



Material Safety Data Sheet

BOX 1000, JACKSON, MI 49204-1000
888-4-UNISORB · 517-764-6060
FAX 517-764-5607 · www.unisorb.com

Section 1 – Material Identification

Product Name:

Preparation Date: October 20, 2003

Revision Notes: Annual Updating

STRUCTURAL REPAIR COMPOUND

Emergency Phone: (800) 255-3924 24 hrs. (Continental U.S.)
(813) 248-0585 24 hrs. (Outside Continental U.S.)

HMS

H – 1
F – 0
R – 0
PPE*
* Section 8

Section II – Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specify Chemical Identity: Common Name(s)) OSHA PEL ACGIH TVL other limits recommended % (optional)

Range	Ingredient	CAS number
30-50% max	Portland Cement	065997-15-1
30-50% max	Crystalline Silica	014808-60-7
0-15% max	Limestone Powder	1317-65-3

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure (mmHg): N/A
Melting Point / Freezing Point (F°): N/A
Vapor Density (Air =1): N/A
Evaporation Rate (Bytl Acetate = 1): N/A
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Appearance and Odor: Grey powder, concrete color, cement odor
VOC: NA

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: Non - Flammable
Flammable limits
Lower Explosion Limit: N/A
Upper Explosion Limit: N/A
Extinguishing Data: Will not burn except under extreme temperatures (Use water spray, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical foam).
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear standard fire fighting gear with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in pressure demand or positive pressure mode.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None
Fire Fighting Disposal Procedures: Do not dispose into waterways or sewers



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Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability:

Stable

Conditions to Avoid:

None known

Chemical Incompatibility:

None known

Hazardous Decomposition:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and other unidentified organic compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid:

None known

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Primary Entry Routes:

Inhalation, skin and ingestion

Target Organs:

Lungs and skin

Acute Effects

Inhalation:

May cause shortness of breath, chest pain, decreased pulmonary functions, and coughing.

Eye:

May cause irritation and inflammation of the cornea.

Skin:

Product becomes alkaline when combined with water. Wet cement product may dry to exposed skin causing irritation and skin burns.

Ingestion:

May cause indigestion, irritation, and gastrointestinal blockage (product will solidify)

Carcinogenicity:

This product contains Crystalline Silica. Crystalline Silica is recognized by IARC as a Group 1 carcinogen, by NTP as a Group 2 carcinogen, and by the state of California (Proposition 65) as carcinogenic to humans. Prolonged exposure to silica dust above Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) may cause scarring of the lungs with cough and shortness of breath.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure:

Long term exposure to crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory conditions such as, but not limited to, asthma and emphysema.

Chronic Effects:

Prolonged exposure to silica dust above Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) may cause progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis).

First Aid

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air

Eye Contact: Irrigate eye with water or consult physician if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Washed exposed skin area with soap and water; consult a physician if irritation persists

Ingestion: Immediately consult a physician



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Section VII – Precautions For Safe handling and Use

Spill /Leak Procedures:

Follow procedures noted below. DO NOT use water to clean up spills or control dust, always use dry clean up methods. Addition of water to this product will cause it to solidify and harden. Use appropriate respiratory protection as recommended in Section 8 below. Do not disperse materials into air.

Small Spills:

Collect using a vacuum cleaner or similar device. Avoid generation of dust caused by sweeping or walking through spill area.

Large Spills:

Collect using mechanical means such as a front end loader. Do NOT use water to control excessive dusting, as this may cause the product to solidify and harden.

Cleanup:

Equipment used to clean up spills may be rinsed with water. Use large amounts of water to reduce the possibility of product solidification and cement buildup.

Regulatory Requirements:

This product is not listed as a hazardous waste by US EPA (40 CFR 261).

Disposal:

Consult federal, state and local regulations for any restrictions to disposal of the material. Do NOT dispose of in sewers, drains, or waterways. Material may solidify and plug/block sewers, drains, or waterways.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

None Known

Container Cleaning and Disposal:

Empty containers may be disposed of through normal means. Refer to federal regulation 40 CFR 261.7

Containment:

Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Section VIII – Precautions For Safe handling and Use

Ventilation:

Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection:

Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or non-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment:

Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, long sleeves, pants and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Contaminated Equipment:

Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

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