



Manufacturers of Professional Grade Cement & Construction Products Since 1967

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET PRO ANCHORING CEMENT

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SECTION II - HAZARD INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

MATERIAL OR COMPONENT	CAS #	%	HAZARDOUS DATA
Silica Sand*	14808-60-7	20-40	OSHA PEL: 10mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/m ³
Portland Cement	65997-65-3	80-60	OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 50mmpcf
All other nuisance dusts from organic and inorganic sources including cements	100034-76-1		OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 50mmpcf
Boiling Point N/A		Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) 2.78	
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) None		Freezing Point: N/A	
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) N/A		Evaporation Rate N/A (Butyl Acetate = 1)	
Solubility in Water: Soluble Appearance and Odor: Light green, gray powdered solid			

* The exposure limits are time-weighted average concentrations for an eight-hour workday and a forty-hour workweek. Crystalline silica exists in several forms; the most common which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870° C, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica is heated to more than 1470° C, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). The current OSHA permissible limit (PEL) for respirable dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) for the construction industry is measured in million of particles per cubic foot (mppcf) and is calculated using the formula in 29CFR* 21926.55. Continued inhalation of dust over a period of years without proper respirator and ventilation controls will cause silicosis and lung cancer. Current OSHA standard for crystalline silica (respirable dust) is 10mg silica per cubic meter of air divided by the percent SiO₂ averaged over an eight-hour work shift and for total dust is 30mg/m³ divided by the percent SiO₂ averaged over an eight-hour work shift.

SECTION III - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: None	Hazardous Decomposition Products: None
Flammable Limits:	Upper N/A Lower N/A
Sensitivity to Impact: N/A	Flammability: None
Autoignition Temperature: N/A	Explosion Data: N/A

SECTION IV – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry: Yes	Inhalation Yes	Skin Yes	Ingestion Yes
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Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) Excessive and/or long term inhalation may cause silicosis and/or lung disease. Short Term exposure may cause irritation to nose, throat, and respiratory passages.

Symptoms of Exposure: Exposure to skin may cause rash and redness. Inhalation may cause coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and pulmonary disorders.

Emergency First Aid: **Inhalation:** Seek medical attention and remove person to fresh air.

Skin: Wash with soap and water **Eyes:** Flush with copious amounts of clean water for fifteen minutes

Ingestion: immediately seek medical advise. Give milk or egg white beaten with water until vomit fluid is clear. If vomiting does not occur, induce vomiting by gagging the victim (by placing a finger at the back of the throat) **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON**

Carcinogenicity: Yes

The exposure limits are time-weighted average concentrations for an eight-hour workday and a forty-hour workweek.

Crystalline silica exists in several forms; the most common which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870° C, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica is heated to more than 1470° C, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). The current OSHA permissible limit (PEL) for respirable dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) for the construction industry is measured in million of particles per cubic foot (mppcf) and is calculated using the formula in 29CFR* 21926.55

Continued inhalation of dust over a period of years without proper respirator and ventilation controls will cause silicosis and lung cancer. Current OSHA standard for crystalline silica (respirable dust) is 10mg silica per cubic meter of air divided by the percent SiO₂ averaged over an eight-hour work shift and for total dust is 30mg/m³ divided by the percent SiO₂ averaged over an eight-hour work shift

SECTION V – EMERGENCY AND FIRST AIR PROCEDURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: May cause corneal abrasion. Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush affected eye/eyes with copious amounts of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Contact with skin may cause irritation and/or rash. Always wash exposed areas twice with soap and water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Product is alkaline and will cause burns if not thoroughly rinsed from affected area.

Ingestion: Immediately seek medical attention. Give milk or egg whites mixed with water until vomit is clear. If vomiting does not occur, induce by gagging the victim by placing a clean gloved finger at the back of the throat **NEVER INDUCE VOMITING TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.**

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions Known to Cause Instability: Product is stable

Incompatibility/Materials to avoid: Product is incompatible with organic and inorganic acids. Acid will react with cement and carbonates.

Hazardous Decomposition: N/A

SECTION VII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Personal Protection Equipment: Safety glasses, neoprene gloves, protective clothing and a respirator is recommended.

Gloves: Rubber **Respirator:** A NIOSH approved particulate mask is recommended.

Eyes: Safety glasses. A face shield may not protect air born dusts from entering the eyes. **Footwear:** N/A

Clothing: Normal work clothes. Shirts with long sleeves are recommended.

Handling Procedures and Equipment: Avoid direct and prolonged exposure to eyes and skin. Always wash after use.

Engineering Controls: Normal mechanical ventilation and exhaust are preferred.

SECTION VIII – SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL

Storage Requirements: Material is very stable in its un-opened bag. Repair any broken or torn bags immediately. Store in a dry, cool area.

Spill and Leak Disposal: Vacuum any spills with a HEPA type vacuum cleaner. Avoid creating dusts. Do not wash down any drains or sewer lines as it may solidify and harden in the drain.

Waste Disposal: Dispose as a non-hazardous waste, in compliance with local, state and federal regulations. To contain any dusts, water down the empty bags with water to harden the material in a solid waste

Special Shipping Instructions: None, classified as a Class 50 per US D.O.T. Shipping Regulations. Do not ship with food products.

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