



Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Plastic Cement

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Wall Coating

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Sacramento Stucco Co.
1550 Parkway Blvd.
West Sacramento, CA 95691
T 916-372-7442 - F 916-372-4836

1.4. Emergency telephone number

No additional information available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Skin Corr. 1C H314
Eye Dam. 1 H318
Skin Sens. 1 H317
Carc. 1A H350
STOT SE 3 H335

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) :

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H350 - May cause cancer

Precautionary statements (GHS US) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310 - Immediately call a poison center or doctor
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label)
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS No) 65997-15-1	100	Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. Inhalation of gross amounts of Portland cement requires immediate medical attention.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Brush off, then immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 60 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse cautiously with water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : The three types of silicosis include: 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); 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. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. 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. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of clinker dust, dry cement powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Not flammable.
Explosion hazard : None known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : Firefighters should wear full protective gear.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
- Methods for cleaning up : Neutralize slowly product with a weak acid. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Avoid actions that cause dust 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : Keep bulk and bagged cement dry until used. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged cement is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement. Cement can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving cement powders through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.
- Precautions for safe handling : Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions : Keep in closed, air-tight containers. Do not store in close proximity to acids.

Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	5000 mg/m ³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Limestone (1317-65-3)		
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Gypsum (Ca(SO₄).2H₂O) (13397-24-5)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 µg/m ³
IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: General (mechanical) room ventilation is expected to be satisfactory for normal handling.
Hand protection	: Use neoprene or rubber gloves.
Eye protection	: In case of dust production: protective goggles.
Skin and body protection	: Wear suitable working clothes.
Respiratory protection	: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Appearance	: Powder.
Color	: Dark gray
Odor	: No data available
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 12-13 (in water)
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available

Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Specific gravity	: 3.15
Solubility	: Slightly soluble in water
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Wet cement is alkaline and is 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.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable at normal handling and storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Protect from moisture. Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids. Ammonium salts. Aluminum. Water. Oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
ATE US (oral)	500 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. pH: 12 - 13 (in water)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage. pH: 12 - 13 (in water)
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer.

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens
In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list	Yes

Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: The three types of silicosis include: 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); 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. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. 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. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of clinker dust, dry cement powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No additional information available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer	: No additional information available
Effect on the global warming	: No known ecological damage caused by this product.

Plastic Cement

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Not a dangerous good as defined in transport regulations

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State regulations

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Limestone (1317-65-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Gypsum (Ca(SO₄).2H₂O) (13397-24-5)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product