SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name: Sakrete High Strength Concrete Mix

Product Code: 65201080, 65200390, 65200940, 65200006, 65201030

Product Name: Sure-Mix® Concrete Mix

Product Code: 65200034

1.2 RECOMMENDED USE OF CHEMICAL AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

Use: Various.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name/Address: Bonsal American, Inc.
8201 Arrowridge Blvd.
Charlotte, NC
28273

Telephone Number: 800-334-0784 Tech Service 8:00 to 5:00 Eastern, Mon.-Fri.

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Emergency Telephone Number: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL + 01-703-527-3887

Date of Preparation: November 29, 2012
Rev July 3, 2013 **Version #:** 1.0

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL

Hazard class

Acute toxicity 4 (Oral)
Skin irritation 2
Serious eye damage 1
Skin sensitization 1
Carcinogenicity 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure 3
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure 1

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard Pictogram:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement: Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. 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. Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area. Do not breathe dust.

Response: If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Rinse mouth. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it 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. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. 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.

Storage: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

2.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hazards not otherwise classified: Not applicable.

This product is a hazardous chemical as defined by NOM-018-STPS-2000.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 MIXTURES

Ingredient	UN #	H / F/ R / *	CAS No	Wt. %
Silica, crystalline, quartz	Not available.	Not available.	14808-60-7	40 - 70
Portland cement	Not available.	1/0/0	65997-15-1	15 - 40
Ashes (residues)	Not available.-	Not available.	68131-74-8	3 - 7

The exact percentage (concentration) of chemicals has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

* Per NOM-018-STPS-2000

Section 4: FIRST- AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AID MEASURE

Eye: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician if irritation develops and persists.

Prevention: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. 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. Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area. Do not breathe dust.

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Skin: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician if irritation develops and persists.

Inhalation:	If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Eye:	Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
Skin:	Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Skin contact during hydration may slowly develop sufficient heat that may cause severe burns possibly resulting in permanent injury. Do not allow product to harden around any body part or allow continuous, prolonged contact with skin. Handling can cause dry skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Inhalation:	May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENTS NEEDED

Note to Physicians:	Symptoms may not appear immediately.
Specific Treatments:	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FLAMMABILITY

Flammability: Not flammable by WHMIS/OSHA criteria.

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Treat for surrounding material.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Not available.

5.3 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL

Products of Combustion: May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

Explosion Data:

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not available.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not available.

5.4 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

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Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

6.2 METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING - UP

Methods for Containment: Contain spill, then place in a suitable container. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Methods for Cleaning-Up: Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. Avoid generating and breathing dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Handle and open container with care. When using do not eat or drink. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. (See section 8)

General Hygiene Advice: Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Storage: Keep out of the reach of children. Store in dust-tight, dry, labeled containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid any dust buildup by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of the storage area. Do not store in an area equipped with emergency water sprinklers. (See section 10)

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Exposure Guidelines

Occupational Exposure Limits		
Ingredient	**OSHA-PEL**	**ACGIH-TLV**
Silica, crystalline, quartz	((10 mg/m^3)/(%SiO_2+2) TWA (resp)) ((30 mg/m^3)/(%SiO_2+2) TWA (total)) ((250)/(%SiO_2+5) mppcf TWA (resp))	0.025 mg/m^3
Portland cement	15 mg/m^3 (total); 5 mg/m^3 (resp)	1 mg/m^3 (no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
Ashes (residues)	Not available.	Not available.

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASSURES

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/Face Protection: Wear approved eye (properly fitted dust- or splash-proof chemical safety goggles) / face (face shield) protection.

Skin Protection:

Hand Protection: Wear suitable waterproof gloves.

Body Protection: Wear suitable waterproof protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

General Health and Safety Measures: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Powder.
Color:	Various.
Odor:	Characteristic.
Odor Threshold:	Not available.
Physical State:	Solid.
pH:	12 - 13
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	Not available.
Flash Point:	Not available.
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
Flammability:	Not Flammable.
Lower Flammability/Explosive Limit:	Not available.
Upper Flammability/Explosive Limit:	Not available.
Vapor Pressure:	Not available.
Vapor Density:	Not available.
Relative Density/Specific Gravity:	Not available.
Solubility:	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not available.
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available.

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Viscosity:	Not available.
Percent Volatile, wt. %:	Not applicable.
VOC content, wt. %:	0%, Not applicable; 0 wt, Not applicable.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under normal storage conditions. Keep dry in storage.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Reacts with water (normal condition of use).

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Incompatible materials. Moisture.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

None known.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin contact, skin absorption, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Symptoms related to physical/chemical/toxicological characteristics:

Eye: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Skin contact during hydration may slowly develop sufficient heat that may cause severe burns possibly resulting in permanent injury. Do not allow product to harden around any body part or allow continuous, prolonged contact with skin. Handling can cause dry skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Acute Toxicity:

Ingredient	IDLH	LC50	LD50
Silica, crystalline, quartz	Ca [25 mg/m^3 (cristobalite, tridymite); 50 mg/m^3 (quartz, tripoli)]	Not available.	Oral Rat 500 mg/kg
Portland cement	5000 mg/m^3	Not available.	Not available.
Ashes (residues)	Not available.	Not available.	Oral Rat > 2000 mg/kg

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Calculated overall Chemical Acute Toxicity Values		
LC50 (inhalation)	**LD50 (oral)**	**LD50 (dermal)**
Not available.	525.8 mg/kg, rat	Not available.

Ingredient	Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen (NTP, IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, CP65)*
Silica, crystalline, quartz	G-A2, I-1, N-1, CP65
Portland cement	G-A4
Ashes (residues)	Not listed.

11.2 DELAYED, IMMEDIATE, AND CHRONIC EFFECTS OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Respiratory Sensitization: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

STOT-Single Exposure: May cause respiratory irritation.

Chronic Health Effects: Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This product is not classified as a mutagen.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Developmental: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Teratogenicity: Not hazardous by WHMIS/OSHA criteria.

Embryotoxicity: Not hazardous by WHMIS/OSHA criteria.

Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Not available.

Other Information: Not available.

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Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ECOTOXICITY

Acute/Chronic Toxicity: No ecological consideration when used according to directions. Normal dilution of this product to drains, sewers, septic systems and treatment plants is not considered environmentally harmful.

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Not available.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Bioaccumulation: Not available.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

Not available.

12.5 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Disposal Method: This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial, and federal regulations.

Other disposal recommendations: Not available.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN NUMBER

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS (ES)

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

14.4 PACKING GROUP

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Not available.

14.6 TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL 73/78 AND THE IBC CODE

Not available.

14.7 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/ LEGISLATIONS SPECIFIC FOR THE CHEMICLA

Canadian: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

US: MSDS prepared pursuant to the Hazard Communication Standard (CFR29 1910.1200) HazCom 2012

Mexico: MSDS prepared pursuant to NOM-018-STPS-2000.

SARA Title III				
Ingredient	**Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)**	**Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)**	**CERCLA RQ (lbs.)**	**Section 313**
Silica, crystalline, quartz	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Portland cement	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Ashes (residues)	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.

State Regulations

California Proposition 65:

This product contains Crystalline Silica, Quartz and may also contain trace amounts of other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Global Inventories

Ingredient	Canada DSL/NDSL	USA TSCA
Silica, crystalline, quartz	DSL	Yes.
Portland cement	DSL	Yes.
Ashes (residues)	DSL	Yes.

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association:	
Health:	3
Fire:	1
Reactivity:	0

HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System	
Health:	3*
Fire:	1
Reactivity:	0

Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme

WHMIS Classification(s):

Class D2A – Carcinogenicity
Class D2A - Chronic Toxic Effects
Class E - Corrosive Material

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WHMIS Hazard Symbols:

Mexico Classification:

Blue = Health Red = Flammability Yellow = Reactivity White = Special

Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme

SOURCE AGENCY CARCINOGEN CLASSIFICATIONS:

CP65	**California Proposition 65**
OSHA (O)	**Occupational Safety and Health Administration.**
ACGIH (G)	**American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.** A1 - Confirmed human carcinogen. A2 - Suspected human carcinogen. A3 - Animal carcinogen. A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. A5 - Not suspected as a human carcinogen.
IARC (I)	**International Agency for Research on Cancer.** 1 - The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans. 2A - The agent (mixture) is probably carcinogenic to humans; there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. 2B - The agent (mixture) is possibly carcinogenic to humans; there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans in the absence of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. 3 - The agent (mixture, exposure circumstance) is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. 4 - The agent (mixture, exposure circumstance) is probably not carcinogenic to humans.
NTP (N)	**National Toxicology Program.** 1 - Known to be carcinogens. 2 - Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation:	November 29, 2012
Expiry Date:	July 3, 2016
Version:	1.0
Revision Date:	July 3, 2013

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Disclaimer: We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind. The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for the user's own particular use.

Prepared by: Nexreg Compliance Inc.
Phone: (519) 488-5126
www.nexreg.com

Prepared for: Bonsal American, Inc.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (Gray/White); Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White); Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout; Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix; Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar; Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N; Sakrete Masonry Coating

Safety Data Sheet

according to the Hazard Communication Standard (CFR29 1910.1200) HazCom 2012.

Date of issue: 01/20/2014 Revision date: 01/20/2014 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture

Product name & code : Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S
Product code: 65300042 - 40lb, 65300024 - 60lb, 65302880 - 80lb (Gray); 65300043 - 40lb (White)

Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement
Product code: 65300845 - 50lb (Gray); 60200350 - 50lb bag (White)

Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout
Product code: 65250560 - 50lb

Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix
Product code: 65305535 - 50lb bag

Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar
Product code: 65306213 - 50lb, 65303105 - 80lb

Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N
Product code: 65300039 - 40lb, 65306214 - 60lb, 65304270 - 80lb

Sakrete Masonry Coating
Product code: 65450014 - 50lb bag

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Various.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Bonsal American, Inc.
8201 Arrowridge Blvd.
28273 Charlotte, NC - USA
T 800-334-0784 Tech Service: Monday - Friday; 8:00am - 5:00pm EST

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
CHEMTREC International +1 (703) 527-3887 24 hr

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Acute toxicity 4 (Oral)
Skin Irritation 2
Serious Eye Damage 1
Skin Sensitization 1
Carcinogenicity 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity After Single Exposure 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity After Repeated Exposure 1

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. 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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Rinse mouth. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. 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. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep

comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Not applicable.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Sakrete Masonry Coating: 34% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.
Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White): 25% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.
Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout: 24% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.
Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar: 18% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.
Sakrete Mortar-Stucco Mix Type S (Gray): 14% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.
Sakrete Mortar-Stucco Mix Type S (White): 12% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.
Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N: 13% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	30 - 85	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS No) 65997-15-1	5 - 55	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Limestone	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	0.5 - 17	Not classified
Calcium magnesium hydroxide (CaMg(OH)4)	(CAS No) 39445-23-3	1 - 5[1]	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Calcium magnesium hydroxide oxide (CaMg(OH)2O)	(CAS No) 58398-71-3	1 - 5[1]	Not classified
Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O)	(CAS No) 13397-24-5	0.5 - 5	Not classified
Calcium hydroxide	(CAS No) 1305-62-0	0.5 - 5[1]	Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Calcium sulfate	(CAS No) 7778-18-9	0.5 - 5	Not classified
Calcium oxide	(CAS No) 1305-78-8	0.5 - 2	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Cement, alumina, chemicals	(CAS No) 65997-16-2	1 - 5[2]	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318

[1]Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (White); Sakrete Masonry Coating
[2]Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix; Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout

The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician if irritation develops and persists.

First-aid measures after eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Skin contact during hydration may slowly develop sufficient heat that may cause severe burns possibly resulting in permanent injury. Do not allow product to harden around any body part or allow continuous, prolonged contact with skin. Handling can cause dry skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Symptoms may not appear immediately. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Treat for surrounding material.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Not available.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Products of combustion may include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

6.2. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Contain spill, then place in a suitable container. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Methods for cleaning up : Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container.

6.3. Reference to other sections

No additional information available.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Do not swallow. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Handle and open container with care. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Hygiene measures : Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Keep out of the reach of children. Store in dust-tight, dry, labelled containers. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid any dust buildup by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of the storage area. Do not store in an area equipped with emergency water sprinklers.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	(30)/(%SiO_2 + 2) mg/m³ TWA, total dust (250)/(%SiO_2 + 5) mppcf TWA, respirable fraction (10)/(%SiO_2 + 2) mg/m³ TWA, respirable fraction

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Calcium sulfate (7778-18-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O) (13397-24-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Hand protection : Wear suitable waterproof gloves.

Eye protection : Wear approved eye protection (properly fitted dust- or splash-proof chemical safety goggles) and face protection (face shield).

Skin and body protection : Wear suitable waterproof protective clothing.

Respiratory protection : A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

Other information : Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid

Appearance : Powder.

Colour : Various.

Odour : Characteristic.

Odour threshold : No data available.

pH : 10 - 12

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available.

Melting point : No data available.

Freezing point : No data available.

Boiling point : No data available.

Flash point : No data available.

Self ignition temperature : No data available.

Decomposition temperature : No data available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not Flammable.

Vapour pressure : No data available.

Relative vapour density at 20 °C : No data available.

Relative density : No data available.

Solubility : No data available.

Log Pow : No data available.

Log Kow : No data available.

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available.

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available.

Explosive properties : No data available.

Oxidising properties : No data available.

Explosive limits : No data available.

9.2. Other information

VOC content : 0%, Not applicable; 0 wt, Not applicable.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal storage conditions. Keep dry in storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials. Moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acid, ammonium salts and aluminum metal.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Harmful if swallowed.

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg

Calcium sulfate (7778-18-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 3000 mg/kg

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)	
LD50 oral rat	7340 mg/kg

Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (Gray/White); Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White); Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout; Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix ; Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar; Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N; Sakrete Masonry Coating	
ATE (oral)	520 - 880 mg/kg, rat
ATE (dermal)	No data available.
ATE (inhalation)	No data available.

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	2

Reproductive toxicity : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.)

Aspiration hazard : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Skin contact during hydration may slowly develop sufficient heat that may cause severe burns possibly resulting in permanent injury. Do not allow product to harden around any body part or allow continuous, prolonged contact with skin. Handling can cause dry skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.
Other information	:	Likely routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No ecological consideration when used according to directions. Normal dilution of this product to drains, sewers, septic systems and treatment plants is not considered environmentally harmful.

