

Boundary Dam Fly Ash (CAS# 68131-74-8)

Safety Data Sheet

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)

Issue date: 05/26/2017

Revision date: 04/15/2020

Version: 1.2

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Boundary Dam Fly Ash (CAS# 68131-74-8)
Other means of identification : Natural fly ash from Boundary Dam Power Station (BDPS), located near Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada.

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions : This product is used primarily as a partial cement replacement in the production of ready-mixed concrete and the manufacture of products such as concrete blocks, pipe, and paving stones.

1.3. Supplier

Manufacturer

SaskPower (Saskatchewan Power Corporation)
2025 Victoria Avenue
S4P 0S1 Regina, SK - Canada
T Normal business hours only: Toll Free (Canada only) 1-800-667-8022 – SaskPower Coal Combustion Products

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : IN CASE OF A DANGEROUS GOODS EMERGENCY call CANUTEC at 613-996-6666 (collect calls accepted). (This includes workplace emergencies.)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS CA)

HHNOC 1
Skin Corr. 1A (see Note 1) H314
Eye Dam. 1 (see Note 1) H318
Carc. 1A (see Note 2) H350
STOT SE 3 H335
STOT RE 1 (see Note 3) H372

- Note 1: The skin corrosion and eye damage hazard classifications are based on the high (basic, alkaline) pH obtained in a 20% suspension of fly ash in water. This may represent a very conservative (“worst case”) approach to classification of these hazards. No *in vitro* or *in vivo* data is available.
- Note 2: Fly ash, itself, is not a carcinogen. However, respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by ACGIH, IARC, and NTP as a lung carcinogen or suspected carcinogen. The fly ash contains crystalline silica; however, the respirable portion of the crystalline silica has not been determined. The level of risk associated with crystalline silica which occurs along with (i.e., attached to, embedded in) other material in a fly ash particle is not well understood, but may be reduced compared to inhalation of particles composed of “pure” crystalline silica.
- Note 3: Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. The fly ash contains crystalline silica; however, the respirable portion of the crystalline silica has not been determined.

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-CA) :



Signal word (GHS CA) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-CA) :

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements (GHS-CA) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection.
P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P335+P334 - IF ON SKIN: Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water or wrap in wet bandages.

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P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification

: Note that, to some extent, irritation or burns may be thermal as well as caustic due to the heat released by the reaction of ash components (e.g. available alkalinity, such as calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide) with moisture (e.g. eyes, mucus membranes, sweat).

Titanium dioxide is classified by IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans). NIOSH considers *ultrafine* (respiratory particles with a primary particle diameter of < 100 nm) titanium dioxide as a potential occupational carcinogen, but considers there to be insufficient data to similarly classify *fine* titanium dioxide. Exposure to titanium dioxide dust may lead to other lung effects – e.g., fibrosis. The titanium content in fly ash is reported as TiO₂; this the standard convention for the reporting of Ti content in fly ash: the actual occurrence of any discrete particles of TiO₂ in the fly ash is unknown.

Although it is a transient rather than inherent characteristic of the fly ash, note that fly ash withdrawn directly from an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) hopper, fly ash storage (sales) silo, or encountered elsewhere in – or recently exited from – other power plant process equipment may be **very hot** due to retained heat originating from the coal combustion process.

Consequent to the loading of hot fly ash from a silo, fly ash transport trailers may contain, transport, and subsequently deliver hot ash. Temperatures may be high enough to cause serious burns and to damage materials or equipment that come into contact with the ash. Additionally, the chemical reactivity of the hot fly ash – for example, the reaction of alkaline ash constituents with water – may be greatly enhanced relative to that of the ash at ambient temperatures, potentially generating additional heat, even higher temperatures, and – in the case of contact with water – flashing some of the water to steam.

On request, SaskPower Coal Combustion Products will provide additional information by calling 1-800-667-8022 toll free (in Canada).

