Master Wall Inc.®
Building a Culture of Excellence

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issuing Date: 8/1/15 Revision Date: 1-April-2026 Revision Number: 1

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Cemplaster Fiberstucco

Other means of identification
Synonyms: None

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use: Stucco/Portland Cement Plaster
Uses advised against: No information available

Supplier's details

Supplier Address Master Wall Inc.®
1 Master Wall Ct.
Columbus, GA 31907
TEL: 706-569-0092

Emergency telephone number
Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-535-5053

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)
Skin Corrosion IB
Eye Damage 1
Skin Sensitizer IB
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3

Signal Word Danger
Hazard Statements Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause an allergic skin reaction
May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements

Prevention Do not breathe dust.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Response **If inhaled:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing, immediately call a poison center/doctor.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a doctor.
If on skin: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center/doctor.

Storage Store locked up.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container In accordance with local/state/national regulations
Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin or respiratory conditions or illness.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component/Ingredient	CAS#	Percent Present (Range)
Portland cement	65997-15-1	0-100
Limestone (calcium carbonate)	1317-65-3	0-60
Hydrated lime (calcium magnesium hydroxide)	39445-23-3	0-55
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	0-10
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	30-70
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	13397-24-5	2-7
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	0-< 1

Cemplaster Fiberstucco is made from materials mined from the earth and processed using energy provided by using energy provided by fuels. Additional materials such as fly ash, kiln dust and slag may also be introduced into the stucco during the manufacturing process. A chemical analysis of this product may reveal trace amounts of naturally occurring but potentially harmful chemical compounds such as free crystalline silica, organic compounds, potassium and sodium compounds, heavy metals including cadmium, chromium (including hexavalent chromium), nickel and lead. Other trace constituents may include calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime) and organic compounds from grinding aids such as amine acetate salts, glycols and 1,2-ethanediol.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first-aid measures

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes under lids cautiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Remove dry material from skin, but avoid creating dust. Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs, get immediate medical advice/attention.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air away from dust and keep comfortable for breathing. If coughing persists, call a physician.

Ingestion: Clean mouth with water and afterwards drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Consult a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Eye: Causes serious eye irritation and may scratch eye surface due to particle abrasion. May cause chemical burns resulting in corneal damage.

Skin: Causes skin irritation if exposed to moisture on skin creating redness, dryness and itching. Extended exposure to wet material will result in chemical burns to the skin, possibly severe.

Inhalation: May irritate nose and throat if dust is inhaled. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable dust may lead to respiratory tract or lung damage.

Ingestion: May cause irritation and burns of mouth, throat, stomach and digestive tract if swallowed.

Recommendations for Immediate Medical Care or Special Treatment
Seek immediate medical attention for inhalation of large quantities of dust or exposure of wet material over large areas of skin.
Seek immediate medical attention if material comes into contact with eyes and cannot be immediately removed.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Fire Hazards: None. Material is not considered flammable or combustible.
Extinguishing Media: Firefighters should always wear full protective gear to fight any fire.
Extinguishing Media to Avoid: None.
Hazards of Combustion: None.
Fire Fighting Recommendations: Firefighters should always wear full protective gear to fight any fire.
Refer to Section 9 for flammability information.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Precautions: Avoid creating dust. Prevent material from entering sewers, drains, ditches or waterways.

Personal Protection: Wear respiratory protection and protective eyewear/clothing to avoid eye or skin contact.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area and avoid creating dust. Remove unnecessary persons from the area.

Containment Procedures: Barricade solid material to prevent additional spillage.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers while avoiding dust creation. Allow wet material to harden before disposal.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Handling: Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Use only in well ventilated areas. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment to prevent eye or skin contact and use respiratory protection equipment if dusty or in poorly ventilated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage: Store in well-ventilated areas away from moisture and incompatible materials. If stored in containers, keep containers closed when not in use.

Incompatible Products: Water/moisture exposure will cause material to generate heat. Keep away from fluoride compounds, strong acids and oxidizers. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetraflouride gas.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines **(T= Total Respirable [PNOC/PNOR], R=Respirable fraction, I=inhalable-aerosol)**

Chemical Name	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Portland cement	15 mg/m3 (T); 5 mg/m3 (R)	1 mg/m3 (R	10 mg /m3 (T); 5 mg/m3 (R)
Hydrated lime	15 mg/m3 (T); 5 mg/m3 (R)	5 mg/m3	5 mg/ m3
Magnesium oxide	15 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 (I)	Not established
Calcium oxide	5 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	2 mg/ m3
Gypsum (Calcium Sulfate)	15 mg/m3 (T); 5 mg/m3 (R)	10mg/m3 (T)	10 mg/m3 (T); 5 mg/m3 (R)
Limestone (Calcium Carbonate)	15 mg/m3(T);5mg/m3{R)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 (T); 5 mg/m3 (R)
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	10 mg/m3 (R}/(% Si02 + 2) 30 mg/m3 (T) /(% Si02 + 2)	0.025 mg/m3 (R)	0.05 mg/m3 (R)

Appropriate engineering controls

Use outdoors in well-ventilated areas; otherwise employ natural or mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure within applicable limits.

Engineering Measures:
Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or protective goggles should be worn while using this product. For extremely dusty conditions, non vented goggles or goggles with direct venting are recommended. Avoid contact lens wear when using this product.
Skin and Body Protection: Long sleeved clothing. Waterproof boots. Impervious gloves.
Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.
Hands: Protective gloves with wrist/arm cuffs should be worn to avoid direct contact with skin.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State:	Solid, powder.	**Appearance:**	Gray powder.
Odor:	None.	**Odor Threshold:**	No information available.

Property	Values	Remarks/ - Method
pH	>12 (in water)	None known
Melting Point/Range	No data available	None known
Boiling Point/Boiling Range	Not determined	None known
Flash Point	None, not flammable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limits in Air		
upper flammability limit	N/A	
lower flammability limit	N/A	
Vapor Pressure	N/A	None known
Vapor Density	N/A	None known
Specific Gravity	2.8-3.0	None known
Water Solubility	Negligible (<1%)	None known
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available	None known
Autoignition Temperature	Not determined	None known
Decomposition Temperature	No data available	None known
Viscosity	N/A.	None known

Flammable Properties: Not flammable

Explosive Properties: No data available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Reacts with water to create heat and calcium hydroxide.
Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions: None under normal processing.
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid: Moisture or wetting will cause exothermic heating as product cures.
Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong acids, oxidizers and ammonium salts.
Hazardous decomposition products: Reacts with water to form calcium hydroxide which can irritate/damage skin. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetraflouride gas.

SECTION 11 – TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product: Blended hydraulic cement
Acute Toxicity: Not classified.
LD50/LC50 Data: Not classified>
Skin Corrosion/irritation: Causes irritation or chemical burns if exposed to moisture on skin.
Critical Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye injury due to chemical burns or mechanical irritation.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not reported/no data available.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not reported/no data available.
Teratogenicity: Not reported/no data available.
Carcinogenicity: Material contains trace amounts of crystalline silica, which may cause lung cancer through repeated or prolonged exposure to dust.
Specific Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage/disease to lungs through repeated or prolonged exposure.
Reproductive Toxicity: Not reported/no data available.
Aspiration Respiratory Hazard: Not reported/no data available.
Symptoms: Inhalation: Coughing, sneezing, mucous discharge and dyspnea. Extended contact may lead to chemical burns.
Symptoms: Skin Contact: Redness and itching. Extended contact may lead to chemical burns.
Symptoms: Eye Contact: Redness and itching. Extended contact may lead to corneal abrasion/ulceration.
Symptoms: Ingestion: Irritation and chemical burns of mouth and throat.
Other Toxicological Information: Not reported/no data available.

Components	Toxicity	Carc: IARC	Carc: NTP	Carc: OSHA
Portland cement (also see Section 16)	No data	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Hydrated lime	Oral LD5Q Rat 7340 mg/kg	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Magnesium oxide	Oral LD50 Rat 810 mg/kg	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Calcium oxide	Oral LD50 Rat 500 mg/kg	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Gypsum (Calcium Sulfate)	Oral LD50 Rat >2000 mg/kg	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	Oral LD50 Rat 6450 mg/kg	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Crystalline Silica (Quartz) (also see Section 16)	Oral LD50 Rat >22,500 mg/kg LC50 Carp >10,Q00 mg/L (72 hr)	Group 1	Known	Not listed

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Ecotoxicity Not classified.
Persistence and Degradability Not reported/no data available.
Bioaccumulation Potential Not reported/no data available.
Mobility in Soil to Groundwater Not reported/no data available.
Environmental Fate Not reported/no data available.
Other Environmental Precautions or Information Avoid release to the environment. Prevent material from entering sewers, drains, ditches or waterways.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods	Dispose as an inert, non-metallic mineral in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
Special Considerations	Avoid creating or breathing dust during disposal. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Other Disposal information	Prevent material from entering sewers, drains, ditches or waterways.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name	N/A-not regulated.
Hazard Class	N/A-not regulated.
UN Shipping ID Number	N/A-not regulated.
Packing Group	N/A-not regulated.
Environmental/IMDG Codes	N/A-not regulated.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal
This product contains one or more chemical components or ingredients that may require identification and/or reporting under SARA Section 302, SARA Section 311/312/313, CERCLA and/or TSCA. An examination of the components of this product should be conducted by a qualified environmental professional to determine if such identification or reporting is required by federal law.

- Components: Portland cement. Silica (Crystalline), Iron oxide

State
This product contains one or more chemical components or ingredients that are included or listed on the hazardous substances lists for one or more of the following states: California, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. An examination of the components of this product should be conducted by a qualified environmental or safety and health professional to determine the specific requirements for those states.

- Components; Portland cement. Limestone (calcium carbonate), Gypsum (calcium sulfate), Silica (Crystalline), iron oxide

The state of California requires the following statement (Proposition 65) in regards to this material:

- WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information regarding products containing portland cement:
Wet Portland cement can cause caustic burns to unprotected skin, sometimes referred to as cement burns. Cement burns may result in blisters, dead or hardened skin, or black or green skin. In severe cases, these burns may extend to the bone and cause disfiguring scars or disability.

Employees cannot rely on pain or discomfort to alert them to cement burns because cement burns may not cause immediate pain or discomfort. By the time an employee becomes aware of a cement burn, much damage has already been done. Accordingly, the safest method to use portland cement is to avoid contact with exposed skin completely. Cement burns can get worse even after skin contact with cement has ended. Any employee experiencing a cement burn is advised to see a health care professional immediately.

Skin contact with wet portland cement can also cause inflammation of the skin, referred to as dermatitis. Signs and symptoms of dermatitis can include itching, redness^ swelling, blisters, scaling, and other changes in the normal condition of the skin. Contact with wet portland cement can cause a non-allergic form of dermatitis (called irritant contact dermatitis) which is related to the caustic, abrasive, and drying properties of portland cement.

In addition, hexavalent chromium [Cr(Vll) which may be found in portland cement in trace amounts, can cause an allergic form of dermatitis {allergic contact dermatitis, or ACD) in sensitized employees who work with wet portland cement. When an employee is sensitized, that person's immune system overreacts to small amounts of Cr{Vl), which can lead to severe inflammatory reactions upon subsequent exposures. Sensitization may result from a single Cr(VI) exposure, from repeated exposures over the course of months or years, or it may not occur at all. After an employee becomes sensitized, brief skin contact with very small amounts of Cr(VI) can trigger ACD. ACD is long-lasting and employees can remain sensitized to Cr(Vl) years after their exposure to portland cement has ended. Medical tests (e.g. skin patch tests) are available that can confirm whether an employee has become dermally sensitized to Cr(VI).

Employees who work with wet portland cement and experience skin problems, including seemingly minor ones, are advised to see a health care professional for evaluation and treatment. In cement-related dermatitis, early diagnosis and treatment can help prevent chronic skin problems.

Additional information regarding crystalline silica:
The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable (extremely small) crystalline silica dust particles. Silicosis can exist in several forms. Chronic or ordinary silicosis (often referred to as simple silicosis) Is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low concentrations of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. Complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

lARC: The overall lARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." The lARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs."

NTP: The National Toxicology Program (NTP), in its Thirteenth Annual Report on Carcinogens, classified "silica, crystalline (respirable)" as a known human carcinogen.

OSHA; Crystalline silica (quartz) is not regulated as a human carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

other important information:
While the information provided in this document is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of stucco cement, the information in this document cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product.

The data furnished in this document do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials when mixed with stucco cement. Users should review other relevant safety data sheets before working with this product.

The information presented in the Safety Data Sheet is based on current knowledge and publications and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not be interpreted as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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General Disclaimer

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of Safety Data Sheet