

PozzoCem Vite®

SECTION 1 – Identification

Common Name/ Trade Name: PozzoCem Vite

Material Uses: Fast Set Cement

Supplier:

Eco Material Technologies
10701 S. River Front Parkway, Suite 300
South Jordan, UT 84095

Revision Date: April 1, 2024

Product number: N/A

In Case of Emergency

Weedays: CHEMTREC
(Monday-Friday) (7 Days a Week, 24 hours a day)

(281)419-2422 (800)424-9300
(903)626-4111

SECTION 2 – Hazard Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance

GHS Classification(s) according to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200):

- STOT-SE Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)
- STOT-RE Category 2

2.2 Label Elements

Labeling according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendices A, B and C*

* PozzoCem Vite and other coal combustion products (CCPs) are UVCB substances (substance of unknown or variable composition or biological). Various CCPs, noted as Ashes; Ash; Ash residues; Ashes, residues, bottom; bottom ash; bottom ash residues; waste solids, ashes under TSCA are defined by the US EPA as: "The residuum from the burning of a combination of carbonaceous materials. The following elements may be present as oxides: aluminum, calcium, iron, magnesium, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, sulfur, titanium, and vanadium." Ashes, including fly ash and fluidized bed combustion ash, are identified by CAS number 68131-74-8. The exact composition of the ash is dependent on the fuel source and flue additives composed of a large number of constituents. The classification of the final substance is dependent on the presence of specific identified oxides as well as other trace elements.

Revision Date:4-16-24

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s): May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause damage to lungs after repeated/prolonged exposure via inhalation.

Precautionary Statement(s)

- Do not breathe dust.
- Use outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- If inhaled: Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- Store in a secure area.
- Dispose of product in accordance with local/national regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards

Listed Carcinogens: Respirable Crystalline Silica
IARC: Yes NTP: Yes OSHA: No Other: No

SECTION 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance	CAS No.	Percentage (%)	GHS Classification
Calcium aluminosilicates	Various: See note 1	45-70	Single Exposure STOT, Category 3
Crystalline silica	14808-60-7	<10	Repeat Dose STOT, Category 2
Silica, crystalline respirable	14808-60-7	See note 2	Repeat Dose STOT, Category 2
Calcium oxide (CaO)	1305-78-8	15% to 25%	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye irritant Category 2B
Manganese dioxide (MnO ₂)	1313-13-9	<2%	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye irritant Category 2B
Phosphorus pentoxide(P ₂ O ₅)	1314-56-3	<1%	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye irritant Category 2B
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O)	12136-45-7	<2%	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye irritant Category 2B
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	<0.5%	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye irritant Category 2B
Magnesium sulfate	7487-88-9	<2%	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye irritant Category 2B

1. Calcium aluminosilicates may be in the form of aluminosilicate glass, pozzolans (CAS# 71243-67-9), tricalcium aluminate (C₃A), or calcium sulfoaluminate (C₄A₃S). The form is dependent on the source of the coal. Since pulverized coal combustion is used then it is more likely to contain high levels of pozzolans. Calcium aluminosilicates may have inclusions of calcium, titanium, iron, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium and other metal oxides.
2. RSC in PozzoCem Vite has not been determined.

SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

Inhalation:	If product is inhaled and irritation of the nose or coughing occurs, remove person to fresh air. Get medical advice/attention if respiratory symptoms persist.
Skin Contact:	If skin exposure occurs, wash with soap and water.
Eye Contact:	If product gets into the eye, rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Seek medical attention/advice if irritation occurs or persists.
Ingestion:	No specific first aid measures are required.

4.2 Most Important Health Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Acute Effects:	Direct exposure may cause respiratory irritation, eye irritation and skin irritation. The product dust can dry and irritate the skin and cause dermatitis and can irritate eyes and skin through mechanical abrasion.
Chronic Effects:	Chronic exposure may cause lung damage from repeated exposure. Chronic inhalation of dusts containing respirable crystalline silica may result in silicosis.

4.3 Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Seek first aid or call a doctor or Poison Control Center if contact with eyes occurs and irritation remains after rinsing.

SECTION 5 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Product is not flammable. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Not applicable; the product is not flammable.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products	None known.
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5.3 Advice for Firefighters

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

As with any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH-approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

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

Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A

Flash Point / Method Used: N/A

SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

6.1.1 Personal Precautions/Protective Equipment

See Section 8.2.2 "Personal Protective Equipment". For concentrations exceeding Occupational Exposure Levels (OELs), use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

6.1.2 Emergency Procedures

Use scooping, water spraying/flushing/misting or ventilated vacuum cleaning systems to clean up spills. Do not use pressurized air.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Prevent contamination of drains or waterways and dispose of according to local and national regulations.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Do not use brooms or compressed air to clean surfaces. Use dust collection vacuum and extraction systems. Large spills of dry product should be removed by a vacuum system. Dampened material should be removed by mechanical means and recycled or disposed of according to local and national regulations. See Sections 8 and 13 for additional information on exposure controls and disposal.

6.4 Steps to be taken if Material is Spilled or Released: Do not create unnecessary airborne dust. Avoid inhalation. Use water mist to reduce dust. Provide ventilation as appropriate. Use personal protection: respiratory, skin, and eyes.

SECTION 7 – Precautions for Safe Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

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. Recommend use of a NIOSH or MSHA-approved mask or respirator for nuisance dusts whenever dust is created below TLV or PEL.

Protective Gloves: Limit contact with skin. Use rubber or cloth gloves as necessary.

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: Protective clothing may be necessary under heavy dusting condition.

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.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage: Store in a dry environment. Avoid dust inhalation. Use personal protection equipment. Follow good housekeeping and personal hygiene practices.

Other Precautions and/or Special Hazards: Certain conditions (e.g. work in enclosed areas) could create over-exposure to trace elements. These activities should be evaluated for compliance with applicable standards.

SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits					
Substance		OSHA PEL TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH REL TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV TWA (mg/m3)	CA - OSHA PEL (mg/m3)
Calcium oxide		5	2	2	2
Particulates not otherwise regulated	Total	15	15	-	10
	Respirable	5	5	-	5
Crystalline silica	Total Quartz	30/(%SiO ₂ +2) Total Quartz	-	-	0.3
	Respirable Crystalline Silica	10/(%SiO ₂ +)	0.05	0.025 (Alpha Quartz & Cristobalite)	0.1
	Cristobalite	-	0.05	0.025 (Alpha Quartz & Cristobalite)	0.05 (respirable)
Manganese Dioxide (as Manganese compounds)	Total	5 (Ceiling)	13 (STEL)	0.1	0.2
	Respirable	-	-	0.02	-

8.2 Exposure Controls

8.2.1 Engineering Controls:

Provide ventilation to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the occupational exposure limit(s). Use general and local exhaust ventilation and dust collection systems as necessary to minimize exposure.

8.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory protection:

Wear a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator if exposure to airborne particulates is unavoidable and where occupational exposure limits may be exceeded. If airborne exposures are anticipated to exceed applicable PELs or TLVs, a self-contained breathing apparatus or airline respirator is recommended.

Eye and face protection:

If eye contact is possible, wear protective glasses with side shields or dust goggles, as appropriate. Avoid contact lenses.

Hand and skin protection:

Wear gloves and protective clothing. Wash hands with soap and water after contact with material.

SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Property: Value

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Fine tan/ gray particulate
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: Not applicable
Odor: Odorless¹
Vapor Pressure (Pa): Not applicable
Odor Threshold: Not applicable
Vapor Density: Not applicable
pH in Water (25°C): 10-12²
Specific Gravity: 2.6 - 2.8
Water Solubility: Slight
Melting Point/Freezing Point (°C): Not applicable
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Partition Coefficient: n-octane/water: Not determined
Flash Point (°C): Not determined
Auto Ignition Temperature (°C): Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature (°C): Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas): Not combustible
Viscosity: Not applicable

1 The use of urea or aqueous ammonia injected into the flue gas to reduce nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions may result in the presence of ammonium sulfate or ammonium bisulfate in the ash at less than 0.1%. When PozzoCem Vite containing these substances becomes wet under high pH (>9), free ammonia gas may be released, resulting in objectionable/nuisance ammonia odor and potential exposure to ammonia gas especially in confined spaces.

2 This is the typical range.

9.2 Other Information

None.

SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The material is an inert, inorganic material primarily composed of elemental oxides.

10.2 Chemical Stability

The material is stable under normal use conditions.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

The material is a relatively stable, inert material. Polymerization will not occur. However, when material containing added ammonia becomes wet under high pH (>9), free ammonia gas may be released, resulting in an objectionable/nuisance ammonia odor and potential exposure to ammonia gas, especially in confined spaces.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Product can become airborne in moderate winds. PozzoCem Vite should be stored in silos.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

None known.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known.

SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Endpoint	Data
Acute oral toxicity	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 > 5.0 mg/L
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin.
Eye damage/irritation	Slight but reversible eye irritation.
Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not a respiratory or dermal sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not mutagenic in in vitro and in vivo assays with or without metabolic activation.
Carcinogenicity	Not available. Respirable crystalline silica has been identified as a carcinogen by NTP and IARC.
Reproductive toxicity	An animal study with a CCP has indicated some effects on male and female reproductive organs and parameters without a clear dose response, while studies with other CCPs have not shown reproductive effects. Therefore, there is not enough evidence available to classify according to reproductive toxicity. No developmental toxicity has been observed in available animal studies.
STOT-SE	No specific target organ toxicity after a single exposure to the substance is expected; however, presence as a nuisance dust may result in respiratory irritation.
STOT-RE	NOAEC = 4.2 mg/m ³ PozzoCem Vite dust; as no effects were observed at the highest dose tested during the 180-day inhalation study, it is not possible to assess the level at which toxicologically significant effects may occur. Repeated inhalation exposures to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may result in lung damage (i.e., silicosis).
Aspiration Hazard	Not applicable based on product form.

SECTION 12 – Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

PozzoCem Vite CAS# 68131-74-8	
Toxicity to fish	LC50 > 100 mg/L
Toxicity to invertebrates	Data indicates that the test substance is not toxic to Daphnia magna (EC50 undetermined)
Toxicity to algae and plants	EC50 = 10 mg/L
Calcium oxide CAS# 1305-78-8	
Toxicity to fish	LC50 = 50.6 mg/L
	The findings were closely related to the pH of the test solutions; therefore, pH is the main reason for the effects.
Toxicity to invertebrates	EC50 = 49.1 mg/L
	The findings were closely related to the pH of the test solutions; therefore, pH is the main reason for the effects.
Toxicity to algae and plants	NOEC = 48 mg/L @ 72 hours based on Ca(OH) ₂
	The initial pH of the test medium was not directly related to the biologically relevant effects. The formation of precipitates is likely the result of the reaction between CO ₂ dissolved in the medium.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Not relevant for inorganic materials.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

No data available.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

None known.

SECTION 13 – Disposal Considerations

See Sections 7 and 8 above for safe handling and use, including appropriate hygienic practices.

Dispose of all waste product and containers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14 – Transport Information

Regulatory entity: U.S. DOT	Shipping Name:	Not Regulated
	Hazard Class:	Not Regulated
	ID Number:	Not Regulated
	Packing Group:	Not Regulated

SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Mixture

- **TSCA Inventory Status**

All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

- **California Proposition 65**

The following substances are known to the State of California to be carcinogens and/or reproductive toxicants:

- o Respirable crystalline silica
- o Titanium dioxide (airborne particles)
- **State Right-to-Know (RTK)**

Component	CAS	MA ^{1, 2}	NJ ^{3, 4}	PA ⁵	RI ⁶
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	yes	yes	yes	no
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	yes	yes	yes	no
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	no	yes	no	no
Phosphorus pentoxide (or phosphorus oxide)	1314-56-3	yes	yes	yes	no
Potassium oxide	12136-45-7	no	yes	no	no
Silica-crystalline (SiO ₂), quartz	14808-60-7	yes	yes	yes	no
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	yes	yes	yes	no

¹ Massachusetts Department of Public Health, no date

² 189th General Court of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, no date

³ New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, 2010a

⁴ New Jersey Department of Health, 2010b

⁵ Pennsylvania Code, 1986

⁶ Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, no date

- **PozzoCem Vite is not a SARA 313 substance.**

SECTION 16 – Other Information, Including Date of Preparation or Last Revision

16.1 Indication of Changes

Date of preparation or last revision: April 1, 2024

16.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACGIH: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
CA: California
CAA: Clean Air Act
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CCP: Coal Combustion Product
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50: Concentration resulting in the mortality of 50% of an animal population
LD50: Dose resulting in the mortality of 50% of an animal population
LEL: Lower explosive limit
MA: Massachusetts
NA: Not Applicable
NJ: New Jersey
NOEC: No observed effect concentration
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOx: Nitrogen oxides
NTP: US National Toxicology Program
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA: Pennsylvania
Pa: Paschal
PBT: Persistent, Toxic and Bioaccumulative
PEL: Permissible exposure limit
PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
REL: Recommended exposure limit
RI: Rhode Island
RCS: Respirable Crystalline Silica
RTK: Right-to-Know
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA: Self-contained breathing apparatus
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STEL: Short-term exposure limit
STOT-RE: Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure
STOT-SE: Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure
TLV: Threshold limit value
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA: Time-weighted average
UEL: Upper explosive limit
UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition/Biological
U.S.: United States
U.S. DOT: United States of Department of Transportation
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

16.3 Other Hazards

Table 1: PozzoCem Vite

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) Degree of hazard (0 = Low; 4= Extreme)			
Health: 1*	Flammability: 0	Reactivity: 1	Personal Protection:

* Chronic Health Effects

DISCLAIMER:

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