

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking:

Product identifier:	Versabind
Other means of identification:	Stabilizer, calcium sulfate base
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:	Soil stabilizer, masonry stucco, self leveling floor, anti striping agent
Suppliers details:	GCC Rio Grande Inc. 2825 W. Paisano Dr. El Paso, TX 79922 Phone: (915) 544-1750 Fax: (915) 544-1762
Emergency telephone No:	1(800)CALLGCC 1(800) 225-5422 techserv@gcc.com

SECTION 2. Hazards identification:

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Physical hazards:	Not classified		
Health hazards:	Skin irritation	Category 2	H315
	Skin Sensibilization	Category 1 sub-category 1A y 1B	H317
	Serious eye damage/ Eye irritation	Category 2A	H319
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure	Category 3 (Lungs)	H335

GHS-US labeling Hazard pictograms (GHS-US):

Signal word (GHS-US):

Hazard statements (GHS-US):



Warning

H315: Causes skin irritation
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

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

P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention

P401: Store according the product requirements

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients:

Mixture:

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	15 – 85
Anhydrite	14798-04-0	10 – 80
Fluorite	7789-75-5	0 – 1
Gypsum	13397-24-5	0 - 4

SECTION 4. First aid measures:

Inhalation

When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. Inhalation of gross amounts requires immediate medical attention.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Brush off, then immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 60 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Get immediate medical advice/attention..

Eye contact

Rinse cautiously with water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and Easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation

Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end- stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica

Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis

may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact

May cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact

Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of clinker dust, dry cement powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye

Symptoms/injuries after Ingestion

May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures:

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Fire hazard

Not flammable.

Explosion hazard

None known.

Protection during firefighting

Firefighters should wear full protective gear

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures:

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No additional information available

For emergency responders

No additional information available

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

For containment

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Clean up methods

Neutralize slowly product with a weak acid. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8

SECTION 7. Handling and storage:**Additional hazards when processed**

Keep bulk and bagged cement dry until used. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged cement is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement. Cement can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving cement powders through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Storage conditions

Keep in closed, air-tight containers. Do not store in close proximity to acids.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection:

Control parameter

Occupational exposure limits

[ACGIH (TLV)]

Components	Type	Value	Form
Portland Cement	TWA	1 mg/m ³ , 8 hours	Respirable fraction
Anhydrite	TWA	10 mg/m ³	
Fluoride	TWA	2.5 mg/m ³	
Gypsum	TWA	10 mg/m ³	

[OSHA PEL]

Components	Type	Value	Form
Portland Cement	TWA	5 mg/m ³ , 8 hours	Respirable fraction
Anhydrite	TWA	15 mg/m ³	
Fluoride	TWA	2.5 mg/m ³	
Gypsum	TWA	15 mg/m ³	

Biological limits values: There are no biological limits values for this component.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures: Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by versabind with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. If clothing becomes saturated with portland cement, garments should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.

Eye/face protection: To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields when handling dust or wet cement. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.

Skin protection**Hand protection:**

Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant gloves. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of impervious gloves. Do not get cement inside gloves.

Body protection:

Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant boots and protective long-sleeved and long-legged clothing to protect the skin from contact with wet cement. To reduce foot and ankle exposure, wear impervious boots that are high enough to prevent cement from getting inside them. Do not get cement inside boots, shoes, or gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with cement and immediately wash exposed areas of the body.

Other skin protection:

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Footwear and other gear to protect the skin should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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 assigned protection factor of the selected respirator.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties:**

Appearance	Solid, fine powder, gray color		
Odor	Odorless	Burning rate	Not available
Odor threshold	Not available	Vapor density	Not applicable
PH	10 – 13 wet	Solubility	Slightly soluble in water
Melting point	Not available	Solubility in water	0,1 to 1,0%
Vapor pressure	Not applicable	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Flash point	Not flammable/ Not combustible	Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
Relative density	3.02 to 3.09 @ 20oC	Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable	Boiling point	>1000 oC (>1832 oF)
Burning time	Not available	Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable

Lower and upper Explosive (flammable) limits	Not applicable	Viscosity	Not applicable
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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity:

Reactivity: Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.

Chemical stability: The product is stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur

Conditions to avoid: In contact with water, will result in hydration to produce caustic calcium hydroxide

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Portland cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced

SECTION 11. Toxicological information:

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity: No information available.

Irritation/Corrosion: Skin: May cause skin irritation. May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture.

Eyes: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Sensitization: May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium

Mutagenicity: No information available.

Reproductive toxicity: No information available.

Teratogenicity: No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3, Inhalation and skin contact, respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation

Aspiration hazard: No information available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects: Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, skin burns, ulcerations and necrosis may occur

Delayed and immediate:

Short term exposure:

effects and also chronic effects from short and long

Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards

term exposure:

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects:

General: Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. If sensitized to hexavalent chromium, a severe allergic dermal reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity: Acute toxicity estimates: There are no data available.

SECTION 12. Ecological information:

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility in soil: Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc): Not available.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations:

Disposal methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, **Conforms to HazCom 2012/United States.**

solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Untreated waste should not be released to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff, and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.



SECTION 14. Transport information:

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	None	None	None
Additional information	-	-	-

Special precautions for user: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:

Not available.

In accordance with DOT: Not a dangerous good as defined in transport regulations

SECTION 15. Regulatory information:

US Federal Regulations:

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

US State Regulations:

- U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
- U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

International regulations: Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): Portland cement is included on the DSL.
Mexico Inventory (INSQ): All components are listed or exempted.

SECTION 16. Other information:

History

Date of issue: 09/09/2019

Version: 2

Revised Section(s): All sections were reviewed according Global Harmonized System

Notice to reader

While the information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of versabind as it is commonly used, the sheet cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product. In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with versabind to produce cement products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this versabind or working on cement products.

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