DIAMOND®
Veneer Finish Plaster

1. Identification

Product identifier DIAMOND® Veneer Finish Plaster

Synonyms Construction Plaster.

Recommended use Interior use.

Recommended restrictions Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier

Distributor information/Company name

USG Middle East Ltd
7410 (WASIL) Street #23, Cross 76 (Right)
Second Industrial City
Dammam 34326 – 4201, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Tel: +966 13 812 0995 / Fax: +966 13 812 1029
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2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 2 (Lung)

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Do not breathe dust. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor.

Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)	26499-65-0	> 80
Dolomitic hydroxide	39445-23-3	< 20
Crystalline silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	< 1.5

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas.
Raw materials in this product contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica found in this product is <1.5%.
Exposures to respirable crystalline silica during the normal use of this product must be determined by workplace hygiene testing.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Dust irritates the respiratory system, and may cause coughing and difficulties in breathing. Move injured person into fresh air and keep person calm under observation. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

Skin contact

Contact with dust: Rinse area with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye contact

Dust in the eyes: Do not rub eyes. Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Plaster of Paris hardens and if ingested may result in stomach and intestinal blockage. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Skin irritation. Severe eye irritation. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

General information

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Not applicable.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Not a fire hazard.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Selection of respiratory protection for firefighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Specific methods

Cool material exposed to heat with water spray and remove it if no risk is involved.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum up the spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters. Containers must be labeled. Collect in approved containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Minimize dust production when mixing, or opening and closing bags. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices and use appropriate lifting techniques.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Avoid contact with acids, water, and moisture.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.

US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Impurities	Type	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	Total dust.
		0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Titanium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Impurities	Type	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
		10 mg/m3	Total

Impurities	Type	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

Biological limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye/face protection	Wear approved safety goggles.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves.
Other	Normal work clothing (long sleeved shirts and long pants) is recommended.
Respiratory protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator as needed to control exposure. Consult with respirator manufacturer to determine respirator selection, use, and limitations. Use positive pressure, air-supplied respirator for uncontrolled releases or when air purifying respirator limitations may be exceeded. Follow respirator protection program requirements (OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2) for all respirator use.
Thermal hazards	None.
General hygiene considerations	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment separately from regular wash. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Powder.
Color	White to off-white.
Odor	Low to no odor.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	12
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	2.4 - 2.8 (H2O=1)
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	0.15-0.40 g/100g (H2O)
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	2642 °F (1450 °C)
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Bulk density	45 - 55 lb/ft^{3}22 g/l
VOC (Weight %)	0 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not available.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Contact with incompatible materials. Exposure to moisture. When mixed with water this product can become very hot. Encasing or making moulds of any body part can cause serious burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue and even amputation of encased body part.
Incompatible materials	Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat. Crystalline silica in contact with powerful oxidizing agents, such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride and oxygen difluoride, may cause fires. Crystalline silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.
Hazardous decomposition products	Calcium oxides. Sulfur oxides. Magnesium oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure	
Ingestion	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Inhalation	Inhalation of dusts may cause severe respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis and/or lung cancer.
Skin contact	Causes severe skin irritation and burning, especially in the presence of moisture.
Eye contact	Causes severe irritation and burning of the eyes, may cause permanent damage.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Irritation of nose and throat. Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing.
Information on toxicological effects	
Acute toxicity	Contact may cause serious skin and eye damage that can be permanent; ingestion can cause burns in mouth, esophagus and stomach.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe skin irritation or burns that may be irreversible.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Can cause severe eye damage that may be irreversible.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	
Respiratory sensitization	Not a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin sensitization	Not a skin sensitizer. Plaster of Paris has displayed little sensitization potential.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.
Carcinogenicity	Repeated and prolonged exposures to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer.
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity	
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
NTP Report on Carcinogens	
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive hazard.
Specific target organ toxicity -single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure	May damage lung tissue through repeated and prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica particles.
Aspiration hazard	Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects

Prolonged and routine inhalation of high levels of respirable crystalline silica particles can lead to the lung disease known as silicosis. Some studies show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma, connective tissue disorders, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney diseases and end-stage kidney disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma and chronic lung disease might be aggravated by exposure. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components	Species	Test Results
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)		
Aquatic		
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability Calcium sulfate dissolves in water forming calcium and sulfate ions.

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is not expected.

Mobility in soil No data available.

Other adverse effects None expected.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instruction Dispose in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Recycle responsibly.

Local disposal regulations Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste code Not regulated.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

Saudi Arabian Inventory of Chemical Substance:

CAS # 26499-65-0	Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)
CAS # 39445-23-3	Dolomitic hydroxide
CAS # 14808-60-7	Crystalline silica (Quartz)

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 1-July-2018

Revision date -

Version #Further information 01

Further information

Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product may contain respirable crystalline silica. Actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer.

Plaster of Paris: Is classified as a hazardous substance but is generally considered a safe material for routine use. When plaster of Paris is used responsibly it is not considered as a dangerous material. However, when mixed with water this product can become very hot. DO NOT attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body. Encasing any body part can cause serious burns and even amputation of the encased body part.
The burns caused by the caustic nature of this product may be delayed and painless at the time of contact.

NFPA Ratings:
Health: 2
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0
Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

NFPA ratings

Disclaimer

This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.