Calcium sulfate (7778-18-9)	
LC50 fishes 1	2980 mg/l (96 h: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
LC50 fish 2	> 1970 mg/l (96 h: Pimephales promelas [static])

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LC50 fishes 1	1070 mg/l (96 h: Cyprinus carpio [static])

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (Gray/White); Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White); Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout; Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix ; Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar; Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N; Sakrete Masonry Coating	
Persistence and degradability	No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (Gray/White); Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White); Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout; Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix ; Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar; Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N; Sakrete Masonry Coating	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (Gray/White); Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White); Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout; Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix ; Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar; Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N; Sakrete Masonry Coating	
Ecology - soil	No data available.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial, and federal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium sulfate (7778-18-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Limestone (1317-65-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Cement, alumina, chemicals (65997-16-2)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium magnesium hydroxide (CaMg(OH)4) (39445-23-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium magnesium hydroxide oxide (CaMg(OH)2O) (58398-71-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State regulations

Sakrete Mortar/Stucco Mix Type S (Gray/White); Sakrete Surface Bonding Cement (Gray/White); Sakrete Non-Shrink Construction Grout; Sakrete Fast Setting Concrete Mix ; Sakrete Stone Veneer Mortar; Sakrete Mortar Mix Type N; Sakrete Masonry Coating	
State or local regulations	This product contains Crystalline Silica, Quartz and may also contain trace amounts of other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SOURCE AGENCY CARCINOGEN CLASSIFICATIONS:

IARC (I)	**International Agency for Research on Cancer.**
	1 - Carcinogenic to humans; 2A - Probably carcinogenic to humans; 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans; 3 - Not classifiable; 4 - Probably not carcinogenic to humans.
NTP (N)	**National Toxicology Program.**
	1 - Evidence of Carcinogenicity; 2 - Known Human Carcinogens; 3 - Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen; 4 - Substances delisted from report on Carcinogens; 5 - Twelfth Report - Items under consideration.

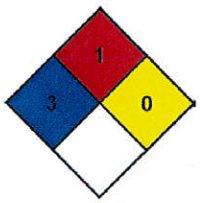
SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : SDS prepared pursuant to the Hazard Communication Standard (CFR29 1910.1200) HazCom 2012.

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product

Safety Data Sheet

Portland Cements (Type I, II, III EcoMent, Class A Oilwell Cement)

Section 1: Identification

MANUFACTURER'S NAME & ADDRESS: Capitol Aggregates Inc.
11551 Nacogdoches Rd.
San Antonio, Texas 78217

PRODUCT NAME:	**Portland Cements (Type I,I/II, and III, EcoMent, Class A Oilwell Cement)**

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (210) 871 6111
SDS INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE: (210) 871-7247
COMPANY PHONE NUMBER: (210) 871 7260
CHEMICAL NAME: Portland Cement
CAS NUMBER: 65997-15-1
TRADE NAME or SYNONYMS: (Portland Cement, Type I,1/II, III, Oil Well cement, Oil Field Cement Class A)
PRODUCT USE: General Construction

Section 2: Hazards Identification

WARNING! CONTACT WITH WET OR DRY PORTLAND CEMENTS IS DANGEROUS AND MAY CAUSE SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION, CHEMICAL BURNS, AS WELL AS DAMAGE TO HUMAN TISSUE, INCLUDING EYES AND OTHER ORGANS. IN ADDITION, BREATHING CEMENT DUST OVER A PERIOD OF TIME MAY IN SOME CASES RESULT IN CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION — Category 1A

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION — Category 1

SKIN SENSITIZATION — Category 1

CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION — Category 1A

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY
(SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Respiratory tract irritation] — Category 3
(EXTENDED EXPOSURE)) [Respiratory tract irritation] — Category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statements: **Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.**
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause respiratory irritation (Inhalation).
May cause cancer (inhalation).

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Appearance/Odor: Gray to black or white powder. No odor.

Carcinogen, Acute & Chronic Toxin WARNING:

- Portland Cements are **NOT** listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), or OSHA as carcinogens. However, Portland Cements may contain <0.1% sand or crystalline silica. The IARC classifies respirable crystalline silica as a Group I- Known Human Carcinogen. The NTP also lists respirable crystalline silica as a known carcinogen. Portland Cements may also contain trace amounts of hexavalent chromium, which is classified by IARC as a Group-1 Known Human Carcinogen and by NTP as a Known Carcinogen.

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:

This product is considered HAZARDOUS by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Cement dusts: Inhalation, Eye or Skin contact, or Ingestion. Wet cement: Skin and Eye contact

TARGET ORGAN(S): Lungs, Skin, Eyes, Stomach/Intestines, other internal organs.

EYE

- Avoid eye contact. Exposure to dust may be irritating to the eyes and may impair vision. Exposure may result in conjunctivitis and inflammation of the mucous membrane covering the inner eyelid and front of the eyeball.
- Particulates from Portland Cements, (dust), may cause eye irritation resulting in pain, swelling and inflammation of the eyes.
- Contact with wet Portland Cements, e.g., unhardened cement, mortar or slurries, may cause caustic burns to the eyes.

- Calcium oxide compounds create severe burns as the compounds tend to react with the moisture and protein of the eyes, forming clumps of moist compounds that act as reservoirs for continued release of calcium hydroxide.

WHEN WORKING WITH PORTLAND CEMENTS (WET OR DRY) ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR MEETING APPLICABLE OSHA STANDARDS.

SKIN

- Avoid skin contact. Exposure to cement dusts may be irritating to the skin by chemical or mechanical means. This condition may be aggravated by perspiration or moisture.
- Contact with wet Portland Cements, e.g., unhardened cement, mortar or slurries, may cause severe skin irritation or chemical burns which may not be apparent or painful for 12 to 48 hours after exposures of 1 to 6 hours. This condition may be aggravated by perspiration or moisture.
- Contact with wet Portland Cements may result in contact dermatitis, which is characterized by dryness, chapping, and reddening and, in some cases, may result in allergic contact dermatitis, which may in turn cause more frequent episodes and longer duration of skin conditions.
- Skin sensitivity may occur if hexavalent chromium is present in the cement.
- Skin contact with more hydrated forms of calcium sulfate may cause thermal burns during the hardening process.

WHEN WORKING WITH PORTLAND CEMENTS (WET OR DRY) ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING, WATERPROOF GLOVES AND, IF APPROPRIATE, WATERPROOF KNEEPADS AND BOOTS, MEETING APPLICABLE OSHA STANDARDS.

INHALATION

- Avoid prolonged and repeated inhalation of cement dust. Acute and chronic exposure to dusts may be irritating to the respiratory tract and may provoke bronchoconstriction.
- Respirable dusts can cause bothersome deposits in the nasal passages. Nuisance dusts cause toxicity from physical overloading of the respiratory clearance mechanisms.
- Significant deterioration of pulmonary function, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema can develop with prolonged overexposure to high concentrations of dusts.
- Continued overexposure to cement dust containing silica can result in silicosis, a chronic, progressive and sometimes fatal lung disease that is characterized by the presence of typical nodulation of the lungs leading to fibrosis. Silicosis can develop in weeks with high exposures and after years of lower exposure. Symptoms and signs of silicosis include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, decreased pulmonary function, and changes in chest X-rays. Some studies have shown that respirable silica may also be associated with increased risk of autoimmune disorders, chronic kidney disease and end stage renal disease.
- Particulates from cement dust may cause upper respiratory tract irritation resulting in coughing, production of phlegm, or difficulty breathing.

- Excessive, long-term inhalation of cement dusts may contribute to the development of occupational bronchitis and reduced breathing capacity, and may lead to the increased susceptibility to lung disease.
- Chronic overexposure to dusts of Portland Cements has resulted in perforation of the nasal septum.
- Exposure to calcium sulfate dust causes upper respiratory tract irritation primarily as a nuisance dust.
- Respirable silica, and hexavalent chromium, which may be present in small or trace amounts in portland cements, are classified as known carcinogens.

AVOID BREATHING CEMENT DUST. IF POSSIBLE, USE THESE PRODUCTS FROM AN UPWIND LOCATION. IF DUSTY CONDITIONS CANNOT BE AVOIDED, WEAR A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR.

INGESTION

- Minute amounts accidentally ingested during industrial handling are not likely to cause injury.
- Ingestion of Portland Cements may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
- Ingestion may also cause mucosal burns of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach; and bezoar formations in the stomach and intestines. Most will pass spontaneously, but larger ones may cause obstruction and require surgical removal.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

- Chronic exposure to nuisance dusts may enhance susceptibility to respiratory tract infections.
- Silica can cause silicosis a chronic, progressive and sometimes fatal lung disease which, in turn, increases the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Some studies have shown that silica may also be associated with increased risk of autoimmune disorders, chronic kidney disease and end stage renal disease..
- Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders associated with silicosis. Smoking and lung disease may exacerbate the effects of exposure. Genetic factors may also exacerbate the effects of exposure.
- History of smoking is also a contributing factor in the chronic respiratory effects associated with cement dusts.
- Exposure to Portland Cements can result in allergic contact dermatitis, which may in turn cause more frequent episodes and longer duration of skin conditions.
- There have been several epidemiological studies suggesting an association between chronic exposure to Portland Cements and cancers.
- Drying and chapping may make the skin more susceptible to other irritants, sensitizers and disease.

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No.	Wt.%	Hazardous?	GHS-US
Portland Cements, which essentially consists of the following:				
Tricalcium Silicate $3CaO{\cdot}SiO_2$	12168-85-3	<70	NO	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Dicalcium Silicate $2CaO{\cdot}SiO_2$	10034-77-2	<20	NO	
Tricalcium Aluminate $3CaO{\cdot}Al_2O_3$	12042-78-3	<15	NO	
Tetracalcium Aluminoferrite $4CaO{\cdot}Al_2O_3{\cdot}Fe_2O_3$	12068-35-8	<7	NO	
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate (Gypsum) $CaSO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$ (and/or other hydrated forms of Calcium Sulfate (CAS No. 7778-18-9), $CaSO_4{\cdot}XH_2O$)	13397-24-5	<9	YES	Not Classified
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	<0.1%	Yes	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372

Crystalline Silica is reported as total silica and not just the respirable fraction.

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality of trade secret information or is due to process variation. Portland Cements consist of finely ground Portland Cement clinker interground with limestone and a small amount of calcium sulfate to control set. Portland Cement clinker is a sintered material produced by heating to a high temperature (>1200 ℃) a mixture of substances such as limestone and shale from the earth's crust. The substances manufactured are essentially hydraulic calcium silicates contained in a crystalline mass, not separable into the individual components.

In addition to the elements listed above, these products may also contain small amounts of calcium oxide (CaO), magnesium oxide (MgO), potassium sulfate (K2SO4) and sodium sulfate (Na2SO4), which are considered hazardous (and the case of crystalline silica, carcinogenic) and trace amounts (below 0.1%) of chromium salts or compounds (including hexavalent chromium which is also considered carcinogenic) or other metals (including nickel compounds).

This SDS covers several different types of Portland Cements and the composition of the individual constituents mentioned above may vary among the different types. Particle sizes may also vary among different types of Portland Cements.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

EYE CONTACT
Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. **Get prompt medical attention**.

SKIN CONTACT
Get medical attention immediately. Heavy exposure to dust of Portland Cements, wet concrete or associated water requires prompt attention. Quickly remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and

leather goods such as watchbands and belts. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess Portland Cements. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH neutral soap. Seek medical attention for rashes, burns, irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement. Burns should be treated as caustic burns. Portland Cements cause skin burns with little warning. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a serious injury. You may not feel pain or the severity of the burn until hours after the exposure. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. If redness or irritation occurs and persists, **seek medical attention**.

INHALATION
Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of Portland Cements requires immediate medical attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and **get medical attention immediately**. Maintain an open airway.

INGESTION
Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and **get medical attention immediately**. Maintain an open airway.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE and DELAYED POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering and redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation and coughing
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness and blistering may occur, skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may occur
Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
See all of the above and the POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS in Section 2 above. In particular, note that (i) calcium oxide compounds create severe burns as the compounds tend to react with the moisture and protein of the eyes, forming clumps of moist compounds that act as reservoirs for continued release of calcium hydroxide and (ii) prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica can result in silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease, tuberculosis and other diseases, as well as the aggravation of other conditions.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Noncombustible and not explosive.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Suitable extinguishing media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet or water-based fire extinguishers.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL
No specific fire or explosion hazard.

THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:
See POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS in Section 2, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) listed under Sections 2 and 8. Firefighters and other emergency service providers should avoid breathing cement dust. Keep up-wind of the fire. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:
Use personal protective equipment (PPE) specified in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection). Also see Section 3 (Hazards Identification), Section 7 (Handling & Storage), and Section 10 (Stability & Reactivity). Clean up quickly and avoid generating dust. Wear suitable respiratory protection if dusty conditions arise. Avoid contact with eyes.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-UP
Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Spills to waterways may be hazardous due to alkalinity of the product. Dispose of waste material using a licensed waste disposal contractor.

REFERRENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:
Do not allow spilled material to enter sewers or waterways. Spills to waterways may be hazardous due to alkalinity of the product.

OTHER INFORMATION:
Notify appropriate local authorities of spills into sewers or waterways.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:
Bagged Portland Cements are heavy and pose risk to the back, legs and other parts of the body when lifting. Bags should be handled carefully and safely using appropriate equipment. Always handle bags in well ventilated areas. Do not swallow. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Minimize dust generation and avoid prolonged and repeated exposure to dusts.

ADVICE FOR GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

STORAGE:
Keep dry until used. No other special storage procedures are necessary for the protection of Portland Cements. Keep workers off large piles of these products to minimize dust levels and always follow the safety guidelines in the next following paragraph. Do not enter a silo or other enclosure containing bulk quantities of these products without using all appropriate safety precautions as engulfment or suffocation may occur. Portland Cements may form a surface crust which appears solid but may not support the weight of humans. Accordingly, do not stand on Portland cement without using all appropriate safety precautions, including, without limitation, properly employed harnesses, lifelines and all other necessary safety equipment.

OTHER:
Cutting or grinding hardened products containing Portland Cements may release respirable crystalline silica. Use appropriate measures to control dust and wear PPE.
KEEP THESE PRODUCTS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

Also see Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Component (%)	CAS No.	OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA)	ACGIH TLV-TWA
Portland Cement clinker	65997-15-1	5 mg/m³ (respirable dust) 15 mg/m³ (total dust)	1 mg/m³ (respirable dust) 10mg/m³ (total dust)
Tricalcium silicate (20-70)	12168-85-3	see Nuisance Dusts PEL	see Nuisance Dusts TLV
Dicalcium silicate (10-60)	10034-77-2	see Nuisance Dusts PEL	see Nuisance Dusts TLV
Tetracalcium aluminoferrrite (5-15)	12068-35-8	see Nuisance Dusts PEL	see Nuisance Dusts TLV
Calcium sulfate Gypsum (2-10)	13397-24-5	see Nuisance Dusts PEL	see Nuisance Dusts TLV
Calcium oxide (0-5)	1305-78-8	5mg/m³	2mg/m³
Tricalcium aluminate (1-15)	12042-78-3	see Nuisance Dusts PEL	see Nuisance Dusts TLV
Magnesium oxide (0-4)	1309-48-4	15 mg/m³ (total dust)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
Nuisance dusts	---	5 mg/m³ (respirable dust) 15 mg/m³ (total dust)	5 mg/m³ (respirable dust) 10 mg/m³ (total dust)
Crystalline silica (0-.1)	14808-60-7	10 mg/m³ /percent silica + 2 (respirable dust) 30 mg/m³/percent silica + 2 (total dust)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable dust)

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use product upwind to prevent eye and/or respiratory exposure. It is recommended that local exhaust be used to control airborne dust levels whenever feasible.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

To prevent eye contact, wear appropriate protective eyewear meeting applicable OSHA standards, i.e. safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields when handling wet or dry Portland Cements or cement dust. Dust goggles should be worn in extremely dusty conditions. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.

