



Material Safety Data Sheet

Magna Wall Products

5014 Callaghan Road
San Antonio, TX 78228

Magna Wall Sanded Bagged Products

Sanded FRS (Fiber Reinforced Stucco)
Bedding Cement and Grout

(800) 626-4391
Information Phone Number

(800) 241-7799
Emergency Phone Number

Prepared: October 9, 2000 (revised 10/05)

SECTION 1 – MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION

INGREDIENT	FORMULA	% ⁽¹⁾	OSHA PEL ⁽²⁾	ACGIH TLV ⁽²⁾
Aluminosilicate Glass	Contains Al, Si, Fe, Ca, S, K, Mg	6-15 Not	Listed ⁽³⁾ Not	Listed ⁽³⁾
Sand, Crystalline Silica ⁽⁴⁾ Total	SiO ₂ , Others	65-75	30/(% SiO ₂ +2)	0.3
Crystalline Silica ⁽⁴⁾ Respirable	SiO ₂	See Note (5)	10/(% SiO ₂ +2)	0.1
Cement Compounds ⁽⁶⁾ Total	See Note (6)	10-20	5	10
Respirable				
Calcium Hydroxide Total	Ca(OH) ₂ 0-6		5	2
Respirable				

Notes:

- (1) Values approximate; portions derived from naturally occurring coal. Product may contain less than 1% nylon fibers, propylene fibers, and/or acrylic polymer. Contains less than 0.5% polyfiber.
- (2) Airborne exposure limits in mg/m³.
- (3) Not listed specifically by substance name. Exposure to aluminosilicate glass dust may be covered by inert or nuisance dust limits of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for respirable portion.
- (4) Sands used are primarily siliceous; PEL and TLV listed are for SiO₂. Other sands may be considered an inert or nuisance dust. Limits are 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for respirable portion.
- (5) The presence of respirable crystalline silica has not been confirmed but may be present.
- (6) Cement compounds include di- and tricalcium silicate, tricalcium aluminate, and tetracalcium aluminoferrate.

SECTION 2 – PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: N/A

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): 2.7-3.2

Vapor Pressure (mmHg and Temperature): N/A

Melting Point: >2000° F

Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/A

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Solubility in Water: Negligible to slight

Water Reactive: No

Appearance and Odor: Fine gray colored powder, no odor, pH variable 10-12.

SECTION 3 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Extinguisher Media: No special media required.

Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A

Flammability Limits in Air (% by Volume): Not flammable.

LEL: N/A **UEL:** N/A

Flash Point and Method Used: N/A

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved SCBA and full protective equipment.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None. This material is considered non-flammable and non-combustible. Use fire extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding media. Avoid breathing dust. Keep upwind.

SECTION 4 – REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Stability: Considered to be stable. Will react with water to produce exothermic reaction.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization not known to occur.

Reactivity: Material may produce heat when confined in container with water.

N/A = Not Applicable

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY

Inhalation: Can be inhaled

Ingestion: Can be ingested (unlikely)

Skin Absorption: Can irritate skin

CARCINOGEN LISTED IN:

NTP: Yes (Crystalline Silica)*

IARC Monograph: Yes (Crystalline Silica)*

OSHA: No

** Cements and stuccos are not listed carcinogens. Respirable crystalline silica from occupational sources is listed as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) by IARC. NTP lists silica, crystalline (respirable) as a compound that may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. Presence of crystalline silica in respirable dust has not been established in this source.*

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Acute: Considered a potential nuisance dust hazard. Dust may irritate eyes, skin, respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Coughing and wheezing may occur. Abrasive and alkaline nature of fly ash may cause dermatitis and/or dry skin. Dust hazard should not occur under normal use.

Chronic: Pneumoconiosis, impaired pulmonary function, and chronic irritation of nasal passages may occur from long-term overexposure.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: May aggravate existing pulmonary condition if high dust situation is created. Dusting conditions should not occur under normal use.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes to remove dust particles. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush with water for 15 minutes; wash skin with soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Immediately remove affected person to fresh air. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth out with water. Seek medical attention if ingested.

SECTION 6 – CONTROL AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: If airborne dust exposure approaches the TLV or PEL (Section 1), use half-mask or full-face air purifying respirator equipped with NIOSH or MSHA-approved high efficiency filters for protection against pneumoconiosis-producing dust. An airline respirator may be required where dust levels are extremely high.

Protective Gloves: Limit contact with skin. Use rubber or plastic gloves as necessary.

Eye Protection: Always wear safety glasses. Wear goggles or face shield as appropriate. Avoid contact lenses.

Ventilation to be Used: Keep dust levels below PEL. Use general and local exhaust ventilation and dust collection systems to keep dust levels within acceptable limits.

Other Protective Clothing and Equipment: None normally required. Wear long sleeves and long pants to reduce skin contact. Use work gloves, goggles and face shield as necessary. In dusty conditions, coveralls may be required. Alkali burns may result from skin contact.

Hygienic Work Practices: Do not allow dust to get into eyes, to be inhaled, to be swallowed, or to remain on skin if irritation occurs. Practice good personal hygiene. Wash or shower after use. Launder clothes as normal.

SECTION 7 – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING / LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken If Material is Spilled or Released: Avoid creating airborne dust. Pick up with shovel, mechanical equipment, or other dry method. Wet methods may be used on spills. Chemical neutralization usually is not required.

Waste Disposal Methods: Handle as inert bulk material. Material may be disposed of as a non-hazardous solid waste consistent with state, federal, and local disposal regulations. Disposal in a sanitary landfill is usually adequate.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: Keep material dry in storage. No special handling required. Avoid creating airborne dust.

Other Precautions and/or Special Hazards: None.

This MSDS has been prepared in accordance with the Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR 1910.1200. Information herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of date prepared. No warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of this data and safety information. No responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.