



MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

DATE PREPARED: 1/30/13

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SECTION I – IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: GARON PLUG
PRODUCT CLASS:
PRODUCT CODE: 10101, 10102CP
DESCRIPTION: QUICK-SET HYDRAULIC CEMENT

HAZARD RATING	
0 = Least	Health 1
1 = Slight	Flammability 0
2 = Moderate	Reactivity 0
3 = High	Personal Protection E
4 = Extreme	

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS / CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OSHA STEL	WT %
*Crystalline Silica CAS# 14808-60-7	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.1 mg/m ³	N/A	50-70
Portland Cement CAS# 65997-15-1	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	20-35
Calcium Aluminates Cement CAS# 65997-16-2				5-14
Calcium Hydroxide CAS# 1305-62-0	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	0-5

*Other Limits Recommended: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05 mg/M3) as determined by a full-shift sample up to 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week. The 1974 NIOSH Criteria for a recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica should be consulted for more detailed information. PEL means OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit. TLV means American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value. MSHA means Mine Safety and Health Administration Exposure Limit. TWA means 8 hour time weighted average. NOTE: the Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) reported are the pre-1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA June 30, 1993 following a decision by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. These PELs are now being enforced by Federal OSHA. Be aware that more restrictive exposure limits may be enforced by some states, agencies or other authorities.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	4046°F/2230°C	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1):	3.0-3.2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):		Melting Point:	
Vapor Density (Air=1):	NA	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1):	NA
Solubility in Water:	Slight		
Appearance & Odor:	Gray powder, odorless		

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point:	Not Flammable	Method Used:	NA
Flammable Limits in Air by Volume:	UPPER: NA	LOWER:	NA
Extinguishing Media:	NA		
Special Firefighting Procedures:	NA		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	NA		

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	Keep dry.
Incompatibility (Materials to avoid)	Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, 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.



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SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA A. Health risks and symptoms of exposure	
Inhalation	May cause irritation.
Skin Contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dry skin, irritation, redness and possible alkali burns. May produce cement derm due to primary irritation of nose & respiratory tract & an inflammation lung condition.
Eye Contact	Contact may cause irritation, redness, tearing/blurred vision.
Skin Absorption	None known.
Ingestion	This product hardens when wetted and if ingested may result in obstruction. Can cause GI irritation.

B. Health Hazards (Acute & Chronic): Prolonged and repeated overexposure to free silicon dioxide. ACUTE: Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure in certain occupations such as sandblasters. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis, which can be progressive and may lead to death. CHRONIC: Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis).			
Carcinogenicity	OSHA Regulated: NO	NTP: YES	IARC Monographs: YES
Crystalline silica: Testing of dust from USG plaster of paris has not detected respirable crystalline silica. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product; however, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica has not been measured in this product. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. The development of silicosis may increase the risks of additional health effects. The risk of developing silicosis is dependent upon the exposure intensity and duration. In June 1997, IARC classified crystalline silica (quartz and cristobalite) as a human carcinogen. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs. IARC states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:	Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica.		
Signs & Symptoms of Exposure:	Material can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system.		

C. Emergency & First Aid Procedures	
Eyes	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin	Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
Ingestion	If conscious, immediately give a large quantity of water or milk. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII - SAFE HANDLING & USE INFORMATION	
Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled	Sweep up for reuse.
Waste Disposal Method	Dispose of material in a waste disposal site in accordance with local, state and federal laws.
Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storing	Store in cool, dry area. Minimize generation of dusts.
Other Precautions	Keep out of reach of children.



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SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES/PROTECTION INFORMATION	
Respiratory Protection	Where required, use a respirator approved by NIOSH for dusts.
Ventilation	Provide local exhaust if dusty conditions prevail.
Protective Gloves	Wear protective gloves if prolonged contact is expected.
Eye Protection	Splash goggles if eye contact likely.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment	Wear protective clothing if prolonged contact is expected.
Work / Hygienic Practices	Eye wash facility. Observe general good hygienic practices.

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