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS CA)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%
Ashes, residues	(CAS-No.) 68131-74-8	100
Containing:		
Quartz (also see note below re Silica, crystalline, cristobalite, CAS # 14464-46-1) ²	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	43.1 – 49.0 ¹
Sodium oxide (Na ₂ O)	(CAS-No.) 1313-59-3	6.50 - 8.10
Potassium oxide (K ₂ O)	(CAS-No.) 12136-45-7	0.94 - 1.19
Barium oxide	(CAS-No.) 1304-28-5	0.82 - 1.15
Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂) ⁴	(CAS-No.) 13463-67-7	0.81 - 0.93
Calcium oxide ³	(CAS-No.) 1305-78-8	0.30 - 0.80
Phosphorus oxide (P ₂ O ₅)	(CAS-No.) 1314-56-3	0.34 – 0.59

Comments : The concentrations listed are typical; the fly ash results from the burning of lignite coal for electrical generation; compositional variation of the fly ash exists due to variations in the coal, itself, variations in the composition and amount of natural mineral material associated with the delivered coal (a function of the mining process) and consequently fed with the coal, and, to a lesser extent, the combustion conditions in the furnace.

Fly ash and other coal combustion products (CCPs) are UVCB substances (substances 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 follow 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.

The coal ash originates as a result of the combustion of coal; that is, as a result of the high-temperature conversion (in the presence of air) of the mineral matter originally present in the coal – plus those elements which may be incorporated into, or associated with, the organic (carbon) structure of the coal – during the combustion process in the boiler furnace. Coal ash compositions (except for trace elements) are conventionally expressed as the oxides of the main chemical elements present (e.g., for silicon, aluminum, iron, calcium, magnesium, barium, strontium, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, titanium, manganese, and sulphur, where the silicon (Si) content is expressed as SiO₂, the aluminum (Al) content is

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expressed as Al_2O_3 , etc.); however, for the most part – the major exception normally being a portion of the silicon dioxide (SiO_2) – the actual concentrations of the various ash elements as discrete or uncombined oxides are normally believed to be low (or in some cases, perhaps essentially “zero”); most^(a) of the ash constituents are believed to exist as a complex mixture of silicates and aluminosilicates. The high sodium concentration of the Boundary Dam fly ash (and source coal) is unusual compared to most other North American coals.

- ^(a) However, for example, some free or available CaO – or $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ – and iron oxides (e.g., Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4) may also be present; four composite samples, each comprised of two-to-three samples from 2013 November through 2014 January, indicated an apparent available lime concentration, expressed as calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$), of 0.3 – 0.5 wt. %; 2010 November samples indicated an available lime concentration, expressed as calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$), of 0.5 – 0.8 wt. %. Sulphur, at a level of perhaps 0.3 to 2 wt. % conventionally expressed as SO_3 , is typically also present in the fly ash. Some of the sulphur may be incorporated into the complex silicate / aluminosilicate ash matrix while some may be present in discrete compounds (e.g., such as calcium sulphate).

The composition of the fly ash is subject to variation, depending especially on the characteristics of the coal being delivered / burned at any given time and, to a lesser extent, boiler furnace operating conditions / performance. There may also be hopper-to-hopper variation in fly ash composition within an electrostatic precipitator (ESP).

¹ Data indicates from < 5 wt. % up to > 16 wt. % crystalline silica as quartz present in the fly ash; it is believed that some or much of the crystalline silica content of the source coal is fluxed by the high alkaline constituent content of the ash and thereby converted to amorphous silicates (the amount converted to amorphous silica, if any, is unknown); however, due to variability in the mined coal and the combustion process and limitations in measurement, it is possible that the crystalline silica content of the fly ash may vary considerably.

Crystalline silica as quartz was reported as:

- i) 2.1 – 3.6 wt. % (lab 1, one 2013/12/17, ~ 2014/01/06 composite sample, one 2013/11/27, 2014/01/06 composite sample, and two 2013/12/11, 2013/12/18, ~ 2014/01 composite samples)
- ii) 16.3 wt. % (lab 3, one 2013/12/17, ~ 2014/01/06 composite sample)
- iii) 1.0 – 2.3 wt. % (lab 1, five 2010/11/09, 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite samples and one 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite sample)
- iv) 4.2 – 6.2 wt. % (lab 2, three 2010/11/09, 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite samples and one 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite sample)

² It is also possible that the fly ash may contain trace amounts of crystalline silica in the form of cristobalite (CAS# 14464-46-1) (lab 3, one 2013/12/17, ~ 2014/01/06 composite sample: $\alpha + \beta$ cristobalite: 0.5 wt. %; lab 2, three 2010/11/09, 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite samples and one 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite sample: cristobalite: not detected). The possible presence in the fly ash of crystalline silica in the form of tridymite (CAS# 15468-32-3) is not known; tridymite was not detected in a (lab 3) 2013/12/17, ~ 2014/01/06 composite sample or (lab 2) three 2010/11/09, 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite samples and one 2010/11/16, 2010/11/23 composite sample.

