



Material Safety Data Sheet

DRY PACKAGED NON SHRINK GROUT MATERIAL

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SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Types: **DRY PACKAGED NON SHRINK GROUTING MATERIAL**

AKONA Product Name:
Non Shrink Grout

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

<u>Hazardous Components</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>PEL (OSHA) mg/M³</u>	<u>TLV (ACGIH) mg/M³</u>
Silica Sand, crystalline % SiO ₂ +2	14808-60-7	10	0.05 (respirable)
Portland cement	65997-15-1	5	5
Sodium salt of sulphonated naphthalene formaldehyde condensate	9084-06-4		
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6		
Formaldehyde	50-00-0		
Aluminum metal	7429-90-5	15	

Other Limits: NIOSH has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (50 ug/M³) averaged over a work shift of up to 10 hours per day, 40 hours per week. The NIOSH Criteria Document for Crystalline Silica should be consulted for more detailed information.
Appearance: Gray to gray-brown colored powder. Some products contain coarse aggregate.

SECTION III: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific Gravity: 2.6 to 3.15	Melting Point: >2700 °F	Boiling Point: >2700 °F
Vapor Pressure: None	Vapor Density: None	Evaporation Rate: None
Solubility in Water: Slight	Odor: None	

SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Non combustible and not explosive.

SECTION V: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Contact of silica with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Condition to Avoid: Keep dry until used to preserve product utility.



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SECTION VI: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation?	Yes
	Skin?	Yes
	Ingestion?	Yes

Acute Exposure: Product becomes alkaline when exposed to moisture. Exposure can dry the skin, cause alkali burns and effect the mucous membranes. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system. Toxic effects noted in animals include, for acute exposures, alveolar damage with pulmonary edema.

Chronic Exposure: Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis. Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs and possibly cancer. There is evidence that exposure to respirable silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of Scleroderma, tuberculosis and kidney disorders.

Carcinogenicity Listings:	NTP:	Known carcinogen
	OSHA:	Not listed as a carcinogen
	IARC Monographs:	Group 1 Carcinogen
	California Proposition 65:	Known carcinogen

NTP: The National Toxicology Program, in its “Ninth Report on Carcinogens” (released May 15, 2000) concluded that “Respirable crystalline silica (RCS), primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust (reviewed in IAC, 1997; Brown et al., 1997; Hind et al., 1997)

IARC: 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 or 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 or 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)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms of excessive exposure to the dust include shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function. Excessive exposure to skin and eyes especially when mixed with water can cause caustic burns as severe as third degree.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with sensitive skin and with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease, including, but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should be precluded from exposure.

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Immediately flush eye thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Call physician immediately.

Skin: Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent. Seek medical treatment if irritation or inflammation develops or persists. Seek immediate medical treatment in the event of burns.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. Inhalation of large amounts of portland cement require immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately.

Spills: If spilled, use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into covered container for disposal or use if not contaminated or wet. Use adequate ventilation.



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SECTION VII: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Waste Disposal Method: The packaging and material may be land filled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under RCRA or CERCLA.

Inhalation: DO NOT BREATHE DUST. In dusty environments, the use of an OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator is recommended. Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.

Eyes: Wear tight fitting goggles.

Skin: The use of barrier creams or impervious gloves, boots and clothing to protect the skin from contact is recommended. Following work, workers should shower with soap and water. Precautions must be observed because burns occur with little warning -- little heat is sensed.

SECTION VIII: CONTROL MEASURES

WARN EMPLOYEES AND/OR CUSTOMERS OF THE HAZARDS AND REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

NOTE: The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to silica contained in our products. Before using any product, read its label.