



## Concrete and Masonry Repair Mixes

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	Concrete and Masonry Repair Mixes
<b>Product Identifier</b>	Concrete and Masonry Repair Mixes
<b>MSDS No.</b>	0156
<b>Synonyms</b>	SAKRETE top'n bond, SAKRETE flow-stone, SAKRETE fast-patch, SAKRETE plug-tite, SAKRETE brush'n seal, KING Xypex high'n dry, KING flow-stone, KING swift-set, KING plug-tite, KING brush'n seal
<b>Product Family</b>	KING Home Improvement Products
<b>Manufacturer / Supplier</b>	King Packaged Materials Company, 3385 Harvester Road, Burlington, Ontario, L7R 3Y5, www.kpminustries.com
<b>Emergency Contact Information</b>	King Packaged Materials Company, (800) 461-0566, 8:30am-4:30pm
<b>Use</b>	See individual packaging or view the technical data sheets at www.kpminustries.com

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Potential Health Effects

<b>Route of Exposure</b>	Inhalation; ingestion; skin contact; eye contact.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Exposure to airborne concentrations above exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure can irritate or burn the skin.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Contact causes severe burns with redness, swelling, pain and blurred vision. Permanent damage including blindness can result.
<b>Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure</b>	Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure. This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of the respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and potentially fatal lung disease. See Section 4 for further information.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	(Silica, total quartz) CARCINOGEN. Known to cause: lung cancer.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS Registry No.	Concentration %	Other Identifiers
Silica, total quartz	14808-60-7	60-100%	
Portland cement	65997-15-1	30-60%	

**Notes** Other additives not controlled through WHMIS or other legislation.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### First Aid Procedures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Seek medical attention for rash, burns, irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20

**Ingestion** minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If irritation or pain persists, see a doctor.  
NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If conscious, give victim a glass of water or milk. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor.

**Note to Physicians** Additional Notes - Silicosis - There are three (3) types of silicosis:

1) Simple chronic silicosis - which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

2) Accelerated silicosis - occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.

3) Acute silicosis - results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels.

Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammable Properties** Does not burn.

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** Not combustible. Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding fire.

**Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical** None known.

**Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters** Quartz is a carcinogen and chronic inhalation hazard. Firefighters may enter the area if positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full Bunker Gear is worn. Wash down contaminated Bunker gear with water to remove any quartz fibres.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions** Use the Personal Protective Equipment recommended in Section 8 of this MSDS. Restrict access to area until completion of clean up. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel wearing appropriate respiratory protection and chemical protective clothing.

**Environmental Precautions** Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway.

**Methods for Containment and Clean-up** Avoid dry sweeping. If necessary, use a dust suppressant such as water. Do not use compressed air for clean-up. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Collect using shovel/scoop or approved HEPA vacuum and place in a suitable container for disposal. Dike and recover contaminated water for appropriate disposal. Flush spill area.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling** Only use where there is adequate ventilation. Avoid generating dusts. Good housekeeping is extremely important. Prevent dust accumulation on ALL surfaces including ceiling rafters and other hidden surfaces. Bagged product is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, the arms, the shoulders and the legs during lifting and mixing. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling.

**Storage** Store in an area that is: dry. Store in the original, labelled, shipping container. Prevent dust build-up on ALL surfaces. Clean frequently. Avoid dry-sweeping. Use vacuum cleaner equipped with high efficiency filter. Keep away from food and drinking water.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV®		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	Ceiling	8-hr TWA	TWA
Silica, total quartz	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (R) A2		0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>			
Portland cement	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (R) A4		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (R)			

**Exposure Guideline Comments** ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV® = Threshold Limit Value. TWA = Time-Weighted Average. A2 = Suspected human carcinogen. A4 = Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. R = Respirable fraction. OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration. PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits.

**Engineering Controls** If user operations generate dust, fume, or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Eye/Face Protection** Do not get in eyes. Approved safety eye wear should be worn, based on the risk assessments performed.

**Skin Protection** Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed. This includes gloves, coveralls and footwear. Approved gloves should be worn based on risk assessments.

**Respiratory Protection** Use of an approved respirator, based on a risk assessment is necessary. Respiratory protection should be selected based on the known or anticipated levels of exposure, and the work being performed.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	powder.
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	2.5
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour Density (air = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Normally stable.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Accidental contact with water.
<b>Incompatible</b>	None known.

MSDS Name: Concrete and Masonry Repair Mixes - Ver. 2  
MSDS No.: 0156  
Date of Preparation: November 05, 2013

## Materials

**Hazardous Decomposition Products** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions** None known.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### LC50/LD50 Values

Chemical Name	LC50	LD50 (oral)	LD50 (dermal)
Silica, total quartz		500 mg/kg (rat)	

LC50: No information was located.

LD50 (oral): No information was located.

### Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure

#### Inhalation

(Silica, total quartz) At low concentrations: May cause lung inflammation At high concentrations: May cause nose and throat irritation. lung inflammation.

### Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure

(Silica, total quartz) Lung damage, such as inflammation, silicosis (scarring of the lungs) and alveolar proteinosis (a condition where a type of protein builds up in the alveoli) have been observed in several different animal species following exposures to quartz ranging from one week to 27 months.

### Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

(Silica, total quartz) Not a respiratory sensitizer. Not a skin sensitizer. Reactions have been observed after crystalline silica has accidentally gotten lodged under the skin, as the result of a physical injury. Often this effect is delayed for weeks to years.(1).

### Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Silica, total quartz	Group 1	A1	Known carcinogen	

ACGIH®: A1 – Confirmed human carcinogen. IARC: Group 1 – Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known human carcinogen.

No information was located for: Skin Irritation / Corrosion, Eye Irritation / Corrosion, Teratogenicity / Embryotoxicity, Reproductive Toxicity, Mutagenicity, Toxicologically Synergistic Materials

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**General Comments** There are no known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Shipping Information

Not regulated under Canadian TDG Regulations. Not regulated under US DOT Regulations.

### Other Transport Information

**Special Shipping Information** Not applicable

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Canada

#### WHMIS Classification



Class D2A



Class E

D2A - Very Toxic; E - Corrosive

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**MSDS Prepared By** King Packaged Materials

**Phone No.** 905-639-2993

**Date of Preparation** November 05, 2013

**Disclaimer**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither KPM Industries Ltd., nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.