



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER: GM-XXXX

PRODUCT NAME: Florida GEM

COMPANY ADDRESS: Florida Stucco Corp.
21195 Boca Rio Rd
Boca Raton, FL 33433
Tel: 561-487-1301

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Pictogram:



Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Statement:

This material containing Portland cement poses immediate hazard. A single short-term exposure to the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. However, exposure of sufficient duration to this product can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin or eye) destruction in the form of chemical (caustic) burns. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to dry Portland cement.

Relevant routes of Exposure

Eye contact, Skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion

Effects Resulting in Eye Contact -Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact by large amounts of dry powder or splashes of wet Portland cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness. Such exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Effects Resulting from Skin Contact – discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to hazardous skin exposure. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness

involves minimizing skin contact, particularly with wet cement. Exposed personnel may not feel effects until hours after exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred.

Dry Portland cement contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or wet masonry cement may cause more severe skin effects including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure can cause severe damage in the form of (alkali) chemical burns.

Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to this material, possibly due to trace elements of chromium. The response may appear in varying forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Person already sensitized may react on their first contact with the product. Others may experience the effect for the first time after years of contact with this material.

Inhalation: Repeated or prolonged inhalation can cause Silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive; may lead to disability or death. Studies indicate an increased incidence in Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema when exposed to respirable Crystalline Silica. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

Three types of Silicosis can occur:

- Simple Chronic Silicosis – results from a long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of silica dust. The silica dust causes swelling in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may cause trouble breathing.
- Accelerated Silicosis – occurs after exposure to large amounts of silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Swelling in the lungs and symptoms occur faster than in simple Silicosis.
- Acute Silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of silica. The lungs become inflamed and can fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels.

Progressive Massive Fibrosis can occur in either Simple or Accelerated Silicosis, but is more common in the Accelerated form. Progressive massive Fibrosis causes severe lung scarring and destroys normal lung structures.

Lung Cancer: Crystalline silica (Quartz) is classified as a carcinogen when inhaled.

Note: The State of California requires the following statement:

“Airborne particles of respirable size crystalline silica are known to the State of California to cause cancer”

Ingestion: Internal discomfort and ill effects are possible if large quantities are swallowed

Precautionary Statement:

- **Do not handle until all safety data in this SDS has been read and understood**
- Do not breathe dust
- Use respiratory protection to prevent inhalation of dust
- Wear protective gloves for skin protection and safety glasses/goggles for eye protection
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when in contact with this product
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- If exposed, seek medical attention
- If inhaled, move victim to fresh air and keep in comfortable position
- In case of eye exposure, gently flush with water continuously for several minutes
- Contaminated clothing should be rinsed and washed before reuse

- Avoid creating dust when using or handling this product
- Dispose of product in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical and/or Common Name	% Content	CAS NUMBER	
Portland White Cement			See Below
- Portland Cement	92-97	65977-15-1	ACGIH TLV-TWA (1996) = 10mg total dust/m ³ OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 15 mg total dust/m ³ OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 5 mg respirable dust/m ³
- Gypsum	0-10	7778-18-9	ACGIH TLV-TWA (1996) = 10 mg total dust/m ³ OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 10 mg total dust/m ³ OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 5 mg respirable dust/m ³
- Respirable Quartz	0-15	14808-60-7	ACGIH TLV-TWA (1996) = .10mg total dust/m ³ OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) (10 mg respirable dust/m ³ (percent silica +2)) NIOSH REL (8-hour TWA) .05 mg respirable dust/m ³
- Chromates	0-0.005	1317-65-3	ACGIH TLV-TWA (1996) = 0.05mg (Cr)/m ³ OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) .1 mg

			(CrO3)/m3
- Nuisance dust			ACGIH TLV-TWA (1996) = 5 mg respirable dust/m3 ACGIH TLV-TWA = 10 mg total dust/m3 OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 15 mg total dust/m3 OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 5 mg respirable dust/m3
Silica Sand			ACGIH TLV-TWA = .025mg respirable dust/m3 OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 15 mg total dust/m3 OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) 5 mg respirable dust/m3
- Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	99.0-99.9	14808-60-7	
- Iron Oxide	<.6	1309-37-1	
- Aluminum Oxide	<.3	1344-28-1	
- Titanium Oxide	<.1	13463-67-7	
COBALT ALUMINATE BLUE	100	1345-16-0	
Proprietary Ingredient			See Below
- Magnesium Silicate Hydrate	67-68	14807-96-6	ACGIH TLV-TWA = 2 mg dust/m3 OSHA PEL 10 mg dust/m3
- Polyethylene Pulp	5-6	9002-88-4	N/A
- Bentonite	27-28	12199-37-0	ACGIH TLV-TWA = 10 mg dust/m3 OSHA PEL 5 mg

			dust/m3
Water Dispersible Polymer	100	Unknown	
Cobalt Chromite Green Spinel	100	68187-49-5	
Black Pigment	100	1317-61-9	

Any Concentration shown as a range to protect confidentiality or it is due to process variation

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

GENERAL: Ensure Medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

EYE: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: Heavy exposure to Portland cement dust, wet concrete or associated water requires prompt attention. Quickly remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods such as watchbands and belts. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess Portland cement. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH neutral soap. Seek medical attention for rashes, burns, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement. Burns should be treated as caustic burns.

INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING** unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

INHALATION: Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of Portland cement requires immediate attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

POTENTIAL SYMTOMS AND EFFECTS FROM ACUTE EXPOSURES (delayed or immediate)

Eye Contact:

5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable extinguishing media:	Non-flammable. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	No specific fire or explosive hazard
Hazardous thermal decomposition products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides products:
Special protective actions for firefighters:	Evacuate area. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Move containers from the fire area if this can be done without risk.
Special protective equipment for firefighters:	Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

For Emergency responders and non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe in dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. For personal protective clothing requirements, please see Section 8.

Environmental precautions: Avoid release into the environment. Contain the spill to avoid the discharge of spilled material into drains, surface waters and/or groundwater. If the spilled material enters the drainage systems, surface waters and/or groundwater, follow all the applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations for additional; clean-up and/or reporting requirements.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Small and Large Spills: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8 for cleaning, containing and removing the spill. Minimize generation of dust. For small spills, clean with a vacuum sufficient to remove and prevent recirculation of cement dust (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter is recommended.) For large spills, use control dust measures and carefully scoop or shovel into a clean dry container for later use or disposal. **DO NOT USE COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.**

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING/STORAGE: Keep in a clean and dry environment and follow directions for safe use.

CLOTHING: Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing which is wet with cement fluids and launder before use. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet cement mixtures or fluids

SENSITIVITY TO STATIC ELECTRICITY: N/A

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESIRATORY PROTECTION: NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator

EYE PROTECTION: Use ANSI-approved, properly fitting safety goggles.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use appropriate, impervious gloves. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of gloves.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT: Protect skin from exposure. Use barrier creams and/or imperious footwear and clothing.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Use exhaust fans to keep dust below TLV. Provide ANSI- approved emergency eyewash and deluge shower.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PURE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE : Mixture

PHYSICAL FORM: Powder

COLOR: White, Blue, Teal, Black, or Grey

ODOR: Odorless

FLASHPOINT: None

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.

CHEMICL STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Unintentional contact with water

INCOMPATABILITY: Reactivity or incompatible with the following products: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt, fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, oxygen difluoride. This material is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat generating reaction. Toxic vapors may be given off depending on the acids involved.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Under normal conditions, none.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Irritation/Corrosion: Skin - May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture

Eyes – Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Respiratory – May cause respiratory tract irritation

Sensitization:	May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium
Mutagenicity	Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
Teratogenicity	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	Not classified
Silicosis	Chronic Accelerated and Acute Silicosis, caused by inhalation of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust
Cancer	The International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC) states that there is sufficient evidence to conclude crystalline silica is a known carcinogenic risk to humans. The role that smoking plays in the development of lung cancer as related to the silica exposure and cancer, silicosis, and other diseases has not been completely delineated.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity – No known effect on the environment. No known effects to plants and animals.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

Dispose of bags in an approved landfill or incinerator

14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Description/ Proper Shipping Name:

Material is not considered hazardous under Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulation

Hazardous Class:

Not applicable

Identification Number:

Not applicable

Required Text Label:

Not applicable

Hazardous Substance/Reportable Quantities (RO):

Not applicable

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Status under USDOL-OSHA & MSHA Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR 1920.1200:

- Portland cement is considered a hazardous material under this regulation and should be part of any hazardous communication program. This material contains Portland cement.

STATUS UNDER CERCLA/SUPERFUND 40 CFR 116 AND 302:

- Not Listed

Hazard Category under SARA (Title III) Section 311 and 312:

- Portland cement qualifies as a hazardous substance with delayed health effects. This material contains Portland cement.

Status under SARA (Title III) Section 313:

- Not subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of the Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372 in concentration above diminutive levels.

Status under TSCA:

- Some substances in Portland cement are on the TSCA inventory list.
- Crystalline Silica (quartz) appears on the TSCA inventory list under CAS No. 14808-50-7

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Acts:

- Portland cement is a "hazardous substance" subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act

OSHA Carcinogen

- Crystalline Silica in this material is a carcinogen.

Status under California Proposition 65

- This product contains up to 50% of material known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History: Revise 15 Nov 2015

Revision Info: Revised to new MSDS format

NOTICE TO READER

While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, THE MANUFACTURER MAKES NO WARRANTY WITH RESPECT THERETO AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM RELIANCE THEREON