



Manufacturers of Professional Grade Cement & Construction Products Since 1967

HMIS CODE

HEALTH	1
REACTIVITY	0
FLAMMABILITY	0

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET POR-ROK® ANCHORING CEMENT

Manufacturer's Name CGM, Inc.	Emergency Telephone Number 215-638-4400 OR 800-523-6570
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Prepared By: Fred Kinney	Date Prepared February 2004
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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	0-10	OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 50mmpcf
Calcium Sulphate	7778-18-9	50-70	OSHA PEL: 5mg/M ³ OSHA TLV: 5mg/M ³ ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/M ³ TOTAL DUST
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) N/A Freezing Point: N/A Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)N/A Solubility in Water: Partial		Boiling Point N/A Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) N/A Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) None Appearance and Odor: Grey Powder, no odor	

* 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
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 AID PROCEDURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
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	Hazardous Decomposition: N/A
Incompatibility/Materials to avoid: Product is incompatible with organic and inorganic acids. Acid will react with cement and carbonates.	

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

The information provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet has been obtained from source(s) believed to be reliable. CGM, Inc. provides no warranties, express or implied and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein