

TUFF-KOTE®

ONE COAT STUCCO PREMIX

SAFETY DATA SHEET
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 26, 2018

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Tuff-Kote®
CHEMICAL NAME/SYNONYM: One Coat Stucco Premix

MANUFACTURER: InCide® Technologies, Inc.
ADDRESS: 50 N 41st Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85009

EMERGENCY PHONE: (602) 233-0756
CHEMTREC PHONE: (800) 424-9300

RECOMMENDED USE: Stucco Premix

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD OVERVIEW: Tuff-Kote Fiber Reinforced Stucco System is a proprietary mixture of Portland cement, sand, fibers, water and proprietary ingredients reinforced with wire fabric or metal lath. Maybe harmful if ingested and dust may cause respiratory tract irritation. Exposure of eyes and/or skin to wet cement product may cause chemical irritation and blindness.

OSHA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Irritation Category 1
Skin Sensitization Category 1B
Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Category 1 (lungs)

OSHA HAZARD PICTOGRAM:



SIGNAL WORD: Danger

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause cancer.
May cause damage to lungs through prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Do not breathe dust.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see section 8).

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If on skin: Take off clothing immediately. Wash with plenty of water.
If eye or skin irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.

Wash thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations (see section 13).

OTHER HAZARDS WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN CLASSIFICATION: None.

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>% WT</u>	<u>SARA 313 REPORTABLE</u>
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	89%	No
Fly Ash	68131-74-8	5%	No
Limestone*	1317-65-3	2%	No
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	1%	No

Balance of ingredients are present at <1% and are not classified as health hazards.

*No asbestos was detected in limestone.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated cloths and launder before reuse.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention.

NOTES: Wet stucco premix exposure to the skin can cause alkali burns. Stucco premix dust can irritate eyes, throat, and nose. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: For the dried product, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or alcohol foam extinguishing media.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Not applicable. The product is not combustible or flammable.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None. The product is not flammable, combustible, or explosive.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL: For dry material, collect by sweeping and scooping. Transfer collected material to a container, being careful to minimize creation of dust. For wet material, scoop material up and transfer to an open container. Allow material to dry before disposal. Care should be taken to keep spilled products out of sewers, streams, and water systems.

LAND SPILL: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. No personal protective equipment is needed to clean up land spills.

WATER SPILL: No specific instruction. Care should be taken to keep spilled products out of sewers, streams, and water systems.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid spills. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Keep stucco concentrate dry until use. Atmospheric temperatures and pressures do not affect the shelf life of this product. However, moisture contamination will render the product useless.

Storage temperature:	Ambient
Storage pressure:	Atmospheric
Special sensitivity:	Moisture

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA PEL-TWA: 15 mg/m³ total dust and 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

ACGIH TLV-TWA-OEL: 5 mg/m³ inhalable particles

Cal OSHA PEL-TWA: 10 mg/m³ total dust and 5 mg/m³ respirable fraction

ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND VENTILATION: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust below permissible exposure limits.

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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH for protection.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear eye protection (e.g., safety goggles) to reduce the potential for eye contact.

SKIN PROTECTION: Prevent prolonged or repeated contact by using rubber gloves and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 8 NOTES: PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit, TLV: Threshold Limit Value, TWA: Time Weighted Average

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: White and/or grey powder

ODOR: No distinct odor

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable

pH AT AS SUPPLIED: 11.9 (2.0% solid) at 25°C

MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT: Not applicable

BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE: Not applicable

FLASH POINT: Not applicable

EVAPORATION RATE: Not applicable

FLAMMABILITY: Non-flammable

UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: Not applicable: non-flammable

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable

VAPOR DENSITY: Not applicable

RELATIVE DENSITY: 35 lbs/ft³

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Dispersible

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 2.77

PARTITION COEFFICIENT; n-octanol/water: Unknown

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable

VISCOSITY: Not applicable: solid substance

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: Not explosive

OXIDISING PROPERTIES: Not oxidizing

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Not applicable: product is a mixture

VOC CONTENT: 0 g/L (0.0 lbs/gal)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: None known.

STABILITY: The product is stable and does not change under normal storage conditions.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: None formed spontaneously. Addition of water may produce calcium hydroxide, which can cause chemical burns.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation of dust and dermal exposure are the most significant routes of exposure in occupational and other settings. Incidental ingestion of dust may occur. Personal protective equipment and good hygiene can reduce these exposures significantly.

SYMPTOMS RELATED TO THE PHYSICAL, AND CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Wet stucco premix exposure to the skin can cause alkali burns. Stucco premix dust can irritate eyes, throat, and nose. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis.

DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AS WELL AS CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE: Hypersensitive individuals may develop allergic dermatitis. Quartz (crystalline silica) contamination of limestone in excess of 2% may pose a risk for silicosis, a lung disease. This product contains less than <0.1% of silica. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has been associated with silicosis. Symptoms of silicosis may include, but are not limited to, the following: shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure. Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Several studies of persons with silicosis also indicate an increased risk of developing lung cancer, a risk that increases with the duration of exposure. Some of these studies of silicosis do not account for lung cancer confounders, especially smoking.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS

Portland Cement:

- Oral LD₅₀ (rat):** >5,000 mg/kg of body weight
- Dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit):** >2,000 mg/kg of body weight
- Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat):** >5.8 mg/L
- Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit):** Irritating.
- Eye irritation (rabbit):** Irreversible effects on the eye.

Fly ash:

- Oral LD₅₀ (rat):** >2,000 mg/kg of body weight
- Dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit):** No information found.
- Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat):** >5.38 mg/L
- Dermal irritation/corrosivity:** Nonirritating, noncorrosive, nonsensitizing.
- Eye irritation:** Nonirritating

Limestone:

- Oral LD₅₀ (mouse):** 6,450 mg/kg of body weight
- Percutaneous LD₅₀ (rabbit):** No information found.
- Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat):** No information found.
- Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit):** Average score 0. No evidence of skin irritation.
- Eye irritation (rabbit):** Minor conjunctival irritation. Effects resolved within 72 hours.

Calcium hydroxide:

- Oral LD₅₀ (rat):** 7,340 mg/kg of body weight
- Percutaneous LD₅₀ (rabbit):** No information found.
- Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat):** No information found.
- Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit):** No information found.
- Eye irritation (rabbit):** Decrease in mucopolysaccharides. Effects did not resolve within three months.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Crystalline silica can cause a lung condition known as silicosis after long term exposure to dusts containing crystalline silica. Exposure of workers to crystalline silica containing dusts is specifically regulated by OSHA. The use of a correctly fitted, NIOSH approved respirator suitable for use against crystalline silica inhalation is essential for minimizing exposure to this danger.

Exposure of sufficient duration to wet stucco can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue destruction of the skin or eye from caustic chemical burns, including third degree burns. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to dry stucco concentrate. Wet stucco is caustic and personal protective equipment, and proper work hygiene, must be employed for protection against personal injury.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: No reproductive effects from Portland cement, flyash, limestone, or calcium hydroxide were found in the literature. Other ingredients present at less than 0.1% have not been associated with reproductive effects.

CARCINOGENICITY: Portland cement, flyash, limestone, or calcium hydroxide are not listed as a known or suspected carcinogen by OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or IARC. Portland cement contains silica which is a human carcinogen by OSHA, ACGIH, and IARC. Other ingredients present at less than 0.1% have not been reported to be carcinogenic. Limestone is not listed as a known or suspected carcinogen by OSHA, NTP, or IARC. Respirable crystalline silica, a component of limestone, is classified as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC. NTP lists respirable crystalline silica as a "known human carcinogen." ACGIH lists respirable crystalline silica as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Limestone: The LC₅₀ in *Gambusia affinis* (Western mosquitofish) is > 56,000 mg/L for 24 – 96 hrs under static conditions.
Calcium hydroxide: The LC₅₀ in *Gambusia affinis* is 160,000 mg/L for 96 hrs under static conditions.

PHYTOTOXICITY: No information found.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Biodegradation is not an applicable endpoint since the product is an inorganic substance.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: No information available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: No information available.

OTHER EFFECTS: None.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: This product must be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. Where possible, it is best to use up any excess material.

RCRA HAZARD CLASS: The product is not listed under any section of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE DESIGNATION California identifies substances with acute oral, acute dermal, or acute inhalation LD₅₀s less than 2,500, 4,300, or 10,000 mg/kg, respectively as "hazardous wastes." Tuff-Kote is therefore a "hazardous waste" if spilled in California, and should be handled in accordance with applicable state regulations. Refer to Regulatory Information for additional information.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: The product is not a US Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Material or Hazardous Substance.

OTHER AGENCIES: The product has no UN Number and is not regulated under international rail, highway, water, or air transport regulations.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA NO.: All components of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing on the TSCA inventory.

RCRA: Tuff-Kote is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or regulations (40 CFR 261 et seq.).

SUPERFUND: CERCLA/SARA. Tuff-Kote is not listed under CERCLA (the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) or its 1986 amendments, SARA, (the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act), including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65; Section 302 of SARA, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355; or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances list, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT: Tuff-Kote is not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 et seq.
Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act): 33 USC 1251 et seq.

- a.) Tuff-Kote is not itself a discharge covered by any water quality criteria of Section 304 of the CWA, 33 USC 1314
- b.) It is not on the Section 307 List of Priority Pollutants, 33 USC 1317, 40 CFR 129
- c.) It is not on the Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances, 33 USC 1321, 40 CFR 116.

OSHA/CAL OSHA: This SDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Cal OSHA (Title 8 CCR 5194(g)) hazard communication standards. Refer to Exposure Control/Personal Protection for regulatory exposure limits.

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer lists silica dust as a Group 1 carcinogen.

NTP ANNUAL REPORT ON CARCINOGENS: Crystalline silica dust is listed as known human carcinogen.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: The following chemicals are present in this coating product in small amounts. These chemicals are listed by the California EPA as materials known to the State of California to cause cancer, (and/or) birth defects, (and/or) other reproductive harm.

Chemical Name	CAS Number
PORTLAND CEMENT	65997-15-1
FLY ASH	68131-74-8
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	1305-62-0

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION: This SDS was finalized on January 26, 2018 and is compliant with OSHA HCS/HazCom 2012 Final Rule. This replaces the previous version dated April 21, 2017.

DISCLAIMER: Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but it is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and adopt necessary safety precautions. We make no warranty as to results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions or use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to use of any material supplied by us.