SKIN PROTECTION

Precautions must be taken to protect skin. Avoid contact with the skin, as cement burns the skin with little warning since the heat produced by cement burning is not easily sensed by human skin. Use barrier creams; impervious, abrasion- and alkali-resistant protective clothes, gloves; kneepads, and boots meeting applicable OSHA standards to protect skin from contact with wet cement in plastic (unhardened) concrete, mortar or slurries. Immediately after working with cement or cement containing materials, workers should remove clothing soiled with cement dust and shower with soap and water. Affected clothes should also be thoroughly cleaned.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Precautions must be taken. Avoid breathing cement dust. For dust concentrations above the exposure limits for nuisance dust or silica, a NIOSH/MSHA-approved particulate dust respiratory must be used in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS
Practice good housekeeping and hygiene practices to minimize generating and spreading airborne dust. Always wash areas of the body (hands, face, arms, etc.) that have come in contact with the product. Always wash hands and face with soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid. [Powder.]

Color: Gray or white.

Odor: Odorless.

Odor threshold: Not available.

pH: >11.5 [Conc. (% w/w): 1%]

Melting point: Not available.

Boiling point: >1000°C (>1832°F)

Flash point: Not flammable. Not combustible.

Burning time: Not available.

Burning rate: Not available.

Evaporation rate: Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

OTHER INFORMATION - VOC CONTENT UNAVAILABLE

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not applicable.

Vapor pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor density: Not applicable.

Relative density: 3.15

Solubility: Slightly soluble in water.

Solubility in water: 0.1 to 1%

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature: Not available.

SADT: Not available.

Viscosity: Not applicable.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

REACTIVITY
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is near completion. An alkali reaction from components of Portland Cements will corrode aluminium.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Product is stable. Keep dry until used.

Portland Cements react slowly with water forming hardened hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Moisture – product must be kept dry until ready to use. Avoid high generation of dusts. See "OTHER INFORMATION" in this section for additional conditions to avoid.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
Portland Cements are highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Portland Cements also react with aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum power and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas.

Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas-silicon tetrafluoride.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Silica-containing respirable dust particles may be generated if dried product is handled.

OTHER INFORMATION
See also additional precautions Section 5 (Fire Fighting Measures), Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) and Section 7 (Handling & Storage).

Section 11: Toxicological Information

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute toxicity: Not classified. Portland Cement LD50/LC50 = Not available
Irritation/Corrosion:

Skin: May cause skin irritation. May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture.
Eyes: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.
Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Sensitization: May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium.

Mutagenicity: There are no data available.

Carcinogenicity

A; General Product Information:

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have not listed Portland Cements as a carcinogen.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

These products, however, do contain constituents which are listed by IARC and NTP as carcinogens.Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.

Chronic Toxicity

Crystalline silica is considered hazardous by inhalation. IARC has classified silica as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity. NTP has also classified respirable crystalline silica as a known carcinogen. Excessive exposure to crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a chronic, progressive and sometimes fatal lung disease which, in turn, increases the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Hexavalent chromium has also been classified by IARC as a Group 1 carcinogenic to humans and by NTP as a known carcinogen. Some of the adverse health effects from hexavalent chromium exposures, include nasal and sinus cancers, kidney and liver damage, nasal and skin irritation and ulceration, and eye irritation and damage.

Reproductive toxicity: There are no data available.

Teratogenicity: There are no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Calcium Oxide	3	Inhalation & Skin Contact	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation
Cement, Portland Chemicals	3	Inhalation & Skin Contact	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz	1	Inhalation	Respiratory tract and kidneys

Aspiration Hazard: There are no data available

INFORMATION ON LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Eye contact:
Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, skin burns, ulcerations and necrosis may occur
Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure - Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure - Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Potential delayed effects: Causes damage to organs (lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.)

Section 12: Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY:
Portland Cements harden with water or moisture and is not expected to present unusual ecotoxicity risks. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Portland Cements are alkaline and can increase localized water PH until completely hardened. See Section 9 & 10 for relevant physical and chemical properties.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
There are no data available

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL
There are no data available

MOBILITY IN SOIL
Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc): Not available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

WASTE TREATMENT / DISPOSAL METHODS:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the applicable requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority applicable requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Untreated waste should not be released to the sewer unless fully compliant with the applicable requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff, and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

UN NUMBER
Not Applicable

UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME
Not Applicable

BASIC SHIPPING DESCRIPTION
U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Highway/Rail (Bulk): Not classified
U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Highway/Rail (Non-bulk): Not classified

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The DOT description is provided to assist in the proper shipping classification of this product and may not be suitable for all required shipping descriptions.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

OSHA:
Portland Cements are considered hazardous chemicals under 29 CFR 1910.1200 and should be included in employers' hazardous communication programs.

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):
Portland Cements are considered to be statutory mixtures under TSCA. Cement, Portland, Chemicals [65997-15-1] is included on the TSCA inventory

CERCLA:
This product in not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance

CLEAN AIR ACT

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b): Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) — Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602: Class I Substances — Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602: Class II Substances — Not listed

DEA

DEA List I Chemicals: (Precursor Chemicals) — Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals: (Essential Chemicals) — Not listed

SARA TITLE III:
Section 302:
This product contains no "Extremely Hazardous Substances."

Section 311/312:
These products are considered a hazardous chemical and may have both immediate (acute) and delayed (Chronic)health effects.

Section 313:
This product does not contain any constituents listed under SARA (Title III) Section 313 in amounts requiring supplier notification under 40 CFR part 372 Subpart C

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACT
Portland Cements are "hazardous substances" subject to statutes promulgated under this Act.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS
Not applicable since not shipped internationally.

US STATE REGULATIONS:

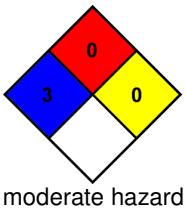
California Proposition 65:
These Portland Cements may contain the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer:

Name	CAS Number
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7
Chromium VI compounds	Various
Nickel Compounds	Various
Nickel	Various
Lead	Various

California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.

Section 16: Other Information

NFPA Ratings:



Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 0
0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard

Capitol Aggregates Inc.
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San Antonio, Texas 78217
(210)-871-6111

WARNING
Portland cement is made from a number of different substances, including calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4 \bullet 2H_20$) and calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). Small amounts of crystalline silica (Si02), calcium oxide (CaO), magnesium oxide (MgO), potassium sulfate (K_2SO_4) and sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) may also be present, as may trace amounts of hexavalent chromium (CrVI). These substances are considered to be hazardous. Crystalline silica and hexavalent chromium are substances which some health organizations believe are carcinogens.
CONTACT WITH WET OR DRY CEMENT IS DANGEROUS AND MAY CAUSE SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION, CHEMICAL BURNS, AS WELL AS DAMAGE TO HUMAN TISSUE, INCLUDING EYES AND OTHER ORGANS. IN ADDITION, BREATHING CEMENT DUST OVER A PERIOD OF TIME MAY IN SOME CASES RESULT IN CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES. AS A RESULT, PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CONTACT WITH THIS PRODUCT. DO NOT BREATHE CEMENT DUST. WHEN WORKING WITH CEMENT (WET OR DRY) ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING, EYEWEAR, WATERPROOF GLOVES AND, IF APPROPRIATE, WATERPROOF KNEEPADS AND BOOTS. IN DUSTY CONDITIONS, ALSO WEAR A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR. If any contact with skin or eyes occurs, immediately flush the area thoroughly with clean water and rinse any affected clothing. If ingested, drink water; do not induce vomiting. In the event of eye contact, inhalation, ingestion, or if irritation or pain is severe or persists, seek medical attention immediately. BEFORE USING, ALSO READ THE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR THIS PRODUCT FOUND AT **WWW.CAPITOLAGGREGATES.COM.**

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

Product Identifier:
PORTLAND CEMENT
CAS NO. 65997-15-1

Hazard Statement: **DANGER**
Can cause severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause cancer (Inhalation). May cause respiratory irritation (inhalation).

ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	Department of Transportation
ft^3	Cubic Foot
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
m^3	Cubic meter
mg	Milligram
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
N/A	Not applicable
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RQ	Reportable Quantity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

NOTE: This SDS attempts to describe as accurately as possible the potential exposures associated with normal use of these products. Health and safety precautions on this data sheet may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. Users have the responsibility to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations.

Revised September 23, 2015
Supersedes any and all previous versions (extensive revisions were made)

Disclaimer of Warranty:

While the information provided herein is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of the different types of Portland Cements designated above as commonly used, this SDS cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed by every individual in every situation. Inexperienced users should obtain proper training prior to using any Portland Cements and no one should use any Portland Cements without following all applicable safety laws and regulations related to its storage, handling, use and disposal and without first understanding the potential hazards of mixing Portland Cements with other materials. This SDS does not cover such potential hazards.

The information provided in this SDS is believed by Capitol Aggregates, Inc. to be accurate at the time it was prepared or it was prepared from sources then believed to be reliable. It is the

responsibility of the user independently to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information and to comply with all laws, regulations and procedures applicable to the safe storage, handling, use and disposal of Portland Cements. It is also the responsibility of the user to independently determine the suitability or fitness of any of the products covered by this SDS for their intended uses.

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Dear Customer

Whether you are a long term customer or a new contractor, we would like to thank you for purchasing Capitol Aggregates Products. We are a Texas owned Company and produce all of our products in the State of Texas. This Safety Data Sheet (SDS), provided for the product you purchased or intend to use is a revision and replaces any previous versions formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or (MSDS). We are providing you this SDS as required by the Mine Safety & Health Administration's (MSHA), or the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, OSHA, and any applicable State Right-To –Know laws. The requirements applicable to the OSHA and MSHA Hazard Communication Standards can be found at 29 CFR 1910.1200 for OSHA and 30 CFR 47 for MSHA.

It is an important responsibility for you as a customer or contractor to communicate this information to your employees, customers, and contractors who may use, contact, or be exposed to this product. It is also an important consideration and responsibility for you to follow any applicable laws that require you to forward a copy of this SDS to your customers or end users. Please direct this SDS to the person responsible for safety and health compliance at your company as they may be able to assist you with any of the necessary requirements. If you need additional copies or have questions about this SDS please contact 210-871-6111, or visit us at www.capitolaggregates.com .

Spanish language versions will be available in the near future at www.capitolaggregates.com .

Sincerely

Chuck Ross
Director of Safety

Safety Data Sheet

Blended Cement

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier:	Blended Cement
Other means of identification:	Type IL Cement Portland Limestone Cement Block Cement General Use (GU) Cement Special Purpose (SP) Cement Manufactured Concrete Product (MCP) Cement
Chemical name:	Calcium compounds, calcium silicate compounds, and other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum make up the majority of this product.
Relevant Uses:	Building materials, construction application, a basic ingredient in concrete.
Manufacturers Name:	CEMEX
Address	10100 Katy Freeway, Suite 300 Houston, TX 77043 T Customer Care 1-800-99-CEMEX
Emergency telephone number:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazards Identification

OSHA/HCS status:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Category Classification(s):	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1 EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION - Category 1 SINGLE TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

GHS label elements:

Hazard pictograms:

GHS05 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word:	Danger
Hazard statements:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage May cause an allergic skin reaction Causes serious eye damage May cause cancer (Inhalation, Dermal). May cause damage to organs (eye, lung/respiratory system, Skin) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation)

Precautionary Statements:	Obtain special instructions before use Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood Do not breathe dust Wash clothing, hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting P302 + P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention Immediately call a doctor or POISON CENTER Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell Specific treatment (see Setion 4 on this label) If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse Wash contaminated clothing before reuse Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national regulations
Other Hazards:	Trace amounts of naturally occurring chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis. Trace constituents may include insoluble residue, some of which may be free Quartz (crystalline silica), calcium oxide (Also known as lime or quick lime), magnesium oxide, potassium sulfate, sodium sulfate, chromium compounds, and nickel compounds.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance/mixture:	Blended Cement - mixture
Chemical name:	Calcium compounds; calcium silicates and calcium oxides make up the majority of this product – calcium compounds can contain small amounts or iron and aluminum.

Ingredient Name	% Content	CAS number
Portland Cement Clinker	73 - 90	65997-15-1
Gypsum	4 - 9	7778-18-9
Limestone	6 - 18	1317-65-3
Kiln Bag House Dust	0 - 10	68475-76-3
Quartz (crystalline silica)	0 - 1.8	14808-60-7
Hexavalent chromium*	*	18450-29-9

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

*Hexavalent chromium is included due to dermal sensitivity associated with the component.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First-Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures:

General:	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
Eye contact:	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Inhalation:	Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of Blended Cement requires immediate medical attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.
Skin contact:	Get medical attention immediately. Heavy exposure to Blended Cement dust, wet concrete or associated water requires prompt attention. Quickly remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods such as watchbands and belts. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess Blended Cement. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH neutral soap. Seek medical attention for rashes, burns, irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement. Burns should be treated as caustic burns.
Ingestion:	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

Potential symptoms and effects from acute exposures (delayed or immediate):

Eye contact:	Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation:	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact:	Causes severe burns. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a serious injury. You may not feel pain or the severity of the burn until hours after the exposure. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion:	Not expected to be a significant route of entry. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Potential symptoms and effects from over-exposures:

Eye contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering and redness
Inhalation:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation and coughing
Skin contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness and blistering may occur, skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may occur
Ingestion:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

Recommendations for immediate medical attention / treatment:

If large quantities have been Ingested or inhaled:	Seek medical treatment and contact poison treatment specialist immediately.
Notes to physician:	Treat symptomatically.
Protection of first-aiders:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Non-flammable. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	No specific fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides products:
Special protective actions for firefighters:	Evacuate area. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For personal protective clothing requirements, please see Section 8.

For non-emergency personnel:	Evacuate area, if necessary. Contact emergency personnel, if needed. Do not breathe dust. Stay upwind.
For emergency responders:	Evacuate surrounding areas if necessary. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate ventilation.
Environmental precautions:	Avoid release to the environment. Contain the spill to avoid the discharge of spilled material into drains, surface waters and/or groundwater. If the spilled material enters any drainage systems, surface waters and/or groundwater, follow all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations for additional clean-up and/or reporting requirements.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small and large spills:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8 for cleaning, containing and removing the spill. Minimize generation of dust. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent recirculation of cement dust (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use control dust measures and carefully scoop or shovel into clean dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure by obtaining and following special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
Advice on general occupational hygiene:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

Conditions for safe storage: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Portland Cement Clinker	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 1 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m3 10 hours. Form: Total OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
Quartz (crystalline silica)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 0.025 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 0.05 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable OSHA PEL Z-3 (United States, 9/2005). TWA: 10mg/m^3 divided by %SiO2 + 2: Respirable TWA: 30mg/m^3 divided by %SiO2 + 2: Total
Limestone	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Total Dust OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust
Gypsum	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009) TWA 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total OSHA PEL Z-1 (United States, 2/2006) TWA 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 3 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust

Controls

Appropriate engineering controls:	Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
Environmental exposure controls:	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Hygiene

Wash	Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by Blended Cement with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. If clothing becomes saturated with Blended Cement, garments should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing. Remove protective equipment and saturated clothing before entering eating areas.

