

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 06-05-2020

## Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

---

Product Name: PERMACAST® PL-12,000

Company: ACTION PRODUCTS MARKETING LLC  
P. O. BOX 555  
JOHNSTON, IA 50131

Emergency Telephone Number:

**FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS ONLY** CALL CHEMTREC AT: **1-800-424-9300** IN THE USA AND CANADA  
(SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT)

Outside the USA and Canada: +1-703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted).

**FOR ALL OTHER (NON-EMERGENCY INQUIRIES)** 1-800-662-6465 IN THE USA AND CANADA

Contact Action Products Marketing Corp

Outside the USA and Canada: +1-515-276-9610  
Fax: +1-515-276-1274

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

Emergency Overview: PERMACAST PL-12,000 is a blended cement repair mortar. It is a powder with a sandy/granular texture, which is grayish in color, and has no odor. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to dust presents little or no hazard. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet material or dust or dry material on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin, eye, respiratory tract) damage due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns.

### According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

Classification of the product:

Skin Corrosive./Irritation	2	Skin corrosion/irritation
Eye Damage/Irritation	1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation
STOT SE	3 (irritating to respiratory system)	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
STOT RE	1 (by inhalation)	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

Label elements

Pictogram:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statement:

H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H372 Causes damage to organs (Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (Prevention):

P280 Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapors  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P264 Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P303 + P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

**Hazards not otherwise classified**

If applicable information is provided in this section on other hazards which do not result in classification but which may contribute to the overall hazards of the substance or mixture.

**Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number
Portland Cement	15.0-40.0	65997-15-1
Silica Fume	5.0-15.0	69012-64-2
Polypropylene	<1	9003-07-0
Crystalline Silica	40.0-70.0	14808-60-7

**Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions and burns.

Skin Contact: Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, burns, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

Note to Physician: The three types of silicosis include:

- 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).
- 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.
- 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.

## Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

---

Flashpoint & Method:	Non-combustible
General Hazard:	Avoid breathing dust. Wet mortar and cement are caustic.
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Firefighting Equipment:	Cementitious mortar and cement poses no fire related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.
Combustion Products:	None.

## Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

General:	Keep spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the cement mortar dust or cement to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of mortar dust or cement and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet mortar and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Do not wash cement mortar or cement down swage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).
Waste Disposal Method:	Dispose of cement mortar according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

## Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

General:	Keep mortar dry until used. Avoid dust formation. The cement contained in this product reacts alkaline when in contact with water or humidity. This may cause severe irritation of the skin or mucous membranes. The humidity of the skin or mucous membranes is enough of this reaction. Prolonged direct contact to the dry product should be avoided.
Usage:	Avoid inhalation of dusts. Avoid skin contact. Pour downwind and allow as little free fall as possible while emptying bags into equipment. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.
Housekeeping:	Avoid actions that cause the cement mortar dust and cement to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry area. Excessive moisture or pressures from stacking may cause some consolidation of powder in areas with temperatures exceeding 90 degrees Fahrenheit.
Clothing:	Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with mortar. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust or wet mortar.

## Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### Components with Occupational Exposure Limits:

Crystalline silica	OSHA PEL	TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $250/(\%SiO_2+5)$ , using a value of 100% SiO <sub>2</sub> . Lower percentages of SiO <sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $10/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO <sub>2</sub> . Lower percentages of SiO <sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total dust; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $30/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO <sub>2</sub> . Lower percentages of SiO <sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction;

Cement, Portland, chemicals

OSHA PEL PEL 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Total dust; PEL 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction  
ACGIH TLV TWA value 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction. The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits in enclosed buildings.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions Respiratory Protection is not generally required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.
- Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust or wet mortar to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using cement or cement mortar, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.
- Skin Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with wet mortar and immediately wash exposed areas.

## Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

Physical State:	Dry powder
Color:	Gray
Odor:	None
Vapor Pressure:	NA
Vapor Density:	NA
Evaporation Rate:	NA
pH (in water):	11-13
Boiling Point:	NA
Freezing Point:	NA
Viscosity:	None, solid.
Solubility in Water:	Negligible

## Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

Stability:	Stable. Keep dry until use. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatibility:	Wet mortar and cement are alkaline and are incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.
Hazardous Polymerization:	None
Hazardous Decomposition:	None

## Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

Acute Toxicity:	None
Local effects:	Skin contact causes irritation. May cause severe damage to the eyes.

## Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

Possible Environmental Effects:  
After hydration (a few hours or days in moist conditions) the product is stable in soil and in water, with a negligible mobility of its constituents.

## Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

Waste Disposal of Substance:

Dispose of waste and containers according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations. Residues should be disposed of in the same manner as the substance/product.

## Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

## Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication: This product contains components considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product qualifies as a hazardous substance with delayed health effects under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and authorization Act of 1986.

EPRCA SARA Section 313: This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

TSCA: Some substances are on the TSCA inventory list.

### State Regulations:

<u>State RTK</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
PA	14808-60-7	crystalline silica
	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide
	65997-15-1	Cement, Portland, chemicals
MA	14808-60-7	crystalline silica
	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide
	65997-15-1	Cement, Portland, chemicals
NJ	65997-15-1	Cement, Portland, chemicals
	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide
	14808-60-7	crystalline silica

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is a substance known by the State of California to cause cancer.

WHMIS/DSL: Products containing crystalline silica and Portland cement are classified as D2A, E-corrosive material and are subject to WHMIS requirements.



NFPA Hazard Codes:

Health: 3

Fire: 0

Reactivity: 0

Special:

## Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

---

Action Products Marketing LLC (APM) believes the information contained herein is accurate; however, APM makes no guarantees with respect to such accuracy and assumes no liability in connection with the use of the information contained herein which is not intended to be and should not be construed as legal advice or as insuring compliance with any National, State, Provincial or local laws or regulations. Any party using this product should review all such laws, rules, or regulations prior to use, including but not limited to US and Canada Federal, Provincial and State regulations.

NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR OTHERWISE.