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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Skullduggery Inc.
624 South B Street
Suite A
Tustin, CA 92780

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SECTION I

PRODUCT: PerfectCast

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture of calcium sulfate hemihydrate & portland cement
(plaster of paris, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$)SECTION II
INGREDIENTS

MATERIALS	Wt%	PEL mg/m ³	TLV mg/m ³	CAS NUMBER
plaster of paris	>95	10	15(T)/5(R)	26499-65-0
portland cement	<5	10	15(T)/5(R)	65997-15-1
silica-crystalline, respirable	trace	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7

(T) - Total (R) - Respirable

SECTION III
PHYSICAL DATA

MELTING POINT: 1450°C - decomposes
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 2.7 - 3.0
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Gray powder, low odor.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble
HARDENING TIME: Varies. Check usage and/or product specification data for product.

SECTION IV
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED): None
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Not combustible
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: None
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None

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SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Both portland cement and plaster of paris are considered nuisance dusts. The primary hazard with portland cement is its alkalinity (pH-12).

Eye, skin, nose, throat, and upper respiratory irritation can occur with prolonged dust exposures.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE:

EYES: Portland cement is a strongly alkaline material. Contact with eyes will cause irritation and possible corrosion damage.

SKIN: When mixed with water, this material hardens and then slowly becomes hot. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue. Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause irritation. Rubbing of this product against the skin can result in abrasions. Rinse with water until free of material to avoid abrasions, then wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Can cause mechanical irritation to skin, especially in sensitive individuals. May dry skin. If irritation persists, consult physician.

INHALATION: Irritating and may be corrosive to respiratory tract. Inhalation of dusts from this product can irritate the nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract. Persons subjected to large amounts of this dust will be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation from dust. Labored breathing may occur after excessive inhalation. Remove subject to fresh air. If respiratory symptoms persist (irritation, cough, nausea, dizziness, etc.), consult physician.

INGESTION: Plaster of paris is nontoxic, however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. Portland cement can be caustic. See Emergency and First Aid - Ingestion below.

CHRONIC:

EYES: None known.

SKIN: None known.

INHALATION: Prolonged and repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer.

INGESTION: No chronic effects known.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15 minutes, including under lids. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN: Immediately wash skin with copious amounts of water and mild soap. If irritation or pain persists, contact physician. If skin is dry, a commercially available hand lotion may be used to treat dry skin areas. If skin has become cracked, take appropriate action to prevent infection and promote healing.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Leave the area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside.

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SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA (continued)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INGESTION: This product contains gypsum plaster. Plaster of paris hardens when wetted and, if ingested, may result in obstruction. Drinking glycerin, gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay hardening. Portland cement is alkaline may cause burns of the esophagus and stomach. Get medical attention immediately.

TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, Skin, Respiratory System.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

PRIMARY EXPOSURE ROUTES: Inhalation; Ingestion; Eye and/or Skin contact.

CARCINOGENICITY OF INGREDIENTS:

MATERIAL	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Respirable Crystalline Silica	2A	Anticipated	Not Listed

The average concentration of respirable crystalline silica measured in the plaster of paris was less than 0.1 Wt. %. However, respirable crystalline silica in this product has not been determined. Respirable crystalline silica is classified by IARC as a probable human carcinogen (2A). Long-term breathing of silica can cause lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or possibly lung cancer.

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:

INCOMPATIBILITY:

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Stable

None known

Above 1450°C - CaO and SO_2

Will not occur.

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Sweep up, material from spillage into a waste container for disposal. Do not flush down drains. If washed down, may plug drains. If already mixed with water, scrape up and place in container. Avoid dusting conditions, minimize airborne dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: This material can be disposed of as inert solid in a landfill or by other procedures which are accepted under federal, state and local regulations. Slurry may plug drains.

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SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

No TLV assigned to this mixture, see Ingredients Section. Minimize exposures in accordance with good hygiene practice.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not typically necessary under normal conditions of use. Provide general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements. Avoid creating dust. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator in poorly ventilated areas or if TLV is exceeded and/or when dusty conditions exist.

VENTILATION: General mechanical or local exhaust to keep exposures below TLV.
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Gloves or protective clothing are usually not necessary but may be desirable in specific work situations. Wear eye protection (safety glasses or goggles) to avoid particulate irritation of the eye.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Keep dry. Dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden this material during storage. Be sure proper ventilation, respiratory and eye protection are used under dusty conditions.

Δ WARNING

When mixed with water, this material hardens and then slowly becomes hot. DO NOT attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue. Avoid creating dust. Dust can cause eye, skin, or respiratory tract irritation. Portland cement is strongly alkaline and can be corrosive to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Avoid eye and skin contact or inhalation of dust. Provide good general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to reduce dust exposure. If dusty, wear NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection. Prolonged and repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica may cause lung cancer. Wear eye and skin protection. If eye contact occurs, immediately flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. If ingested, call physician.

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