxidizers.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Decomposition products are unknown and not suspected.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization not known to occur or suspected.

N/A = Not Applicable  
NO = Not Determined

## SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

**PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Inhalation: Can be inhaled.

Ingestion: Can be Ingested (unlikely) Skin and Eye Contact:

Can irritate skin. Hazardous: Is not considered hazardous.

**CARCINOGEN LISTED IN:**

NTP: Yes (Crystalline Silica)\*

IARC Monograph: Yes (Crystalline Silica)\*

OSHA: No

\* Respirable crystalline silica from occupational sources is listed as (Group) by IARC. NTP lists silica, crystalline (respirab/e) as a reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. Presence of crystalline silica in respirab/e dust has not been established in this source.

carcinogenic to humans  
compound that may

### HEALTH HAZARDS:

Acute: Dust may irritate eyes, skin, respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Dust hazard should not occur under normal use in moisture conditioned state. Material is alkaline. Symptoms of irritation or alkali burn may not be evident immediately after contact; protect against direct exposure. Prolonged contact with material may cause more severe burns.

Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis, Chronic: May cause inflammation in the lining tissues of nose and eyes. Pneu moconiosis may result from long-term exposure to crystalline silica above recommended units. Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Irritation of eyes, skin, and respiratory system; tearing and blurring of vision. Perspiring person is especially susceptible. Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: May aggravate existing pulmonary condition if high dust situation is created. Dusting conditions should not occur under normal use.

**EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:**

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**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. **Seek medical attention.**

**Skin Contact** Wash with mild soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation:** immediately remove affected person to fresh air. If irritation develops, give oxygen or CPR if necessary. Seek medical attention. **Ingestion:** Not considered likely. Rinse mouth out with water. If discomfort occurs, seek medical attention.

## SECTION 6 - CONTROL AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

**Respiratory Protection:** If airborne dust exposure approaches the TLV or PEL (Section 1), use half-mask or full-face air purifying respirator equipped with NIOSH or MSHA-approved high efficiency filters for protection against pneumoconiosis-producing dust. An airline respirator may be required where dust levels are extremely high. **Skin Protection:** Use barrier creams, gloves, boots, and clothing to protect skin from prolonged contact. Always limit contact with skin. Burns can occur with little warning or heat sensed. **Eye Protection:** Wear goggles or face shield as appropriate. Avoid contact lenses. **Ventilation to be Used:** Keep dust levels below PEL Use general and local exhaust ventilation and dust collection systems

to keep dust levels within acceptable limits. **Other Protective Clothing and Equipment** None normally required. Wear long sleeves and long pants to reduce skin contact. Use work gloves, goggles, and face shield as necessary. Avoid binding clothing and cuffs. Alkali burns may result from skin contact. **Hygienic Work Practices:** Do not allow dust to get into eyes, to be inhaled, to be swallowed, or to remain on skin if irritation occurs. Minimize dusting. Practice good personal hygiene. Wash or shower after use. Launder clothes as normal.

## SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING / LEAK PROCEDURES

**Steps To Be Taken If Material is Spilled or Released:** Avoid creating airborne dust Pick up with shovel or mechanical equipment. Dry methods and vacuuming may be used on spills. **Waste Disposal Methods:** Handle as inert bulk material. Unused material may be disposed of as a non-hazardous solid

waste consistent with state, federal, and local disposal regulations. Disposal in a sanitary landfill is usually adequate. **Precautions To Be Taken in Handling and Storage:** Under normal use, material will be moisture conditioned before

applying in the field. Keep material dry in storage. No special handling required. Avoid creating airborne dust. **Other Precautions and/or Special Hazards:** None.

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