PPE

Eye/face protection:	To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields when handling dust or wet cement. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.
Hand protection:	Use impervious, waterproof, and alkali-resistant gloves. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of impervious gloves. Do not get Blended Cement inside gloves. Recommended material: Nitrile®
Body protection:	Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant boots and protective long-sleeved and long- legged clothing to protect the skin from contact with wet Blended Cement. To reduce foot and ankle exposure, wear impervious boots that are high enough to prevent Blended Cement from getting inside them. Do not get Blended Cement inside boots, shoes, or gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with cement and immediately wash exposed areas of the body.
Other skin protection:	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Footwear and other gear to protect the skin should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection:	Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection that has been properly fitted. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and assigned protection factor of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Solid. [Powder.]	Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits:	Not applicable.
Color:	Gray or white.	Vapor pressure:	Not applicable.
Odor:	Odorless.	Vapor density:	Not applicable.
Odor threshold:	Not available.	Relative density:	2.7 to 3.15
pH (in water):	12 - 13	Solubility:	Slightly soluble in water.
Melting point:	Not available.	Solubility in water:	0.1 to 1%
Boiling point:	>1000°C (>1832°F)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable.
Flash point:	Not flammable. Not combustible.	Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable.
Burning time:	Not available.	Decomposition temperature:	Not available.
Burning rate:	Not available.	SADT:	Not available.
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable.	Viscosity:	Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.

Chemical stability: The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: No specific data.

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Blended Cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Effects

Acute toxicity: Blended Cement LD50/LC50 = Not available

Irritation/Corrosion: Skin: May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture.
Eyes: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.
Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Sensitization: May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium.

Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity: Not classified.

Teratogenicity: Not classified.

Aspiration hazard: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Classification:

Ingredient	OSHA	IARC	ACGIH	NTP
Portland Cement Clinker	–	–	A4	–
Quartz (crystalline silica)	–	1	A2	Known to be a human carcinogen.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Category 3	Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Category 2	Inhalation	Respiratory tract and kidneys

Routes of exposure - Dermal contact, Eye contact, Inhalation, and Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, skin burns, ulcerations and necrosis may occur
Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure:

Short term exposure
Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure
Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects:

General: Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. If sensitized to hexavalent chromium, a severe allergic dermal reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity: Quartz (crystalline silica) is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified Quartz (crystalline silica) as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity. Excessive exposure to Quartz (crystalline silica) can cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity: There are no data available - acute toxicity estimates.

Section 12. Ecological

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability: There are no data available.

Bioaccumulation potential: There are no data available.

Mobility in soil: Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc): Not available.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ecotoxicity: No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods: Salvage spilled cement material where possible. Uncontaminated cement material may be reused. Dispose of waste material in accordance with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information

Special precautions for user: spillage. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or

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

Transport Parameters	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	-	-	-
Transport Hazard Class	-	-	-
Packing Group	-	-	-
Environmental Hazard	None	None	None
Additional Information	-	-	-

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Status under USDOL-OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200
This product is considered a "hazardous chemical" under this regulation, and should be part of any hazard communication program.

Status under CERCLA/SUPERFUND 40 CFR 117 and 302
Not listed.

Hazard Category under SARA(Title III), Sections 311 and 312
The product qualifies as a "hazardous substance" with delayed health effects.

Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313
This cement product does not contain Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA") Section 313 chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration specified in EPCRA Section 313 Section 372.38(a). Trace amounts of naturally occurring chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis.

Status under TSCA (as of May 1997)
The ingredients of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act
This product is a "hazardous substance" subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.

Status under California Proposition 65
This product contains up to 0.05 percent of chemicals (trace elements) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.

State Right to Know:
Portland Cement Clinker (65997-15-1)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Quartz (crystalline silica) (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Gypsum (7778-18-9)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Section 16. Other Information

Approval or Revision History

Date of issue (mm/dd/yyyy):	July 1998
Revision:	April 2011 (Michael Tilton)
Revision:	May 2015 - Revised Section(s) per HCS-GHS
Revision:	April 2017 – related to address
Revision:	November 20, 2020 – Changed title to Blended Cement and added additional product identifiers: Type IL Cement, Portland Limestone Cement, Block Cement. Substance/mixture was changed from Block Cement to Blended Cement – mixture. Block Cement was replaced with Blended Cement throughout document.
Revision:	August 7, 2023 - Added NIOSH Approved Respiratory Protection Language in Section 8.

Notice to reader

While the information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of Portland Cement as it is commonly used, the sheet 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. In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Portland Cement Clinker to produce Blended Cement products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this Blended Cement or working on Blended Cement products, for example, Blended Cement concrete.

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Abbreviations

ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS — Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA — Comprehensive Emergency Response and Comprehensive Liability Act

Safety Data Sheet

CFR — Code of Federal Regulations DOT — Department of Transportation
GHS – Globally Harmonized System Globally Harmonized System
HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Air
IATA — International Air Transport Association
IARC — International Agency for Research on Cancer
IMDG — International Maritime Dangerous Goods
NIOSH — National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOEC — No Observed Effect Concentration
NTP — National Toxicology Program
OSHA — Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit
REL — Recommended Exposure Limit RQ — Reportable Quantity
SARA — Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS — Safety Data Sheet
TLV — Threshold Limit Value
TPQ — Threshold Planning Quantity
TSCA — Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA — Time-Weighted Average
UN — United Nations

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS): PORTLAND CEMENT

SECTION I –IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	TRADE NAME	OTHER SYNONYMS
Portland Cement	Portland Cement	Hydraulic Cement (Type I, II, I/II, III, IL, ILA, V, Low Alkali, Plastic, Block, Rapid, Oil Well, White, Class A, Class C, Class G, Class H), Cement Slurry

RECOMMENDED USE AND RESTRICTION ON USE
Used for construction purposes
This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications.

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER INFORMATION
Martin Marietta Materials
4123 Parklake Ave
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612
Phone: 919-781-4550

For additional health, safety or regulatory information and other emergency situations, call 919-781-4550

SECTION II – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:
Category 1A Carcinogen
Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following repeated exposures
Category 1 Eye Damage
Category 2 Skin Irritant

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to lungs, kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Causes skin irritation and serious eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Do not handle until the safety information presented in this SDS has been read and understood.
Do not breathe dusts or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke while manually handling this product. Wash skin thoroughly after manually handling.

If on skin: Rinse skin after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact before reuse.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth and do not induce vomiting.
If inhaled excessively: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing.
If exposed, concerned, unwell or irritation of the eyes, skin, mouth or throat/nasal passage persist: Get medical attention.
Wear eye protection and respiratory protection following this SDS, NIOSH guidelines and other applicable regulations. Use protective gloves if manually handling the product.

Avoid creating dust when handling, using or storing. Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits.

Dispose of product in accordance with local, regional, national or international regulations.

Please refer to Section XI for details of specific health effects of the components.

SECTION III – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO	% by weight (approx)
Portland Cement or Hydraulic Cement	65997-15-1	90-96
Gypsum(1)	13397-24-5	2-5
Crystalline Silica, Quartz	14808-60-7	0-0.05
Limestone	1317-65-3	0-15

(1): The composition of gypsum may be up to 100% calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$)
May contain trace amounts of heavy metals.

SECTION IV – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If excessive inhalation occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

EYES: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

SKIN: Rinse skin with soap and water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

INGESTION: If swallowed, rinse mouth and do not induce vomiting. If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs, persists or develops later, get medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms. The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune disease, include thickening and stiffness of the skin, particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

Direct skin and eye contact with dust generated may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of the product are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. If product gets wet and contacts the eye, it can cause irritation and burning sensation, and may induce corneal edema (the victim may see colored rings or halos around lights). Liquid product can irritate the skin and may cause alkali burns. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause dermatitis. Individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis following contact with this product. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Inhalation of dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion or corrosive/irritant action. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Repeated excessive exposure may cause pneumoconiosis, such as silicosis and other respiratory effects.

SECTION V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING AGENT
Not flammable; use extinguishing media compatible with surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions (see Section X of this SDS). While individual components are known to react vigorously with water to produce heat, this is not expected from this product. Contact of one of the ingredients with diazomethane vapor may cause an exotherm which may lead to detonation.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS
None known	None known

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Persons involved in cleaning should first follow the precautions defined in Section VII of the SDS. Contain liquid spilled material and do not allow to flow in to public sewers or water systems where it can harden and clog flow. Allow material to harden and transfer into containers appropriate for proper disposal. Liquid product should be removed from roads or other surfaces where it may interfere with traffic.

Dry spilled materials, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust and other components that may pose inhalation hazards. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the dust before cleaning up. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section VIII including appropriate respirators during and following clean up or whenever airborne dust is present to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational exposure limits (OELs - Refer to Section VIII).

Place the cleaned-up dust in a covered container appropriate for disposal. Do not wash down drains, this material may plug drains. Dispose of the dust or liquid product according to federal, state and local regulations.

This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313, and 40 CFR 372.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications.

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area in closed containers. Avoid freezing temperatures during storage. Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section X. The dihydrate form of calcium sulfate typically does not set with water however dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of moisture may harden gypsum during storage.

Follow protective controls set forth in Section VIII of this SDS when handling this product. Dust containing respirable crystalline silica and other components that may be corrosive/irritant may be generated during processing, handling and storage. Use good housekeeping procedures to prevent the accumulation of dust in the workplace.

Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not store near food or beverages or smoking materials.
Do not stand on piles of materials; it may be unstable.

Use adequate ventilation and dust collection equipment and ensure that the dust collection system is adequate to reduce airborne dust levels to below the appropriate OELs. If the airborne dust levels are above the appropriate OELs, use respiratory protection during the establishment of engineering controls. Refer to Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for further information.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, 1928.21), state, and/or local right-to-know laws and regulations, familiarize your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the potential health risks associated with the use of this product and train them in the appropriate use of personal protective equipment and engineering controls, which will reduce their risks of exposure.

See also ASTM International standard practice E 1132-06, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

For safe handling and use of this product for Hydraulic Fracturing, please see the OSHA/NIOSH Hazard Alert Worker Exposure to Silica during Hydraulic Fracturing DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2012-166 (2012).
http://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic_frac_hazard_alert.pdf

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne OELs for Components of Portland Cement:

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	MSHA/OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA	NIOSH REL
Portland Cement	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	(R) 1 mg/m^3	(T) 10 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3
Gypsum	(1) (T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	(I) 10 mg/m^3	(T) 10 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3
Crystalline Silica, Quartz §	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 (R) 0.025 mg/m^3 (AL)	(R) 0.025 mg/m^3 #	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 #
Limestone	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	-	(T) 10 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3

§ The OSHA OELs for respirable crystalline silica are listed in the table. As of June 28, 2018, the MSHA standard for respirable crystalline silica has not been changed but may be revised in the future. The MSHA PEL for dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) is based on the silica content of the respirable dust sample and is calculated as: 10 mg/m^3/(% SiO_2 +2). The MSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

The ACGIH and NIOSH limits are for crystalline silica (quartz), independent of the dust concentration. The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz. In 2005, ACGIH withdrew the TLV for crystalline silica as tridymite. The NIOSH REL for crystalline silica as cristobalite and tridymite is the same as for quartz. Refer to Section X for thermal stability information for crystalline silica (quartz).

AL: Action Level

(1): MSHA/OSHA PEL based on Calcium Sulfate, CAS No. 7778-18-9.

(R): Respirable Fraction.

(T): Total Dust.

(I): Inhalable Fraction.

Airborne OELs for Inert/Nuisance Dust:

Standard	Respirable Dust	Total Dust
MSHA/OSHA PEL (as Inert or Nuisance Dust)	5 mg/m^3	15 mg/m^3
ACGIH TLV (as Particles Not Otherwise Specified)	3 mg/m^3	*10 mg/m^3
NIOSH REL (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated)	-	-

Note: The limits for Inert Dust are provided as guidelines. Nuisance dust is limited to particulates not known to cause systemic injury or illness.

* The TLV provided is for inhalable particles not otherwise specified.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use local exhaust, general ventilation or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

Other control measures: Respirable dust and crystalline silica levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and crystalline silica levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by implementing feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) dust suppression (wetting), ventilation, process enclosure and enclosed employee work stations.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. There is potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses.

SKIN PROTECTION

Chemical resistant apron. Loose clothing, with the neck closed and sleeves rolled down. Safety shoes should be laced so that no openings are left through which concrete may reach the skin. Use appropriate chemical resistant protective gloves if manually handling the product.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION, CONTD.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respirator Recommendations:

For respirable crystalline silica levels that exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits, a NIOSH-approved particulate filter respirator must be worn. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements. For additional information contact NIOSH at 1-800-356-4674 or visit website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg (search for crystalline silica). See also ANSI standard Z88.2 (latest revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection," 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103, and 42 CFR 84.

NIOSH recommendations for respiratory protection include:
Up to 0.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 10) Any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100.
Up to 1.25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 25) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter.
(APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
Up to 2.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter.
(APF = 50) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter
Up to 25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 1000) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions (50 mg/m^3 for crystalline silica-quartz): A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode or any supplied-air respirator that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Escape from unknown or IDLH conditions: An air-purifying, full-face piece respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter or any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

If the workplace airborne crystalline silica concentration is unknown for a given task, conduct air monitoring to determine the appropriate level of respiratory protection to be worn. Consult with a certified industrial hygienist, your insurance risk manager or the OSHA Consultative Services group for detailed information. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn, as needed, during and following the task, including clean up or whenever airborne dust is present, to ensure worker exposures remain below OELs.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS
There are no known hazards associated with this material when used as recommended. Following the guidelines in this SDS are recognized as good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

SECTION IX— PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
APPEARANCE Portland Cement is a fine, gray powder	ODOR AND ODOR THRESHOLD Odorless and not applicable
pH AND VISCOSITY Not available and not applicable	MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT Not applicable
BOILING POINT AND RANGE Not applicable	FLASH POINT AND FLAMMABILITY Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY/EXPLOSIVE LIMITS AND AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable	EVAPORATION RATE AND DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE AND VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR Not applicable	SPECIFIC GRAVITY. 3.05-3.20
SOLUBILITY IN WATER Slightly soluble (0.1 to 1.0%)	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER Not applicable

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
STABILITY Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID Contact with incompatible materials (see below).
THERMAL STABILITY If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite.	
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid) Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Some components of product may react vigorously with water. Product may react with strong acids to produce a violent, exothermic reaction and may evolve toxic gases or vapors, depending on the acid involved. Contact of some components with diazomethane vapor may cause an exotherm which may lead to detonation. Calcium sulfate is reduced violently or explosively on heating an intimate mixture with aluminum powder to a suitably high temperature to initiate the reaction.	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION Not known to polymerize	

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects: The information below represents an overview of health effects caused by overexposure to one or more components in portland cement.