³ Calcium (Ca) content in the ash is conventionally reported as the oxide; the actual forms in which the Ca occurs in the ash are not known. However, at least some portion of the calcium is probably present as “free” calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide. The estimated level of **free or available calcium oxide** (CaO) in Boundary Dam fly ash, based on ASTM C-25 (modified) analysis, may be on the order of 0.3 – 0.8 wt. % (four composite samples, each comprised of two-to-three samples from 2013 November through 2014 January: 0.3 – 0.5 wt. %, expressed as calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$); 2010 November samples: 0.5 – 0.8 wt. %, expressed as calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$)). (Note that the 11 – 14.3 wt. % weight range indicated in the table is a reflection of the total calcium (Ca) content of the fly ash, expressed conventionally as the oxide; most of this calcium is believed to exist as a component in a complex chemical mixture of silicates and aluminosilicates – i.e., most of the calcium is NOT actually present in the fly ash as the discrete, uncombined oxide.)

⁴ Titanium (Ti) content in the ash is conventionally reported as the oxide; the actual form in which the Ti occurs in the ash is not known.

In addition to the primary ash elemental constituents, trace amounts of various elements including arsenic, antimony, carbon, lead, nickel, manganese, chromium, boron, mercury^(b), selenium, beryllium, cadmium, vanadium, and uranium may be detected in the fly ash as a result of their presence in the source coal.

- ^(b) Typical mercury levels in the fly ash are on the order of 20 – 70 ppb (0.02 – 0.07 ppm) by weight.

Appearance: Gray to tan-gray to tan solid in the form of a fine, potentially somewhat gritty, powder.

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| First-aid measures after inhalation | : If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. |
| First-aid measures after skin contact | : If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. In some cases - e.g, large amounts of fly ash still present on skin - before wetting the product / skin, it may be advisable or appropriate to gently brush - AVOID the generation of dust - the bulk of the fly ash from the skin. Obtain medical attention immediately if any signs of chemical or thermal burns are noted / suspected. |
| First-aid measures after eye contact | : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. |
| First-aid measures after ingestion | : IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious (and not in immediate risk of losing consciousness) and capable of swallowing, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and then drink plenty of water to dilute the material in the stomach Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. |

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4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

- Symptoms/effects after inhalation : May be harmful if inhaled. Causes burns to the respiratory system. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to lung or other diseases.
- Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Causes severe skin burns. May cause burns in the presence of moisture (however, this would typically not be expected to be an issue with respect to short-term exposure to wet ash). Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, blisters, serious skin burns.
- Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. May cause serious chemical burns. To some extent, burns may also be thermal due to the heat released by the reaction of alkaline ash components with moisture in the eyes. Irritation may be chemical and/or mechanical (abrasion).
- Symptoms/effects after ingestion : May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause burning of mouth, throat and esophagus.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

- Other medical advice or treatment : Symptoms may be delayed. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

- Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

- Fire hazard : Not flammable. No known products of combustion.

5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Protection during firefighting : Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Restrict access to the area. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear adequate protective clothing and equipment. Clean-up personnel need protection against contact with skin and eyes, as well as **AGAINST INHALATION OF DUST** (see Section 8). Prevent accidental contact between the spilled product and water and **AVOID** generating dust.

6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain the spill or leak. Do not touch the spilled material. This material is a water pollutant: prevent the material from entering drains, sewers, ditches, or waterways. Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
- Methods for cleaning up : Small spills: Carefully shovel into clean, dry, labelled containers and cover. **AVOID or minimize the production of dust.** Sweeping, the use of compressed air, or the use of a non-HEPA vacuum are therefore to be AVOIDED. The use of a HEPA vacuum may be acceptable. Under certain conditions, and under the advisement and supervision of a knowledgeable authority, it may be appropriate to carefully wet down the spilled material to avoid the production of dust; in this circumstance, prevent the wetting water and fly ash from entering drains, sewers, ditches, or waterways; note that contact of the fly ash with water may generate heat; note that contact with the fly ash will strongly elevate the pH of the wetting water (see Section 9); don't let the wetting water come into contact with skin or eyes; don't let the wetting water (either prior or subsequent to contact with the spilled fly ash) come into contact with stored fly ash (i.e, fly ash that is not part of the accidental release).
- Large spills: Contact the appropriate emergency services and product supplier (see Section 1) for advice.
- Other information : Dispose of fly ash in accordance with all applicable Federal, provincial, and local regulations. Do NOT wash fly ash into drains, sewers, ditches, or waterways.
- Notify environmental authorities in the event of any reportable release of this product to the environment.

