

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name (as labeled) **Type S Mortar, Type M Mortar**
Manufacturers Name **Orco Blended Products**
Complete Mailing Address **27347 3rd Street, Highland CA 92346**
Phone Number **877-838-6726**

Date prepared or revised
June 29, 1999

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Names	CAS Numbers	Percent*	Exposure Limits in Air (give units) ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL
Type II Portland Cement	65997-15-1		10MG/M3-TWA-50MP PC F
Lime (Lime Type S)	39445-23-3		10MG/M3-TWA-5MG/M3
Natural Sand & Gravel	14808-60-7		10MG
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7		30MG/M3 .3MG/M3

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor Density (air=1)	N/A	Melting Point or Range	N/A
Specific Gravity	2.0	Boiling Point or Range	N/A
Solubility in Water	< .1%	Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate = 1)	
Vapor Pressure, mmHg at 20 deg C	N/A		
Appearance and odor	Grey color, no odor		

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE* (warning properties of substance as a gas, vapor, dust, or mist)

*Not a required Category.

NOTE: All required categories should be addressed. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash Point deg F (give method) Non Combustible and non explosive
Auto ignition temperature deg F N/A
Flammable limits in air, volume % None lower(LEL) None upper (UEL) None
Fire Extinguishing materials:
 water spray carbon dioxide _____ other
 foam dry chemical

Special firefighting procedures:

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: N/A. Hydrated lime dehydrates to magnesium oxide (350 C/662 F) and calcium oxide (580 C/1079 F) and steam. Protect eyes from dust. Non explosive.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE for each potential route of exposure.

Inhaled : Undue breathlessness, wheezing, coughing and sputum production

Contact with skin or eyes: Burning and irritation, dry skin and alkali burns. May cause an allergic dermatitis (skin rash).

Absorbed through skin : N/A

Swallowed : Vomiting

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE. Explain in lay terms. Attach extra page if more space is needed.

Acute: In the presence of moisture, contact with skin and eyes will cause irritation and possible severe corrosion damage. Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short time in heavy exposure to silica dust.

Chronic: Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis). Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis, which can be progressive and lead to death.

FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Wash eyes immediately with running water for 15 minutes, including under eyelids. Get prompt medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash exposed area with large amounts of soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing. Apply skin lotion.

Swallowed: Immediately dilute the chemical by drinking large amounts of water or milk, then neutralize by drinking diluted vinegar or fruit juice. Get prompt medical attention.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT

NO: This products ingredients are not found in the lists below
Not as a carcinogen

_____ YES no___ NTP yes___ IARC Class 2A. IARC monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of chemicals to humans (volume 42, 198) concludes that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals and that there is limited evidence of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Also, lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung, which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions, and diseases which increase susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability Stable – keep dry until used Unstable

Conditions to avoid: None

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Contact with oxidizing agents such as: Fluorine, Chlorine Trifluorine, Manganese Trioxide, Oxygen Difluoride, may cause fires. Also avoid Ammonium Salts, Phosphorus and organic compounds.

Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products): Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas - Silicon Tetrafluoride.

Hazardous polymerization: may occur will not occur

Conditions to avoid: Handling procedures, which may generate dust. Contact with Nitroparaffins, Maleic Anhydride or phosphorone.

SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill response procedures (include employee protection measures): Use dry clean up methods that do not disperse the dust into the air. Avoid breathing the dust. Emergency procedures are not required.

Wear protective equipment specified below.

Preparing wastes for disposal (container types, neutralization, etc.): Small amounts of material can be disposed of as common waste or returned to the container for later use if it is not contaminated. Large volumes may require special handling.

NOTE: Dispose of all wastes in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION

Ventilation and engineering controls: Use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable crystalline silica to the PEL. See ACGIH Industrial Ventilation, a manual of recommended practices.

Respiratory protection (type): Industry environments, the use of a OSHA/NIOSH approved respirator is recommended.

Eye Protection (type): Use tight fitting goggles industry environments. An eyewash station should be readily available.

Gloves (specific material): Abrasion and alkali resistant rubber gloves.

Other clothing and equipment: Protective clothing to protect the skin from prolonged contact with the wet mortar.

Work practices, hygienic practices: Workers should shower with soap and water immediately after handling materials.

Other handling and storage requirements: Avoid generating dust. Keep material dry. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT