

Plasters and Coatings

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (Complies with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

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(770) 216-9580

MSDS E2
Revision: Nov-08



| QUIKRETE® Product Name | Code # | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| SCRATCH & BROWN BASE COAT | 1139-80 | |
| PARGING MIX | 1155-30 | |
| EXTERIOR STUCCO | 1209 | |
| FINISH COAT STUCCO | 1201 | |
| FOAM COATING | 1219 | |
| HEAVY-DUTY MASONRY COATING | 1300 | |
| MASONRY COATING | 2400 | |
| POOL PLASTER | 1319 | |
| POOL FINISH | 1800 | |
| PEBBLE FINISH | 1806 | |
| PUMPABLE BASE COAT STUCCO | 1139-86 | |
| QUIKWALL® SURFACE BONDING CEMENT | | 1230 |
| QUIKRETE® ONE COAT FIBERGLASS-REINFORCED STUCCO | | 1200 |
| QUIKRETE® ONE COAT FIBERGLASS-REINFORCED STUCCO CONCENTRATED | | 1216 |
| MIX 403 ONE COAT STUCCO FRS | | SR/NR 43001 |
| SCRATCH & BROWN BASE COAT WHITE WITH WATERSTOP | | 1139-89 |

PRODUCT USE: PORTLAND CEMENT-BASED PLASTERS AND COATINGS

SECTION II - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion

Acute Exposure: Product becomes alkaline when exposed to moisture. Exposure can dry the skin, cause alkali burns and affect the mucous membranes. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system. Toxic effects noted in animals include, for acute exposures, alveolar damage with pulmonary edema.

Chronic Exposure: Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: Since Portland cement and blended cements are manufactured from raw materials mined from the earth (limestone, marl, sand, shale, etc.) and process heat is provided by burning fossil fuels, trace, but detectable, amounts of naturally occurring, and possibly harmful, elements may be found during chemical analysis. Under ASTM standards, Portland cement may contain 0.75 % insoluble residue. A fraction of these residues may be free crystalline silica. Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a

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fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs and possibly cancer. There is evidence that exposure to respirable silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of Scleroderma, tuberculosis and kidney disorders.

Carcinogenicity Listings:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| NTP: | Known carcinogen |
| OSHA: | Not listed as a carcinogen |
| IARC Monographs: | Group 1 Carcinogen |
| California Proposition 65: | Known carcinogen |

NTP: The National Toxicology Program, in its "Ninth Report on Carcinogens" (released May 15, 2000) concluded that "Respirable crystalline silica (RCS), primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is *known to be a human carcinogen*, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust (reviewed in IAC, 1997; Brown *et al.*, 1997; Hind *et al.*, 1997)

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources", and that there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz or cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances or studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates." (1997)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms of excessive exposure to the dust include shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function. Excessive exposure to skin and eyes especially when mixed with water can cause caustic burns as severe as third degree.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with sensitive skin and with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease, including, but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should be precluded from exposure. Exposure to crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with increased incidence of scleroderma, Tuberculosis and possibly increased incidence of kidney lesions.

Chronic Exposure: Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis. (May contain trace (<0.05 %) amounts of chromium salts or compounds including hexavalent chromium, or other metals found to be hazardous or toxic in some chemical forms. These metals are mostly present as trace substitutions within the principal minerals)

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with sensitive skin and with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease, including, but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should be precluded from exposure.

SECTION III - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

| Hazardous Components | CAS No. | PEL (OSHA) mg/M ³ | TLV (ACGIH) mg/M ³ |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Portland Cement | 65997-15-1 | 5 | 5 |
| Silica Sand, crystalline | 14808-60-7 | <u>10</u> %SiO ₂ +2 | 0.05 (respirable) |

May contain one or more of the following ingredients:

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| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---|---|
| Lime | 01305-62-0 | 5 | 5 |
| Pulverized Limestone | 01317-65-3 | 5 | 5 |
| Iron Oxide Pigments | 01309-37-1 | 5 | 5 |
| Clay | 01332-58-7 | 5 | 5 |

Other Limits: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Recommended standard maximum permissible concentration=0.05 mg/M³ (respirable free silica) as determined by a full-shift sample up to 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week. See NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica.

SECTION IV – First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eye thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Call physician immediately.

Skin: Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent. Seek medical treatment if irritation or inflammation develops or persists. Seek immediate medical treatment in the event of burns.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. Inhalations of large amounts of Portland cement require immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately.

SECTION V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability: Noncombustible and not explosive.

Auto-ignition Temperature: Not Applicable

Flash Points: Not Applicable

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If spilled, use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into covered container for disposal (if not contaminated or wet). Use adequate ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not allow water to contact the product until time of use. DO NOT BREATHE DUST. In dusty environments, the use of an OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator and tight fitting goggles is recommended.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.

Personal Protection: The use of barrier creams or impervious gloves, boots and clothing to protect the skin from contact is recommended. Following work, workers should shower with soap and water. Precautions must be observed because burns occur with little warning -- little heat is sensed.

WARN EMPLOYEES AND/OR CUSTOMERS OF THE HAZARDS AND REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

Exposure Limits: Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Appearance: Gray to gray-brown colored powder;

Specific Gravity: 2.6 to 3.15

Boiling Point: >2700°F

Vapor Density: Not Available

Solubility in Water: Slight

Melting Point: >2700°F

Vapor Pressure: Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Odor: Not Available

SECTION X - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Contact of silica with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, or oxygen difluoride may cause fires

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products: Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will Not Occur.

Condition to Avoid: Keep dry until used to preserve product utility.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not Available

LC50: Not Available

Chronic Effects on Humans: Conditions aggravated by exposure include eye disease, skin disorders and Chronic Respiratory conditions.

Special Remarks on Toxicity: Not Available

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not Available

BOD5 and COD: Not Available

Products of Biodegradation: Not available

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: Not available

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: The packaging and material may be land filled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under the authority of the RCRA (40CFR 261) or CERCLA (40CFR 117&302).

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not hazardous under U.S. DOT and TDG regulations.

SECTION XV – OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

US OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200: Considered hazardous under this regulation and should be included in the employers' hazard communication program

SARA (Title III) Sections 311 & 312: Qualifies as a hazardous substance with delayed health effects

SARA (Title III) Section 313: Not subject to reporting requirements

TSCA (May 1997): Some substances are on the TSCA inventory list

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Federal Hazardous Substances Act: Is a hazardous substance subject to statues promulgated under the subject act

Canadian Environmental Protection Act: Not listed

Canadian WHMIS: Considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class D2A, E- Corrosive Material) and subject to the requirements of Health Canada's Workplace Hazardous Material Information (WHMIS). This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulation (CPR). This document complies with the WHMIS requirements of the Hazardous Products Act (HPA) and the CPR.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

| | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| HMIS-III: | Health – | 0 = No significant health risk |
| | | 1 = Irritation or minor reversible injury possible |
| | | 2 = Temporary or minor injury possible |
| | | 3 = Major injury possible unless prompt action is taken |
| Flammability- | 4 = Life threatening, major or permanent damage possible | |
| | 0 = Material will not burn | |
| | 1 = Material must be preheated before ignition will occur | |
| | 2 = Material must be exposed to high temperatures before ignition | |
| Physical Hazard- | 3 = Material capable of ignition under normal temperatures | |
| | 4 = Flammable gases or very volatile liquids; may ignite spontaneously | |
| | 0 = Material is normally stable, even under fire conditions | |
| | 1 = Material normally stable but may become unstable at high temps | |
| | 2 = Materials that are unstable and may undergo react at room temp | |
| | 3 = Materials that may form explosive mixtures with water | |
| | 4 = Materials that are readily capable of explosive water reaction | |

Abbreviations:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ACGIH | American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists |
| CAS | Chemical Abstract Service |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CPR | Controlled Products Regulations (Canada) |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| IARC | International Agency for Research |
| MSHA | Mine Safety and Health Administration |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NTP | National Toxicity Program |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| SARA | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | Time-weighted Average |
| WHMIS | Workplace Hazardous Material Information System |

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