Primary routes(s) of exposure: ■ Inhalation □ Skin ■ Ingestion

EYE CONTACT: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion or corrosive action. Conjunctivitis may occur.

SKIN CONTACT: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of material are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin and mucous membranes.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.

INGESTION: Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

INHALATION: Dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Smoking and obstructive/restrictive lung diseases may also exacerbate the effects of excessive exposure to this product.
This product is a mixture of components. The composition percentages are listed in Section III. Toxicological information for each component is listed below:

Chronic exposure to liquid cement has caused chronic dermatitis, the symptoms of which may include erythema (reddening), skin irritation, and eczematous rashes. Drying, thickening, and cracking of the skin and nails may also occur. Irritated or broken skin is more likely to develop further complications such as ulcers and infection, and may increase the chance of absorbing toxic materials into the body through the skin.

Individuals who become allergically sensitized to hexavalent chromates may experience an allergic reaction upon subsequent contact with those compounds (delayed Type IV hypersensitivity reaction).

The chronic toxicity effects described above have been associated with exposure to the product, if it gets wet. These effects are extremely unlikely to occur with dry product.

<u>Portland Cement:</u>
Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute Effect: Exposure to dry portland cement may cause drying of the skin and mild irritation, or more significant effects from the aggravation of other conditions. Liquid portland cement is caustic (pH > 12) and dermal exposure may cause more severe skin effects, including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Eye exposures to portland cement may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation of the cornea. Eye contact with larger amounts of dry powder or splashes of liquid portland cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness. Inhalation of dry portland cement may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat and upper respiratory system, or may cause or aggravate certain lung diseases or conditions.

Chronic Effect: Prolonged exposure can cause severe skin damage in the form of chemical (caustic) burns. Portland Cement is not listed as carcinogen on the NTP, IARC or OSHA list of carcinogens, however Portland Cement contains trace amounts of hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] and certain chromium compounds which are listed on the NTP and IARC lists of carcinogens. The total amounts of chromium and chromium compounds in Portland Cement are typically less than 0.003% and hexavalent chromium less than 0.001%.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

Note: Some individuals who are exposed to portland cement may exhibit an allergic response, which can result in symptoms ranging from mild rashes to severe skin ulcers. Cement dermatitis may be irritant contact dermatitis induced by the alkaline, abrasive, and hygroscopic (water-absorbing) properties of portland cement, or it may be allergic contact dermatitis elicited by an immunological reaction to Cr(VI), or it may be a combination of the two.

Silicon Dioxide: It is comprised of amorphous and crystalline forms of silica. In some batches, crystalline silica may represent up to 100% of silicon dioxide.

Exposure route: Eyes, respiratory system.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

ACGIH, MSHA, and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate exposure limits. Lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions as described under medical conditions aggravated by exposure.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis (lung disease), caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis leads to conditions such as lung fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function. The form and severity in which silicosis manifests itself, depends in part on the type and extent of exposure to silica dusts: chronic, accelerated and acute forms are recognized. In later stages the critical condition may become disabling and potentially fatal. Restrictive and/or obstructive changes in lung function may occur due to exposure. A risk associated with silicosis is development of pulmonary tuberculosis (silico-tuberculosis). Respiratory insufficiencies due to massive fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function, possibly with accompanying heart failure, are other potential causes of death due to silicosis.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to levels above the occupational exposure limits for airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to): Shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; heart enlargement and/or failure. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Complicated Silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or 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 (cor pumonale) secondary to the lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

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 is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease and is typically fatal.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there is "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite", there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and that there is "*limited evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite dust and cristobalite dust." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is *carcinogenic to humans* (*Group 1*)." The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that "Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the Form of Quartz or Cristobalite" (2012).

NTP - In its Eleventh Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that respirable crystalline silica is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust.

OSHA - Crystalline silica is not on the OSHA carcinogen list.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - Crystalline silica in October 1996 was listed on the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement ACT of 1986 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

There have been many articles published on the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica, which the reader should consult for additional information; the following are examples of recently published articles: (1) "Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Silica and Lung Cancer", *Cancer Causes Control*, (20):925-33 (2009); (2) "Occupational Silica Exposure and Lung Cancer Risk: A Review of Epidemiological Studies 1996-2005', *Ann Oncol*, (17) 1039-50 (2006); (3) "Lung Cancer Among Industrial Sand Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", *Am J Epidemiol*, (153) 695-703 (2001); (4) "Crystalline Silica and The Risk of Lung Cancer in The Potteries", *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 779-785 (1998); (5) "Is Silicosis Required for Silica-Associated Lung Cancer?", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (37) 252- 259 (2000); (6) " Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Risk Assessment", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (38) 8-18 (2000); (7) "Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Response to a Recent Working Group Report", *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (42) 704-720 (2000).

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Antinuclear Antibody and Rheumatoid Factor in Silica-Exposed Workers", *Arh Hig Rada Toksikol*, (60) 185-90 (2009); (2) "Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease", *Environmental Health Perspectives*, (107) Supplement 5, 793-802 (1999); (3) "Occupational Scleroderma", *Current Opinion in Rheumatology*, (11) 490-494 (1999); (4) "Connective Tissue Disease and Silicosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (35), 375-381 (1999).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: (1) "Tuberculosis and Silicosis: Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Chemoprophylaxis", *J Bras Pneumol*, (34) 959-66 (2008); (2) *Occupational Lung Disorders*, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994); (3) "Risk of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Relative to Silicosis and Exposure to Silica Dust in South African Gold Miners," *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 496-502 (1998); (4) "Occupational Risk Factors for Developing Tuberculosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (30) 148-154 (1996).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Mortality from Lung and Kidney Disease in a Cohort of North American Industrial Sand Workers: An Update", *Ann Occup Hyg*, (49) 367-73 (2005); (2) "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", *Nephron*, (85) 14-19 (2000); (3) "End Stage Renal Disease Among Ceramic Workers Exposed to Silica", *Occup Environ Med*, (56) 559-561 (1999); (4) "Kidney Disease and Arthritis in a Cohort Study of Workers Exposed to Silica", *Epidemiology*, (12) 405-412 (2001).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

NIOSH has cited the results of studies that report an association between dusts found in various mining operations and non-malignant respiratory disease, particularly among smokers, including bronchitis, emphysema, and small airways disease.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

NIOSH Hazard Review – Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica, published in April 2002, available from NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or at https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-129/default.html.

Respirable dust containing newly broken particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken pieces of silica.

Gypsum (Calcium Sulfate):
Exposure route: Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system

Acute Effect: Calcium sulfate dust has an irritant action on mucous membranes of the respiratory tract and eyes. There have been reports of conjunctivitis, chronic rhinitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, impaired sense of smell and taste, bleeding from the nose and reactions of tracheal and bronchial membranes in exposed workers.

Chronic Effect: N/A

Limestone:
Exposure Route: Eyes, skin, inhalation, ingestion.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, gastrointestinal system

Acute Effect: Direct eye and skin contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion or burning sensations, pain or blisters from corrosive/irritant effects. Dusts may irritate the nose, throat, gastrointestinal region and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion or corrosive/irritant action. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Other conditions related to acute exposure to some of the metal oxides in limestone include stupor, shock, acidosis, abdominal pain, hematemesis, bloody diarrhea, coma, vomiting, diarrhea, mild lethargy, benign pneumoconiosis, sore throat, burning sensation, inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulceration, perforation of the nasal septum, pneumonia and conjunctivitis.

Chronic Effect: Repeated exposure to respirable dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has caused silicosis, a progressive pneumoconiosis (lung disease) and lung cancer. Restrictive and/or obstructive lung function changes may result from chronic exposure. Chronic tobacco smoking may further increase the risk of developing chronic lung problems. On occasion workers chronically exposed to the metal oxides in limestone have developed severe pulmonary reactions, effects on the central nervous system, irritability, nausea or vomiting, normocytic anemia, fibrosis of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus, liver cirrhosis, and "mixed dust pneumoconiosis."

Acute Toxicity Estimates for Portland Cement – Not Available

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product**.**

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Collect and reuse clean materials. Landfill waste materials at approved sites. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

The above information applies to Martin Marietta Materials product only as sold. The product may be contaminated during use and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal method in that situation.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
None

PLACARD REQUIRED
None

LABEL REQUIRED
Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard {29 CFR 1910.1200(f)}, and applicable state and local regulations.

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Crystalline Silica is not listed as a carcinogen.
Product may contain trace amounts of hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] and certain chromium compounds which are listed in the NTP and IARC lists of carcinogens
SARA Title III: Section 311 and 312: Immediate health hazard and delayed health hazard.
TSCA.: Crystalline silica (quartz) and Portland Cement appear on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7, and 65997-15-1, respectively.
RCRA: This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.
CERCLA: This product is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.4
EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under regulations of the **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B** and the product is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.
Clean Air Act: Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by Martin Marietta Materials was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.
FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3).(The FDA standard primarily applies to products containing silica used in the coatings of food contact surfaces).
California Proposition 65: Respirable crystalline silica is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen. Cr(VI) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen and cause reproductive toxicity.
Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Respirable crystalline silica is considered toxic per the **Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act when used in abrasive blasting and molding.**
Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act: Quartz is considered hazardous for purposes of the Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AL: Action Level
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
APF: Assigned Protection Factor
California REL: California Inhalation Reference Exposure Limit
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR: US Code of Federal Regulations
DHHS: Department of Health and Human Services
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
HEPA: High-Efficiency Particulate Air
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION, CONTD.

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS, CONTD.
MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, US Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH REL: NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
PMF: Progressive Massive Fibrosis
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA Title III: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA: Time-Weighted Average

User's Responsibility: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this SDS be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied and Martin Marietta Materials believes that the information contained in this SDS is accurate. The suggested precautions and recommendations are based on recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance as not all use circumstances can be anticipated. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, Martin Marietta Materials, assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulation, rules or insurance requirement. However, product must not be used in a manner which could result in harm.

An electronic version of this SDS is available at www.martinmarietta.com . More information on the effects of crystalline silica exposure may be obtained from OSHA (phone number: 1-800-321-OSHA; website: http://www.osha.gov) or from NIOSH (phone number: 1-800-35-NIOSH; website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).

DATE OF PREPARATION 6/2018 REPLACES 5/2015

CEMENT & CONCRETE PRODUCTS™

C1: Portland Cement Based Concrete Products

SAFETY DATA SHEET
(Complies with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

The QUIKRETE® Companies
5 Concourse Parkway, Suite 1900
Atlanta, GA 30328

Emergency Telephone Number
INFOTRAC (800) 535-5053
Information Telephone Number
(800) 282-5828

SDS C1
Revision: Mar-19

QUIKRETE® Product Name	Item #(s)
Fence Post Mix	1005
Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Mix	1006
Crack Resistant Concrete Mix	1006-80
Pro-Finish Crack Resistant Concrete Mix	1006-68
QUIKRETE 5000 Concrete Mix	1007
QUIKRETE 6000 Concrete Mix	1007
Pro-Finish QUIKRETE 5000	1007-85
Lightweight Concrete Mix	1008
Basic Concrete Mix	1015
Maximum Yield Concrete Mix	1100-80
Concrete Mix	1101-10, -20, -40, -60, -80, -90
Green Concrete Mix	1101-63, -73
B-Crete	1101-81
Red-E-Crete Concrete mix	1101-91, -87; 1141-62, -63, -92, -93, Bulk NR810035
Countertop Mix	1106-80
Form & Pour Concrete Mix	1120-80/NR810065
Form & Pour Concrete Mix MS	1120-80/NR810065
All-Star Concrete Mix	1121
Rip Rap	1129
Rip Rap Scrim	1134-80
Handicrete Concrete Mix	1141-59, -60, -80
RiteMix Concrete	1171-60
Fiber Reinforced Deck Mix	1251-80, -81
All-Star Crack Resistant Concrete Mix	1470-03
All-Star 5000 Concrete Mix	1470-01
FlowCrete 5000 (Mix 801)	8080026/NR80026
Mix 801 Concrete Mix	NR81001

Product Use: Portland cement-based, aggregated products for general construction

See most current revision of this document at www.QUIKRETE.com.

SECTION II - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard-determining components of labeling: Silica, Portland cement

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Carcinogen – Category 1A
Skin Corrosion – Category 1B
Eye Damage – Category 1
Skin Sensitization – Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure – Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity: Single Exposure – Category 3

2.2a Signal word DANGER!

2.2b Hazard Statements

May cause cancer through chronic inhalation
Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage
May cause an allergic skin reaction
Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation
May cause respiratory irritation
Harmful if swallowed.

2.2c Pictograms

2.2d Precautionary statements

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear impervious gloves, such as nitrile. Wear eye protection, protective clothing and rubber boots.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only in a well-ventilated area. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator (mask) such as N95 in poorly ventilated areas, when used for extended periods, when use is frequent, or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded.
Do not breathe dust.

If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If on skin (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse skin or hair with water.
If significant skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical attention.

Immediately seek medical attention if symptoms are significant or persist.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all regulations.

2.3 Additional Information
The Portland cement in this product can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. Burns from Portland cement may not cause immediate pain or discomfort. You cannot rely on pain to alert you to cement burns. Portland cement can cause dermatitis or sensitization. Therefore precautions must be taken to prevent all contact with Portland cement. Cement burns can become worse even after contact has ended. If there is contact with this product, immediately remove all product from body and thoroughly rinse with water. If you experience or suspect a cement burn or inflammation you should immediately see a health care professional.

Skin burns and irritation may be caused by brief exposure, though often are caused by extended exposure of 15 minutes, an hour, or longer. Interaction of Portland cement with water or sweat releases a caustic solution which produces the burns or irritation. Any extended exposure should be treated as though a burn has occurred until determined otherwise.

Skin contact with 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. Signs and symptoms of burns include the above and whitening, yellowing, blackening, peeling or cracking of skin.

The Portland cement in this product may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. This overreaction of the immune system can lead to severe inflammation. Sensitization may result from a single exposure to the low levels of Cr (VI) in Portland cement or repeated exposures over months or years. Sensitization is long lasting and, after sensitization, even very small quantities can trigger the dermatitis. Sensitization is uncommon. Individuals who experience skin problems, including seemingly minor ones, are advised to seek medical attention.

2.3a HNOC – Hazards not otherwise classified: Not applicable
2.3b Unknown Acute Toxicity: None

SECTION III - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	% by Weight
Sand, Silica, Quartz	14808-60-7	60-100*
Portland Cement	65997 15 1	10-30*
Fly Ash	68131-74-8	5-10*

*The concentrations ranges are provided due to batch-to-batch variability.
None of the constituents of this material are of unknown toxicity.

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of the first-aid measures
General information:
After inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. In case of unconsciousness, place patient stably in side position for transportation.
After skin contact: Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent. If significant skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical attention.
After eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
After swallowing: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated inhalation. This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable silica from this product can cause silicosis.
Skin contact: Skin burns and irritation may be caused by brief exposure, though often are caused by extended exposure of 15 minutes, an hour, or longer.
Eye Contact: Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.
Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause discomfort and/or distress, nausea or vomiting.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Immediately seek medical advice if symptoms are significant or persist.

SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Flammability of the Product: Non-flammable and non-combustible
5.2 Suitable extinguishing agents: Treat for surrounding material
5.3 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: None

5.3a Products of Combustion: None
5.3b Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Non-explosive in presence of shocks

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Wear personal protective equipment (See section VIII). Keep unprotected persons away.

6.2 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:
Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water. Dispose of unwanted materials and containers properly in accordance with all regulations.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Handling
Precautions for safe handling: Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. DO NOT BREATHE DUST. In dusty environments, the use of an OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator and tight fitting goggles is recommended. Wear appropriate PPE (See section 8).Do not mix with other chemical products, except as indicated by the manufacturer. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust.

7.2 Storage
Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles: No special requirements.
Information about storage in one common storage facility: Not required.
Further information about storage conditions: Keep out of the reach of children. Keep container tightly closed and prevent exposure to humidity. Do not allow water to contact the product until time of use to preserve product utility.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	PEL (OSHA) mg/M^3	TLV (ACGIH) mg/M^3
Silica Sand, crystalline	14808-60-7	0.05	0.025 (resp)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	5 (resp) 15 (total)	10 (resp)
Fly Ash	68131-74-8	N/A	N/A

8.2 Exposure Controls
Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits.

8.3 General protective and hygienic measures
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

8.3a Personal protective equipment
Protection of hands and feet:
Wear gloves of adequate length to offer appropriate skin protection from splashes. Nitrile, Butyl and PVC gloves have been found to offer adequate protection for incidental contact. Wear rubber boots when stepping in concrete. You cannot rely on pain to alert you to cement burns. Portland cement can cause dermatitis or sensitization.

Eye protection:
Wear approved eye protection (properly fitted dust- or splash-proof chemical safety glasses.

Respiratory protection:
Wear a NIOSH approved respirator (mask) such as N95 in poorly ventilated areas, when used for extended periods, when use is frequent, or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional, following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

General Information

Appearance	Form: Granular Solid Color: Gray to gray-brown colored Odor: None
pH-value at 20°C (68 °F):	13 (10%)
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not applicable
Auto igniting:	Product is not self-igniting
Vapor pressure at 21°C (70°F)	Not available
Density at 25°C (77 °F):	2.6 to 3.15
Solubility in / Miscibility with Water:	Insoluble
VOC content:	0 g/L VOC

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal storage conditions. Keep in dry storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reaction

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4 Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Contact of silica with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, or oxygen difluoride may cause fires

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition or By-products

Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Exposure Routes: Skin contact, skin adsorption, eye contact, inhalation, or ingestion.

11.2 Symptoms related to physical/chemical/toxicological characteristics:

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable silica from this product can cause silicosis.

Skin contact: Causes severe skin burns. Handling can cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, and dermatitis. May cause sensitization by skin contact. Product becomes extremely alkaline when exposed to moisture, and can cause alkali burns and affect the mucous membranes.

Eye Contact: Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause discomfort and/or distress, nausea or vomiting.

11.3 Delayed, immediate and chronic effects of short-term and long-term exposure

Short Term

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes severe skin burns.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes severe eye damage.
Respiratory Sensitization: Not available
Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure: (Category 3) May cause respiratory irritation.
Aspiration Hazard: Not available

Long Term

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer through chronic inhalation.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not available

Reproductive Toxicity: Not available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Repeated Exposure: (Category 1) Causes damage to lungs through prolonged/repeated exposure
Synergistic/Antagonistic Effects: Not available.

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity
May cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Must not reach bodies of water or drainage ditch undiluted or un-neutralized

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No further relevant information available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:
No further relevant information available.

12.4 Mobility in soil
No further relevant information available.

12.5 Other Adverse Effects
No further relevant information available.

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Disposal Method
The packaging and material may be land filled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under the authority of the RCRA (40CFR 261) or CERCLA (40CFR 117&302). Disposal must be made in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

13.2 Other disposal considerations
Uncleaned packaging
Recommendation: Disposal must be made in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Recommended cleansing agent: Water, if necessary with cleansing agents.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	DOT (U.S.)	TDG (Canada)
UN-Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
UN proper shipping name	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
Packing Group (if applicable)	Not Regulated	Not Regulated

14.1 Environmental hazards:
Not Available

14.2 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not available

14.3 Special precautions for user
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

SECTION XV – OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislations specific for the chemical

Canada
WHMIS Classification: Considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Hazardous Products Regulations and subject to the requirements of Health Canada's Workplace Hazardous Material Information (WHMIS). This document complies with the WHMIS requirements of the Hazardous Products Act (HPA) and the HPR.

15.2 US Federal Information

SARA 302/311/312/313 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302, 311, 312 or 313.
RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.
CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.
Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (SARA Title III): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.
FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3)(xxvi).
NTP: Respirable crystalline silica, primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is classified as Known to be a Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Carcinogen: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not listed.

15.3 State Right to Know Laws

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including crystalline silica which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and hexavalent chromium compounds which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Inhalation Reference Exposure Level (REL): California established a chronic REL of 3 µg for silica (crystalline, respirable). A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Silica, crystalline (respirable size, <10 microns) is "toxic" for purposes of the Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act.

15.4 Global Inventories

DSL All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.

TSCA No.: Crystalline silica (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7. All constituents are listed in the TSCA inventory.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

Last Updated: March 11, 2019

NOTE: The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to silica contained in our products.

Prepared by The QUIKRETE Companies, LLC

End of SDS

Safety Data Sheet

Aggregate Product

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier:	Aggregate Product
Other means of identification:	

Aggregate	Mineral White
Aglime	Quick Lime
Granite	Tripolite
Crushed Stone	Opaline Silica
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	Limestone
Gypsum Stone	Dolomite
Hydrated Lime	Granite
Caustic Lime	Basalt
Aggregate Base Crushed with Lime	Sand
Hydrated Calcium Sulfate	Gravel

Relevant Uses:	Basic component in Building Materials and Construction Applications
Manufacturers Name:	CEMEX
Address	10100 Katy Freeway, Suite 300 Houston, TX 77043 T Customer Care 1-800-99-CEMEX
Emergency telephone number:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazards Identification

As packaged, this material does not present significant health hazards. The hazards below apply to the product if aerosols or dusts are generated from cutting, grinding, or pulverizing.

OSHA/HCS status:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Category Classification(s):	CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION - Category 1

GHS label elements:

Hazard pictograms:

GHS08

Signal word:	Danger
Hazard statements:	May cause cancer (Inhalation, Dermal).
Precautionary Statements:	Obtain special instructions before use Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national regulations

Other Hazards: Not applicable

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance/mixture: Aggregate Product

Ingredient Name	% Content	CAS number
Component of all aggregate products: Crystalline Silica (Quartz) (**Note:** Aggregate products are naturally occurring materials of variable composition which may contain greater than 0.1% crystalline silica. For example, limestone typically contains less than 1% crystalline silica, granite and gravel up to 40% and sand, up to 100%)	0 - 100	14808-60-7
Component of limestone only: Limestone (calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$)	45 - 100	1317-65-3

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First-Aid Measures

As packaged, this material does not present significant health hazards. The hazards below apply to the product if aerosols or dusts are generated from cutting, grinding, or pulverizing.

Description of necessary first aid measures:

General: Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

Eye contact: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation: Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of Aggregate Products requires immediate medical attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

Skin contact: Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess product. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH neutral soap. Seek medical attention for irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposures. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

Potential symptoms and effects from acute exposures (delayed or immediate):

Eye contact:	May cause eye irritation.
Inhalation:	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact:	May cause mechanical skin irritation.
Ingestion:	Not expected to be a significant route of entry. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.

Potential symptoms and effects from over-exposures:

Eye contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering and redness
Inhalation:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation and coughing
Skin contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness
Ingestion:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

Recommendations for immediate medical attention / treatment:

If large quantities have been Ingested or inhaled:	Seek medical treatment and contact poison treatment specialist immediately.
Notes to physician:	Treat symptomatically.
Protection of first-aiders:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Non-flammable. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	No specific fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides products:
Special protective actions for firefighters:	Evacuate area. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For personal protective clothing requirements, please see Section 8.

For non-emergency personnel:	Evacuate area, if necessary. Contact emergency personnel, if needed. Do not breathe dust. Stay upwind.
For emergency responders:	Evacuate surrounding areas if necessary. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions:	Avoid release to the environment. Contain the spill to avoid the discharge of spilled material into drains, surface waters and/or groundwater. If the spilled material enters any drainage systems, surface waters and/or groundwater, follow all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations for additional clean-up and/or reporting requirements.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small and large spills:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8 for cleaning, containing and removing the spill. Minimize generation of dust. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent recirculation of cement dust (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use control dust measures and carefully scoop or shovel into clean dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure by obtaining and following special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
Advice on general occupational hygiene:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.
Conditions for safe storage:	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Quartz (crystalline silica)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 0.025 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 0.05 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable OSHA PEL Z-3 (United States, 9/2005). TWA: 10mg/m^3 divided by %SiO2 + 2: Respirable TWA: 30mg/m^3 divided by %SiO2 + 2: Total
Limestone	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Total Dust OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust
Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 3 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust

Controls

Appropriate engineering controls:	Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
Environmental exposure controls:	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Hygiene

Wash	Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by Aggregate Products with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. Rem Remove protective equipment and dusty clothing before entering eating areas.

PPE

Eye/face protection:	In case of dust production: protective goggles. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.
Hand protection:	Wear gloves to prevent mechanical irritation. Recommended material: Nitrile®
Body protection:	Under dusty conditions or when excessive skin contact is likely, wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing.
Other skin protection:	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Footwear and other gear to protect the skin should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection:	Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and assigned protection factor of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Powder/Solid	Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits:	Not applicable.
Color:	Gray, white, various shades	Vapor pressure:	Not applicable.
Odor:	Odorless.	Vapor density:	Not applicable.
Odor threshold:	Not available.	Relative density:	2.25 to 2.8
pH (in water):	4.0 to 10.0	Solubility:	Not applicable..
Melting point:	Not available.	Solubility In water:	Not applicable.
Boiling point:	>1000°C (>1832°F)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable.
Flash point:	Not flammable. Not combustible.	Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable.
Burning time:	Not available.	Decomposition temperature:	Not available.
Burning rate:	Not available.	SADT:	Not available.
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable.	Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.		

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Not reactive under normal conditions of storage and use.
Chemical stability:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	No specific data.
Incompatible materials:	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Effects

Acute toxicity:	Aggregate ProductsLD50/LC50 = Not available
Irritation/Corrosion:	Skin: May cause skin irritation. Eyes: May cause eye irritation. Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Sensitization:	May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium.
Mutagenicity:	Not classified.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not classified.
Teratogenicity:	Not classified.
Aspiration hazard:	Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Classification:

Ingredient	OSHA	IARC	ACGIH	NTP
Quartz (crystalline silica)	–	1	A2	Known to be a human carcinogen.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Product not classified

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Category 3	Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Product not classified

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Category 2	Inhalation	Respiratory tract and kidneys

Routes of exposure - Dermal contact, Eye contact, Inhalation, and Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects:	**Eye contact**: May cause eye irritation. **Inhalation**: May cause respiratory irritation. **Skin contact**: May cause irritation. **Ingestion**: Not an anticipated route of entry. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:	**Eye contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness **Inhalation**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing **Skin contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, **Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure:	**Short term exposure** Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Long term exposure** Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential chronic health effects:	**General**: Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. If sensitized to hexavalent chromium, a severe allergic dermal reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. **Carcinogenicity**: Quartz (crystalline silica) is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified Quartz (crystalline silica) as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity. Excessive exposure to Quartz (crystalline silica) can cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. **Mutagenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Teratogenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Developmental effects**: No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Fertility effects**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Numerical measures of toxicity:	There are no data available - acute toxicity estimates.

Section 12. Ecological

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability:	There are no data available.
Bioaccumulation potential:	There are no data available.
Mobility in soil:	Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc): Not available.
Other adverse effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ecotoxicity:	No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:	Salvage spilled sand and gravel where possible. Uncontaminated sand and gravel may be reused. Dispose of waste material in accordance with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

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Section 14. Transport Information

Special precautions for user: Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

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

Transport Parameters	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	-	-	-
Transport Hazard Class	-	-	-
Packing Group	-	-	-
Environmental Hazard	None	None	None
Additional Information	-	-	-

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Status under USDOL-OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200
This product is considered a "hazardous chemical" under this regulation, and should be part of any hazard communication program.

Status under CERCLA/SUPERFUND 40 CFR 117 and 302
Not listed.

Hazard Category under SARA(Title III), Sections 311 and 312
This product qualifies as a "hazardous substance" with delayed health effects.

Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313
This product does not contain Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA") Section 313 chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration specified in EPCRA Section 313 Section 372.38(a). Trace amounts of naturally occurring chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis.

Status under TSCA (as of May 1997)
The ingredients of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act
This product is a "hazardous substance" subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.

Status under California Proposition 65
This product contains up to 0.05 percent of chemicals (trace elements) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.

State Right to Know:
Quartz (crystalline silica) (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Safety Data Sheet

Section 16. Other Information

Approval or Revision History

Date of issue (mm/dd/yyyy):	July 1998
Revision:	April 2011 (Michael Tilton)
Revision:	Jun 2015 - Revised Section(s) per HCS-GHS
Revision:	April 2017 – related to address

Notice to reader

While the information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of Aggregate Products as it is commonly used, the sheet 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. In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Aggregates to produce Aggregate products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets.

SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT OR THE MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE OR CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CEMEX, Inc. except that the product shall conform to contracted specifications. The information provided herein was believed by CEMEX to be accurate at the time of preparation or prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of product and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be for damages and no claim of any kind, whether as to product delivered or for non-delivery of product, and whether based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence, or otherwise shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the quantity of product in respect of which damages are claimed. In no event shall Seller be liable for incidental or consequential damages, whether Buyer's claim is based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence or otherwise. In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Aggregates to produce Aggregate products. Users should review other relevant safety data sheets.

Abbreviations

ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS — Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA — Comprehensive Emergency Response and Comprehensive Liability Act
CFR — Code of Federal Regulations DOT — Department of Transportation
GHS – Globally Harmonized System Globally Harmonized System
HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Air
IATA — International Air Transport Association
IARC — International Agency for Research on Cancer
IMDG — International Maritime Dangerous Goods
NIOSH — National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOEC — No Observed Effect Concentration
NTP — National Toxicology Program
OSHA — Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit
REL — Recommended Exposure Limit RQ — Reportable Quantity
SARA — Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS — Safety Data Sheet
TLV — Threshold Limit Value
TPQ — Threshold Planning Quantity
TSCA — Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA — Time-Weighted Average
UN — United Nations

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS): SAND & GRAVEL

SECTION I –IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	TRADE NAME	OTHER SYNONYMS
Natural Sand & Gravel, Gravel	Gravel Sand	Construction Aggregate, River Rock, Pea Gravel, Course Aggregate

RECOMMENDED USE AND RESTRICTION ON USE
Used for construction purposes
This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications.

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER INFORMATION
Martin Marietta Materials
4123 Parklake Ave
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612
Phone: 919-781-4550

For additional health, safety or regulatory information and other emergency situations, call 919-781-4550

SECTION II – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:
Category 1A Carcinogen
Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following repeated exposures
Category 1 Eye Damage
Category 1 Skin Corrosive

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to lungs, kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Do not handle until the safety information presented in this SDS has been read and understood.
Do not breathe dusts or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke while manually handling this product. Wash skin thoroughly after manually handling.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth and do not induce vomiting.
If on skin (or hair): Rinse skin after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact before reuse.
If inhaled excessively: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing.
If exposed, concerned, unwell or irritation of the eyes, skin, mouth or throat/nasal passage persist: Get medical attention.
Wear eye protection and respiratory protection following this SDS, NIOSH guidelines and other applicable regulations. Use protective gloves if manually handling the product.

Avoid creating dust when handling, using or storing. Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits.

Dispose of product in accordance with local, regional, national or international regulations.

Please refer to Section XI for details of specific health effects of the components.

SECTION III – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO	% by weight (approx)
Silicon Dioxide, SiO_2 (1)	7631-86-9	0-100
Aluminum Oxide, Al_2O_3	1344-28-1	0-16
Ferrous Oxide, FeO	1345-25-1	0-3
Ferric Oxide, Fe_2O_3	1309-37-1	0-5
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	1309-48-4	0-22
Calcium Oxide, CaO	1305-78-8	0-43
Sodium Oxide, Na_2O	1313-59-3	0-2
Potassium Oxide, K_2O	12136-45-7	0-4
Calcium Carbonate, $CaCO_3$	471-34-1	0-48

(1): The composition of SiO_2 may be up to 100% crystalline silica

SECTION IV – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If excessive inhalation occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

EYES: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

SKIN: Rinse skin with soap and water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

INGESTION: If swallowed, rinse mouth and do not induce vomiting. If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs, persists or develops later, get medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms. The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune disease, include thickening and stiffness of the skin, particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

Direct skin and eye contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of the product are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Inhalation of dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Repeated excessive exposure may cause pneumoconiosis, such as silicosis and other respiratory effects.

SECTION V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING AGENT
Not flammable; use extinguishing media compatible with surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions (see Section X of this SDS). While individual components are known to react vigorously with water to produce heat, this is not expected from the sand & gravel.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS
None known	None known

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Persons involved in cleaning should first follow the precautions defined in Section VII of the SDS. Spilled materials, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust and other components that may pose inhalation hazards. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the dust before cleaning up. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section VIII including appropriate respirators during and following clean up or whenever airborne dust is present to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational exposure limits (OELs - Refer to Section VIII).

Place the dust in a covered container appropriate for disposal. Dispose of the dust according to federal, state and local regulations.

This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313, and 40 CFR 372.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications. Follow protective controls set forth in Section VIII of this SDS when handling this product. Dust containing respirable crystalline silica and other components that may be corrosive/irritant may be generated during processing, handling and storage. Use good housekeeping procedures to prevent the accumulation of dust in the workplace.

Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not store near food or beverages or smoking materials.
Do not stand on piles of materials; it may be unstable.

Use adequate ventilation and dust collection equipment and ensure that the dust collection system is adequate to reduce airborne dust levels to below the appropriate OELs. If the airborne dust levels are above the appropriate OELs, use respiratory protection during the establishment of engineering controls. Refer to Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for further information.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, 1928.21), state, and/or local right-to-know laws and regulations, familiarize your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the potential health risks associated with the use of this product and train them in the appropriate use of personal protective equipment and engineering controls, which will reduce their risks of exposure.

See also ASTM International standard practice E 1132-06, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

For safe handling and use of this product for Hydraulic Fracturing, please see the OSHA/NIOSH Hazard Alert Worker Exposure to Silica during Hydraulic Fracturing DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2012-166 (2012).
http://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic_frac_hazard_alert.pdf

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne OELs for Components of Sand & Gravel:

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	MSHA/OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA	NIOSH REL
Silicon Dioxide, SiO_2 §	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 (R) 0.025 mg/m^3 (AL)	(R) 0.025 mg/m^3 #	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 #
Aluminum Oxide, Al_2O_3	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	(1)(R) 1 mg/m^3	-
Ferrous Oxide, FeO	-	-	-
Ferric Oxide, Fe_2O_3	(2) 10 mg/m^3	(R) 5 mg/m^3	(3) 5 mg/m^3
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	(4) 15 mg/m^3	(I) 10 mg/m^3	-
Calcium Oxide, CaO	5 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3
Sodium Oxide, Na_2O (5)	2 mg/m^3	(C) 2 mg/m^3	(C) 2 mg/m^3
Potassium Oxide, K_2O	-	(6) (C) 2 mg/m^3	(6) (C) 2 mg/m^3
Calcium Carbonate, $CaCO_3$	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	-	(T) 10 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3

§ The OSHA OELs for respirable crystalline silica are listed in the table. As of June 28, 2018, the MSHA standard for respirable crystalline silica has not been changed but may be revised in the future. The MSHA PEL for dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) is based on the silica content of the respirable dust sample and is calculated as: 10 mg/m^3/(% SiO_2 +2). The MSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).
# The ACGIH and NIOSH limits are for crystalline silica (quartz), independent of the dust concentration. The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz. In 2005, ACGIH withdrew the TLV for crystalline silica as tridymite. The NIOSH REL for crystalline silica as cristobalite and tridymite is the same as for quartz. Refer to Section X for thermal stability information for crystalline silica (quartz).
AL: Action Level
(1): Limits based on Aluminum Metal and Insoluble Compounds.
(2): As Iron Oxide Fume.
(3): Dust and fume, as Iron
(4): As Magnesium Oxide Fume Total Particulate.
(5): Based on Sodium Hydroxide.
(6): Based on Potassium Hydroxide.
(R): Respirable Fraction.
(T): Total Dust.
(I): Inhalable Fraction.
(C): Ceiling Limit

Airborne OELs for Inert/Nuisance Dust:

Standard	Respirable Dust	Total Dust
MSHA/OSHA PEL (as Inert or Nuisance Dust)	5 mg/m^3	15 mg/m^3
ACGIH TLV (as Particles Not Otherwise Specified)	3 mg/m^3	*10 mg/m^3
NIOSH REL (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated)	-	-

Note: The limits for Inert Dust are provided as guidelines. Nuisance dust is limited to particulates not known to cause systemic injury or illness.
* The TLV provided is for inhalable particles not otherwise specified.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use local exhaust, general ventilation or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

Other control measures: Respirable dust and crystalline silica levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and crystalline silica levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by implementing feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) dust suppression (wetting), ventilation, process enclosure and enclosed employee work stations.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. There is potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses.

SKIN PROTECTION

Use appropriate protective gloves if manually handling the product.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION, CONTD.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respirator Recommendations:

For respirable crystalline silica levels that exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits, a NIOSH-approved particulate filter respirator must be worn. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements. For additional information contact NIOSH at 1-800-356-4674 or visit website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg (search for crystalline silica). See also ANSI standard Z88.2 (latest revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection," 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103, and 42 CFR 84.

NIOSH recommendations for respiratory protection include:
Up to 0.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 10) Any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100.
Up to 1.25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 25) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter.
(APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
Up to 2.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter.
(APF = 50) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter
Up to 25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 1000) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions (50 mg/m^3 for crystalline silica-quartz): A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode or any supplied-air respirator that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Escape from unknown or IDLH conditions: An air-purifying, full-face piece respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter or any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

If the workplace airborne crystalline silica concentration is unknown for a given task, conduct air monitoring to determine the appropriate level of respiratory protection to be worn. Consult with a certified industrial hygienist, your insurance risk manager or the OSHA Consultative Services group for detailed information. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn, as needed, during and following the task, including clean up or whenever airborne dust is present, to ensure worker exposures remain below OELs.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS
There are no known hazards associated with this material when used as recommended. Following the guidelines in this SDS are recognized as good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

SECTION IX— PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE Sand & Gravel is a mixture of angular, round or broken light or multicolored particles.	ODOR AND ODOR THRESHOLD Odorless and not applicable
pH AND VISCOSITY Not applicable	MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT Not applicable
BOILING POINT AND RANGE Not applicable	FLASH POINT AND FLAMMABILITY Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY/EXPLOSIVE LIMITS AND AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable	EVAPORATION RATE AND DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE AND VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR Not applicable	SPECIFIC GRAVITY. 2.3-2.8
SOLUBILITY IN WATER Negligible	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER Not applicable

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID Contact with incompatible materials (see below).

THERMAL STABILITY
If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Some components of sand & gravel may react vigorously with water.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
Not known to polymerize

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects: The information below represents an overview of health effects caused by overexposure to one or more components in sand & gravel.

Primary routes(s) of exposure: ■ Inhalation 🔁 Skin ■ Ingestion

EYE CONTACT: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion or corrosive action. Conjunctivitis may occur.

SKIN CONTACT: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of material are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin and mucous membranes.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.

INGESTION: Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

INHALATION: Dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Smoking and obstructive/restrictive lung diseases may also exacerbate the effects of excessive exposure to this product.

This product is a mixture of components. The composition percentages are listed in Section III. Toxicological information for each component is listed below:

Silicon Dioxide: It is comprised of amorphous and crystalline forms of silica. In some batches, crystalline silica may represent up to 100% of silicon dioxide.

Exposure route: Eyes, respiratory system.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

ACGIH, MSHA, and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate exposure limits. Lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions as described under medical conditions aggravated by exposure.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis (lung disease), caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis leads to conditions such as lung fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function. The form and severity in which silicosis manifests itself, depends in part on the type and extent of exposure to silica dusts: chronic, accelerated and acute forms are recognized. In later stages the critical condition may become disabling and potentially fatal. Restrictive and/or obstructive changes in lung function may occur due to exposure. A risk associated with silicosis is development of pulmonary tuberculosis (silico-tuberculosis). Respiratory insufficiencies due to massive fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function, possibly with accompanying heart failure, are other potential causes of death due to silicosis.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to levels above the OELs for airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to): Shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; heart enlargement and/or failure. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Complicated Silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or 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 (cor pumonale) secondary to the lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

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 is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease and is typically fatal.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there is "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite", there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and that there is "*limited evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite dust and cristobalite dust." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is *carcinogenic to humans* (*Group 1*)." The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that "Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the Form of Quartz or Cristobalite" (2012).

NTP - In its Eleventh Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that respirable crystalline silica is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust.

OSHA - Crystalline silica is not on the OSHA carcinogen list.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - Crystalline silica in October 1996 was listed on the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement ACT of 1986 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

There have been many articles published on the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica, which the reader should consult for additional information; the following are examples of recently published articles: (1) "Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Silica and Lung Cancer", *Cancer Causes Control*, (20):925-33 (2009); (2) "Occupational Silica Exposure and Lung Cancer Risk: A Review of Epidemiological Studies 1996-2005', *Ann Oncol*, (17) 1039-50 (2006); (3) "Lung Cancer Among Industrial Sand Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", *Am J Epidemiol*, (153) 695-703 (2001); (4) "Crystalline Silica and The Risk of Lung Cancer in The Potteries", *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 779-785 (1998); (5) "Is Silicosis Required for Silica-Associated Lung Cancer?", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (37) 252- 259 (2000); (6) " Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Risk Assessment", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (38) 8-18 (2000); (7) "Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Response to a Recent Working Group Report", *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (42) 704-720 (2000).

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Antinuclear Antibody and Rheumatoid Factor in Silica-Exposed Workers", *Arh Hig Rada Toksikol*, (60) 185-90 (2009); (2) "Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease", *Environmental Health Perspectives*, (107) Supplement 5, 793-802 (1999); (3) "Occupational Scleroderma", *Current Opinion in Rheumatology*, (11) 490-494 (1999); (4) "Connective Tissue Disease and Silicosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (35), 375-381 (1999).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: (1) "Tuberculosis and Silicosis: Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Chemoprophylaxis", *J Bras Pneumol*, (34) 959-66 (2008); (2) *Occupational Lung Disorders*, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994); (3) "Risk of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Relative to Silicosis and Exposure to Silica Dust in South African Gold Miners," *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 496-502 (1998); (4) "Occupational Risk Factors for Developing Tuberculosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (30) 148-154 (1996).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Mortality from Lung and Kidney Disease in a Cohort of North American Industrial Sand Workers: An Update", *Ann Occup Hyg*, (49) 367-73 (2005); (2) "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", *Nephron*, (85) 14-19 (2000); (3) "End Stage Renal Disease Among Ceramic Workers Exposed to Silica", *Occup Environ Med*, (56) 559-561 (1999); (4) "Kidney Disease and Arthritis in a Cohort Study of Workers Exposed to Silica", *Epidemiology*, (12) 405-412 (2001).

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

NIOSH has cited the results of studies that report an association between dusts found in various mining operations and non-malignant respiratory disease, particularly among smokers, including bronchitis, emphysema, and small airways disease. *NIOSH Hazard Review – Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica*, published in April 2002, available from NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or at https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-129/default.html.

Respirable dust containing newly broken particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken pieces of silica.

Aluminum Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Acute effect: Inhalation or ingestion of high concentrations of this substance may cause gastrointestinal and/or upper respiratory tract irritation. Eye and skin irritant.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Aluminum oxide is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. On occasion workers chronically exposed to aluminum-containing dusts or fumes have developed severe pulmonary reactions including fibrosis, emphysema and pneumothorax. Long-term exposure may have effects on the central nervous system.

Sodium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Acute effect: Corrosive – Sodium oxide reacts violently with water to form sodium hydroxide. Causes burns of skin, eyes, respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts, extremely destructive to mucous membranes.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Iron Oxide: (Ferrous and Ferric Oxides)
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, skin

Target organs: Respiratory system, skin, eyes, neurological system

Acute effect: Major findings: stupor, shock, acidosis, hematemesis, bloody diarrhea or coma. Minor findings: vomiting, diarrhea, mild lethargy. Benign pneumoconiosis with X-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis. Experimental work in animals exposed by intratracheal injection or by inhalation to iron oxide mixed with less than 5% silica has shown no evidence of fibrosis produced in lung tissue.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Irritability, nausea or vomiting, and normocytic anemia. When exposed to levels greater than 50 to 100 milligram per day, it can result in pathological deposition of iron in the body tissues causing fibrosis of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus, and liver cirrhosis. Workers exposed to iron oxide fume and silica may develop a “mixed dust pneumoconiosis.” Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Potassium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Acute effect: Corrosive – Potassium oxide reacts violently with water to produce potassium hydroxide. If inhaled, causes sore throat, cough, burning sensation and shortness of breath. Contact with skin produces pain and blisters. Severe deep burns, redness and pain occur with eye contact. Ingestion results in burning sensations, abdominal pain, shock or collapse.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

Calcium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, skin/eye contact.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute effect: Direct contact with tissues, can result in burns and severe irritation because of its high reactivity and alkalinity. Major complaints of workers exposed to lime consist of irritation of the skin and eyes, although inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, and even pneumonia has been attributed to inhalation of the dust.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Magnesium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Eyes, respiratory system.

Acute effect: Magnesium oxide dust caused slight irritation of the eyes and nose, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the mucous membrane, and coughing up discolored sputum after industrial exposures amongst workers exposed to an unspecified concentration of MgO.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Calcium Carbonate:
Exposure route: Inhalation, skin/eye contact.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute effect: Irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory system and cough. It has been reported that there may be a silicosis risk when using impure sand & gravel containing in excess of 3% quartz. However, it is claimed that pure calcium carbonate does not cause pneumoconiosis. Adverse health effects have generally not been reported in literature among workers using $CaCO_3$.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen

Acute Toxicity Estimates for Sand & Gravel – Not Available

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product**.**

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Collect and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
The above information applies to Martin Marietta Materials product only as sold. The product may be contaminated during use and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal method in that situation.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
None

PLACARD REQUIRED
None

LABEL REQUIRED
Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard {29 CFR 1910.1200(f)}, and applicable state and local regulations.

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Crystalline Silica is not listed as a carcinogen.
SARA Title III: Section 311 and 312: Immediate health hazard and delayed health hazard.
TSCA.: All components of the product appear on the EPA TSCA chemical substance inventory.
RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.
CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.4
EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under regulations of the **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B** and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.
Clean Air Act: Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by Martin Materials was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.
FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3).(The FDA standard primarily applies to products containing silica used in the coatings of food contact surfaces).
California Proposition 65: Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.
Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Respirable crystalline silica is considered toxic per the **Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act when used in abrasive blasting and molding.**
Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act: Quartz is considered hazardous for purposes of the Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AL: Action Level
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
APF: Assigned Protection Factor
California REL: California Inhalation Reference Exposure Limit
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR: US Code of Federal Regulations
DHHS: Department of Health and Human Services
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
HEPA: High-Efficiency Particulate Air
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, US Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH REL: NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit
NTP: National Toxicology Program

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION, CONTD.

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS, CONTD.

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
PMF: Progressive Massive Fibrosis
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA Title III: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA: Time-Weighted Average
User's Responsibility: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this SDS be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied and Martin Marietta Materials believes that the information contained in this SDS is accurate. The suggested precautions and recommendations are based on recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance as not all use circumstances can be anticipated. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, Martin Marietta Materials, assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulation, rules or insurance requirement. However, product must not be used in a manner which could result in harm.
An electronic version of this SDS is available at www.martinmarietta.com . More information on the effects of crystalline silica exposure may be obtained from OSHA (phone number: 1-800-321-OSHA; website: http://www.osha.gov) or from NIOSH (phone number: 1-800-35-NIOSH; website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).
DATE OF PREPARATION 6/2018 REPLACES 3/2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Sika® Air-260
Company name	:	Sika Corporation 201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 USA www.sikausa.com
Telephone	:	(201) 933-8800
Telefax	:	(201) 804-1076
E-mail address	:	ehs@sika-corp.com
Emergency telephone	:	CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 INTERNATIONAL: +1-703-527-3887
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	:	For further information, refer to product data sheet.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin irritation	:	Category 2
Eye irritation	:	Category 2A

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word	:	Warning
Hazard Statements	:	H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary Statements	:	**Prevention:** P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection. **Response:** P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy

to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Additional Labeling

There are no ingredients with unknown acute toxicity used in a mixture at a concentration >= 1%.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	68439-57-6	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 1 - < 5
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Met. Corr. 1; H290 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 1 - < 5
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 1 - < 5

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Obtain medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	irritant effects Excessive lachrymation Erythema Dermatitis Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.
Environmental precautions	:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Store in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	TWA	2 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		C	2 mg/m3	OSHA P0

The above constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

Engineering measures : Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eye protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	transparent, brown
Odor	:	soapy
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	> 11
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 212 °F / 100 °C (Method: closed cup)
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	23 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1.01 g/cm3 (73 °F / 23 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	completely soluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available

Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20.5 mm2/s
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	:	The product is chemically stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	No data available
Incompatible materials	:	No data available
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 2,310 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

IARC Not applicable

OSHA Not applicable

NTP Not applicable

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No data available

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	:	Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Domestic regulation

49 CFR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA list : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Air Act

The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 112 (40 CFR 61):

diethylene glycol	111-46-6	>= 1 - < 5 %

California Prop. 65

⚠ **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including 1,4-dioxane, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and 2-methoxyethanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

OSHA P0	:	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA P0 / C	:	Ceiling limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

Notes to Reader

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet applies only to the actual Sika Corporation ("Sika") product identified and described herein. This information is not intended to address, nor does it address the use or application of the identified Sika product in combination with any other material, product or process. All of the information set forth herein is based on technical data regarding the identified product that Sika believes to be reliable as of the date hereof. Prior to each use of any Sika product, the user must always read and follow the warnings and instructions on the product's current Product Data Sheet, product label and Safety Data Sheet for each Sika product, which are available at web site and/or telephone number listed in Section 1 of this SDS.

SIKA MAKES NO WARRANTIES EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND ASSUMES NO LIABILITY ARISING FROM THIS INFORMATION OR ITS USE. SIKA SHALL NOT BE LIABLE UNDER ANY LEGAL THEORY FOR SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER TO INFRINGE ON ANY PATENT OR ANY OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS HELD BY OTHERS.

All sales of Sika products are subject to its current terms and conditions of sale available at www.sikausa.com or 201-933-8800.

Revision Date 06/15/2022

100000001058
US / Z8

1. Identification

Product name	:	Sika® ViscoCrete®-1000
Supplier	:	Sika Corporation
Address	:	201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 USA www.sikausa.com
Telephone	:	(201) 933-8800
Telefax	:	(201) 804-1076
Emergency telephone	:	CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 INTERNATIONAL: 703-527-3887 ehs@sika-corp.com
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	:	For further information, refer to the product technical data sheet.

2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS Label element

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients

There are no ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid measures

If inhaled	:	Move to fresh air.
In case of skin contact	:	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

In case of eye contact	:	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If swallowed	:	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	No known significant effects or hazards. See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.
Protection of first-aiders	:	No hazards which require special first aid measures.
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions	:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Advice on safe handling	:	For personal protection see section 8. No special handling advice required. Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with local regulations.
Materials to avoid	:	no data available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Engineering measures : Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Hand protection
Remarks : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eye protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	brown
Odor	:	characteristic
Odor Threshold	:	no data available
Flash point	:	> 212 °F (> 100 °C)
Ignition temperature	:	not applicable

Decomposition temperature	:	no data available
Lower explosion limit (Vol%)	:	no data available
Upper explosion limit (Vol%)	:	no data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	no data available
Oxidizing properties	:	no data available
Autoignition temperature	:	no data available
pH	:	ca. 4.50 at 73 °F (23 °C)
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	no data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	no data available
Vapor pressure	:	no data available
Density	:	ca.1.062 g/cm3 at 73 °F (23 °C)
Water solubility	:	Note: completely soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	no data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	no data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	ca.> 20.5 mm2/s at 104 °F (40 °C)
Relative vapor density	:	no data available
Evaporation rate	:	no data available
Burning rate	:	no data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	< 20 g/l

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	:	The product is chemically stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	no data available
Incompatible materials	:	no data available

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product

Acute oral toxicity	:	no data available
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	no data available
Acute dermal toxicity	:	no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product

Mutagenicity	:	no data available

Carcinogenicity

Product

Carcinogenicity	:	no data available

IARC	not applicable
NTP	not applicable

Reproductive Toxicity/Fertility

Product

Reproductive toxicity	:	no data available

Reproductive Toxicity/Development/Teratogenicity

Product

Teratogenicity	:	no data available

STOT-single exposure

Product

Assessment: no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

Product

Assessment: no data available

Aspiration toxicity

Product

no data available

12. Ecological information

Other information	Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	:	Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT
Not dangerous goods
IATA
Not dangerous goods
IMDG
Not dangerous goods

Special precautions for user
no data available

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

15. Regulatory information

TSCA list : On TSCA Inventory

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA304 Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 302 : SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Air Act

Ozone-Depletion Potential This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

This product does not contain any hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 12 (40 CFR 61).
This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Substances listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 116.4A.
This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.
This product does not contain any toxic pollutants listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act Section 307

California Prop 65 This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth, or any other reproductive defects.

16. Other information

HMIS Classification

Health		1
Flammability		1
Physical Hazard		0
Personal Protection		X

Caution: HMIS® rating is based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® rating is not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® rating is to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). Please note HMIS® attempts to convey full health warning information to all employees.

Notes to Reader

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet applies only to the actual Sika Corporation ("Sika") product identified and described herein. This information is not intended to address, nor does it address the use or application of the identified Sika product in combination with any other material, product or process. All of the information set forth herein is based on technical data regarding the identified product that Sika believes to be reliable as of the date hereof. Prior to each use of any Sika product, the user must always read and follow the warnings and instructions on the product's current Product Data Sheet, product label and Safety Data Sheet for each Sika product, which are available at web site and/or telephone number listed in Section 1 of this SDS.

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Revision Date 09/19/2013

Material number: 417870

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS): LIMESTONE

SECTION I –IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	TRADE NAME	OTHER SYNONYMS
Limestone	Crushed Stone	Sweet Rock, Aggregate, Aglime, Barn Lime, Coverstone, Fluing Agent, Flexible Base, Manufactured Sand, Mineral Filler, Screenings, Limestone CTB

RECOMMENDED USE AND RESTRICTION ON USE
Used for construction purposes
This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications.

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER INFORMATION
Martin Marietta Materials
4123 Parklake Ave
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612
Phone: 919-781-4550

For additional health, safety or regulatory information and other emergency situations, call 919-781-4550

SECTION II – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:
Category 1A Carcinogen
Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following repeated exposures
Category 1 Eye Damage
Category 2 Skin Irritant

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to lungs, kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Causes skin irritation and serious eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Do not handle until the safety information presented in this SDS has been read and understood.
Do not breathe dusts or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke while manually handling this product. Wash skin thoroughly after manually handling.

If on skin: Rinse skin after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact before reuse.
If swallowed: If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit.
If inhaled excessively: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing.
If exposed, concerned, unwell or irritation of the eyes, skin, mouth or throat/nasal passage persist: Get medical attention.
Wear eye protection and respiratory protection following this SDS, NIOSH guidelines and other applicable regulations. Use protective gloves if manually handling the product.

Avoid creating dust when handling, using or storing. Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits.

Dispose of product in accordance with local, regional, national or international regulations.

Please refer to Section XI for details of specific health effects of the components.

SECTION III – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO	% by weight (approx)
Limestone	1317-65-3	80-99
Silicon Dioxide[(1)], SiO_2	7631-86-9	0-10
Aluminum Oxide, Al_2O_3	1344-28-1	<1
Ferric Oxide, Fe_2O_3	1309-37-1	<1
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	1309-48-4	0-8
Calcium Oxide, CaO	1305-78-8	0-43
Sodium Oxide, Na_2O	1313-59-3	<1
Potassium Oxide, K_2O	12136-45-7	<1
Calcium Carbonate, $CaCO_3$	471-34-1	40-100

(1): The composition of SiO_2 may be up to 100% crystalline silica

SECTION IV – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If excessive inhalation occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

EYES: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

SKIN: Rinse skin with soap and water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

INGESTION: If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms. The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune disease, include thickening and stiffness of the skin, particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

Direct skin and eye contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of the product are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Inhalation of dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Repeated excessive exposure may cause pneumoconiosis, such as silicosis and other respiratory effects.

SECTION V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING AGENT
Not flammable; use extinguishing media compatible with surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions (see Section X of this SDS). While individual components are known to react vigorously with water to produce heat, this is not expected from the limestone.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS
None known	None known

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Persons involved in cleaning should first follow the precautions defined in Section VII of the SDS. Spilled materials, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust and other components that may pose inhalation hazards. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the dust before cleaning up. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section VIII including appropriate respirators during and following clean up or whenever airborne dust is present to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational exposure limits (OELs - Refer to Section VIII).

Place the dust in a covered container appropriate for disposal. Dispose of the dust according to federal, state and local regulations.

This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313, and 40 CFR 372.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications. Follow protective controls set forth in Section VIII of this SDS when handling this product. Dust containing respirable crystalline silica and other components that may be corrosive/irritant may be generated during processing, handling and storage. Use good housekeeping procedures to prevent the accumulation of dust in the workplace.

Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not store near food or beverages or smoking materials.
Do not stand on piles of materials; it may be unstable.

Use adequate ventilation and dust collection equipment and ensure that the dust collection system is adequate to reduce airborne dust levels to below the appropriate OELs. If the airborne dust levels are above the appropriate OELs, use respiratory protection during the establishment of engineering controls. Refer to Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for further information.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, 1928.21), state, and/or local right-to-know laws and regulations, familiarize your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the potential health risks associated with the use of this product and train them in the appropriate use of personal protective equipment and engineering controls, which will reduce their risks of exposure.

See also ASTM International standard practice E 1132-06, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

For safe handling and use of this product for Hydraulic Fracturing, please see the OSHA/NIOSH Hazard Alert Worker Exposure to Silica during Hydraulic Fracturing DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2012-166 (2012).
http://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic_frac_hazard_alert.pdf

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne OELs for Components of Limestone:

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	MSHA/OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA	NIOSH REL
Limestone	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	-	(T) 10 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3
Silicon Dioxide, SiO_2 §	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 (R) 0.025 mg/m^3 (AL)	(R) 0.025 mg/m^3 #	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 #
Aluminum Oxide, Al_2O_3	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	(1)(R) 1 mg/m^3	-
Ferric Oxide, Fe_2O_3	(2) 10 mg/m^3	(R) 5 mg/m^3	(3) 5 mg/m^3
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	(4) 15 mg/m^3	(I) 10 mg/m^3	-
Calcium Oxide, CaO	5 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3
Sodium Oxide, Na_2O (5)	2 mg/m^3	(C) 2 mg/m^3	(C) 2 mg/m^3
Potassium Oxide, K_2O	-	(6) (C) 2 mg/m^3	(6) (C) 2 mg/m^3
Calcium Carbonate, $CaCO_3$	(T) 15 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3	-	(T) 10 mg/m^3, (R) 5 mg/m^3

§ The OSHA OELs for respirable crystalline silica are listed in the table. As of June 28, 2018, the MSHA standard for respirable crystalline silica has not been changed but may be revised in the future. The MSHA PEL for dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) is based on the silica content of the respirable dust sample and is calculated as: 10 mg/m^3/(% SiO_2 +2). The MSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).
# The ACGIH and NIOSH limits are for crystalline silica (quartz), independent of the dust concentration. The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz. In 2005, ACGIH withdrew the TLV for crystalline silica as tridymite. The NIOSH REL for crystalline silica as cristobalite and tridymite is the same as for quartz. Refer to Section X for thermal stability information for crystalline silica (quartz).
AL: Action Level
(1): Limits based on Aluminum Metal and Insoluble Compounds.
(2): As Iron Oxide Fume.
(3): Dust and fume, as Iron
(4): As Magnesium Oxide Fume Total Particulate.
(5): