

Bomanite Repair Mortar Powder



Material Safety Data Sheet
The Bomanite Company
8789 Auburn Folsom Rd. #108
Granite Bay, CA 95746

HMIS Ratings

Health: 2
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 1
Personal Protection See VII
Equipment:

Emergency Telephone Number:
Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300

Notice: The following information is accurate to the best of our knowledge and is offered in good faith. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is hereby made. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be generally applicable. However, each user should review these recommendations in specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate.

I. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Bomanite Repair Mortar Powder
Synonymous: N/A
Chemical Family: Cements
Chemical Formula: Proprietary
D.O.T. Hazard Class: Dry building mortar
Appearance & Odor: Gray powder, no odor.

II. HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS & EXPOSURE LIMITS

<i>Composition</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>OSHA TWA</i>	<i>ACGIH TLV</i>	<i>CAS NO.</i>
Portland Cement	<50	10 mg/m ³ Total Dust	10 mg/m ³ Total Dust	65997-15--1
Silica	>50	0.1 mg/m ³ Respirable Dust	0.1 mg/m ³ Respirable Dust	14808-60-7

III. TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): N/A
Boiling Point: N/A
Melting Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure: N/A
Vapor Density: N/A
Evaporation Rate: N/A
Solubility In Water: Slight.

IV. FIRE EXPLOSION & REACTIVITY DATA

Flash Point: N/A
Flammable Limits: N/A
Firefighting Media: N/A

Firefighting Procedure: N/A

Special Firefighting Procedure: None

Unusual Fire Hazards: None

Reactivity: Stable
Incompatibilities: None
Decomposition or Byproducts: None
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Keep dry until used.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Inhalation: May cause irritation to respiratory tract.
Skin Contact: In contact with moisture, can cause irritation or burns.
Eye Contact: In contact with moisture, can cause irritation or burns.
Ingestion: May cause irritation to digestive tract.
Health Hazards: Overexposure to wet cement may cause alkali burns and dry the skin. Free silica dust may cause delayed lung injury.
Carcinogenicity: Silica is listed with IARC as a Class 2 carcinogen. Contains crystalline silica, which may cause lung damage and cancer. Risk depends upon duration and level of exposure.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: Move subject to fresh air.
Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water.
Eye Contact: Flush with plenty of water and call a physician.
Ingestion: Call a physician.

VI. SPILL PROCEDURES & WASTE DISPOSAL

Spill: Sweep or vacuum using good ventilation.
Waste Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations on solid wastes.
Precautions for Safe Handling And Storage: Store in dry area. After handling, wash hands thoroughly.
Other Precautions: N/A`

VII. PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES

Respirator:	If environment is dusty, use NIOSH approved respirator.
Ventilation:	Good local and mechanical exhaust. Follow OSHA standard.
Special:	Make sure TLV of silica is not exceeded.
Protective Gloves:	Rubber gloves
Eye Protection:	Tight fitting goggles if area is dusty.
Other Protective Clothing Required:	As needed to protect skin from contact of wet cement.

Work/Hygiene Practices

Exercise stringent hygiene practices to minimize exposure. If contact occurs, wash any body part with soap and water immediately. Wash hands after use, and before eating, drinking or smoking.