6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection"

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. **Do not breathe dust**, fume, gas, mist, spray, vapours. Wear appropriate PPE (see Section 8). When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Use dust-tight containers and keep containers closed when not in use. Prevent accumulation of dust.
- Avoid generating dust.** Protect containers from physical damage. Prevent water from contacting stored product. Empty containers may contain residues which are hazardous.
- Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Hygiene measures : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions : Store in dust-tight, dry, labelled containers. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid any dust buildup by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of the storage area. Do not store in an area equipped with emergency water sprinklers. Store in a well-ventilated place. Use corrosion-resistant structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in the storage area. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Store in a secure location.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

See Section 3 regarding fly ash composition.

Exposure to this material can be controlled in many ways. The measures appropriate for a particular work site depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
USA - ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA - ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	URT irr
USA - ACGIH	Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2017
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA - ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA - ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)

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Quartz (14808-60-7)		
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (designated substances regulation-respirable (Silica, crystalline))
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use wet methods, if appropriate, to reduce the generation of dust.
- Environmental exposure controls : Maintain levels below Community environmental protection thresholds. Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Hand protection:

Wear suitable gloves resistant to chemical penetration

Eye protection:

Wear approved eye protection (properly fitted dust- or splash-proof chemical safety goggles) and face protection (face shield). Wearing contact lenses is not recommended.

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing, including appropriate boots, boot covers, overshoes, etc, as may be appropriate.

Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation to maintain airborne fly ash levels below the exposure limits, wear suitable NIOSH-approved, properly fitted respiratory equipment. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance, and inspection.

Other information:

Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking. Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Solid (fine powder; potentially somewhat gritty).
- Appearance : Opaque fine powder.
- Colour : Gray to tan-gray to tan.
- Odour : Odourless
- Odour threshold : No data available
- pH : pH: approx. 10.9 for 1 g ash in 100 mL; ≥11.5 for 20 ash + 80 mL water slurry
- Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available
- Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : No data available
- Melting point : No data available
- Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point : No data available
- Flash point : Not applicable
- Auto-ignition temperature : Not applicable
- Decomposition temperature : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : Not flammable
- Vapour pressure : No data available
- Vapour pressure at 50 °C : No data available
- Relative density : Four composite samples, each comprised of two-to-three samples from 2013 November through 2014 January, had values of 2.3 – 2.4. Two 2010 Sept. / Oct. composite samples had values of 2.7. Range not available; historically, stated as 2.8 - 3.4 @ 20 °C.
- Solubility : Water: Mostly insoluble
- Partition coefficient n-octanol/water : No data available
- Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
- Explosive limits : No data available

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9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	: See Section 2.3 with respect to the possibility of enhanced chemical reactivity of the fly ash when it is hot. The fly ash, itself - particularly if moist or wet - or solutions that are or have been in contact with the fly ash may be corrosive to metals, especially including aluminum metal.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions. Keep dry in storage.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	: Incompatible materials. Moisture (reaction may generate heat). a high pH (alkaline, basic) leachate will result).
Incompatible materials	: Strong acids. Boric oxide. Boron trifluoride. Phosphorus pentoxide. Chlorates. Chlorine trifluoride. Chlorine. Ammonium salts. Fluorine.
Hazardous decomposition products	: None.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified.
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified.

Ashes, residues (68131-74-8)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 10000 mg/kg
Phosphorus oxide (P2O5) (1314-56-3)	
LC50 inhalation rat	1217 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 1 h)
LC50 inhalation rat (Dust/Mist - mg/l/4h)	0.304 mg/l/4h
ATE CA (vapours)	1.217 mg/l/4h
ATE CA (dust,mist)	0.304 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. pH: approx. 10.9 for 1 g ash in 100 mL; ≥11.5 for 20 ash + 80 mL water slurry
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage. pH: approx. 10.9 for 1 g ash in 100 mL; ≥11.5 for 20 ash + 80 mL water slurry
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer. Fly ash, itself, is not listed as a carcinogen by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), or National Toxicology Program (NTP). However, respirable crystalline silica may be a component of the fly ash. Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by ACGIH, IARC, and NTP as a lung carcinogen or suspected carcinogen.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified.
STOT-single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Sodium oxide (Na2O) (1313-59-3)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Barium oxide (1304-28-5)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

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STOT-repeated exposure	: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated exposure to calcium oxide has been shown to cause ulceration of the nasal septum, bronchitis and pneumonia. Chronic inhalation of silica quartz may cause autoimmune disease. Chronic exposure to an ingredient in this mixture has been reported to cause renal injury and adverse effects on visual acuity. This product contains crystalline silica, quartz. Currently, the highest measurement obtained has been 16.3 wt. %. Due to variability in the mined coal and the combustion process and limitations with respect to measurement, it is possible that the crystalline silica, quartz content may vary considerably; a crystalline silica, quartz content of >16.3 wt % may be possible. Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by ACGIH, IARC and NTP as a lung carcinogen or suspected carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure. Titanium dioxide is classified by IARC as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans). NIOSH considers <i>ultrafine</i> (respiratory particles with a primary particle diameter of < 100 nm) titanium dioxide as a potential occupational carcinogen but considers there to be insufficient data to similarly classify fine titanium dioxide. Exposure to titanium dioxide dust may lead to other lung effects – e.g., fibrosis.
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Quartz (14808-60-7)	
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified.
Other information	: Note that, to some extent, burns may be thermal as well as caustic due to the heat released by the reaction of ash components (e.g., available calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide) with moisture (e.g., eyes, mucus membranes, sweat) or due to contact with hot ash (see Section 2.3).
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: May be harmful if inhaled. Causes burns to the respiratory system. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to lung or other diseases.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Causes severe skin burns. May cause burns in the presence of moisture (however, this would typically not be expected to be an issue with respect to short-term exposure to wet ash). Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, blisters, serious skin burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. May cause serious chemical burns. To some extent, burns may also be thermal due to the heat released by the reaction of alkaline ash components with moisture in the eyes. Irritation may be chemical and/or mechanical (abrasion).
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause burning of mouth, throat and esophagus.
Other information	: Note that, to some extent, burns may be thermal as well as caustic due to the heat released by the reaction of ash components (e.g., available calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide) with moisture (e.g., eyes, mucus membranes, sweat) or due to contact with hot ash (see Section 2.3). Likely routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
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Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)

LC50 fish 1	1070 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [static])
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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Boundary Dam Fly Ash (CAS# 68131-74-8)

Persistence and degradability	Not established.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Boundary Dam Fly Ash (CAS# 68131-74-8)

Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
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Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)

BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
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12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone	: Not classified.
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Other information : Water in contact with the fly ash will result in the leaching of alkaline constituents from the fly ash, leading to an elevated water pH which may be harmful to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Notify environmental authorities in the event of any reportable release of this product to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. Basic shipping description

Ground shipment of this material is not regulated as a hazardous material / dangerous good under Canadian TDG regulations. This material IS REGULATED as a hazardous material / dangerous good, however, for the purpose of transport by aircraft.

14.2. Transport information/DOT

No additional information available

14.3. Air and sea transport

IATA

UN-No. (IATA) : 3262
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Calcium oxide)
Transport document description (IATA) : UN 3262 Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s., 8, III
Class (IATA) : 8 - Corrosives
Packing group (IATA) : III - Minor Danger

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. National regulations

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) and NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List) inventories.

15.2. International regulations

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date : 05/26/2017
Revision date : 04/15/2020
Indication of changes:
SDS update.
Other information : None.
Prepared by : Nexreg Compliance Inc.
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Legend

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety
OSHA Occupational Health and Safety Administration
TDG Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Act and Regulations (Canada)
TWA (ACGIH) Time Weighted Average (8-hour shift, 40-hour work week)

SDS Canada (GHS)_NEXREG_NEW

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this document applies to the specific material named in this SDS. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other material. It is the user's sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the material and the completeness of the information contained herein for the user's own particular use. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Our SDS is based only on data available at the time this SDS was prepared and is subject to change without notice as new information may be obtained. The information contained herein is believed to be accurate as of the date of the user's receipt of the material to which this SDS relates but is not all inclusive and should only be used as a guide. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation makes no representations, warranties or guarantees, express or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy of such information and assumes no liability in connection with the use of the material or the information contained herein. All material should be handled only by individuals who are familiar with their potential hazards and who have been fully trained in proper safety and handling procedures. The user is solely responsible for the proper use and disposal of all material and compliance with all federal, provincial, and municipal regulations.