



Material Safety Data Sheet [OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200]

320

IDENTITY

Product Name: Mortar Mix
Product Code: #1102

SECTION I

Manufacturer's Name and Address

The QUIKRETE Companies
1790 Century Circle
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

Emergency Telephone Number

(404) 634-9100

Information Telephone Number

(404) 634-9100

Date of Preparation

January 1, 1988

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

<u>Hazardous Components</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>OSHA</u>	<u>ACGIH</u>	<u>Other Limits</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>PEL</u>	<u>TLV 3</u> <u>MG/M</u>	
	65997-15-1	5	5	<u>Recommended</u>
	14808-60-7	0.1	0.1	
	1317-65-3	5	5	
Natural sand or limestone and.		5	5	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Solubility in Water - Slight
Gray or white colored with no odor

The following properties are not applicable: Specific Gravity, Boiling Point,
Vapor Pressure, Vapor Density, Melting Point, Evaporation Rate.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Noncombustible and not explosive.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stable.

Is not incompatible with other materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and will not polymerize.

Keep dry until used to preserve product utility.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Portland Cement is classified as a nuisance dust by OSHA, MSHA and ACGIH. As such, the TLV is 5 mg/m³ for respirable dust and 10 mg/m³ for total dust. Not known to cause cancer. Exposure can affect the skin, the eyes and mucous membranes. Sand may become hazardous if particles are broken down to the respiratory size range and if these particles are inhaled. No adverse health effects were seen in animals after ingestion of the materials. The products, as shipped, contain no particles in the respirable size range. However, during shipping, handling, or use, the sand particles may be broken down to the respiratory size range that may be inhaled. These dusts are hazardous to the respiratory system because of the presence of free quartz.

Acute Exposure: Can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system. Toxic effects noted in animals include, for acute exposures, alveolar damage with pulmonary edema. In chronic exposure tests, a fibrosis was noted.

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. Over exposure to inhaled quartz dusts may lead to chronic fibrotic lung disease known as Silicosis, a form of disabling, progressive and sometimes fatal pulmonary fibrosis characterized by the presence of typical nodulations in the lungs. Characteristic X-ray changes are noted. There are no reports of people becoming sensitized to sand. People with pre-existing lung diseases may have increased susceptibility to the health effects of respirable dusts.

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Irrigate (flood) eyes immediately and repeatedly with clean water. Wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. Apply sterile dressings. Get prompt medical attention.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

If spilled, can be cleaned up using dry methods that do not disperse dust into the air. Avoid breathing the dust. Emergency procedures are not required.

Can be treated as a common waste for disposal or returned to the container for later use if it is not contaminated or wet.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

In dusty environments, the use of an OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator and tight fitting goggles is recommended.

Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. 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.
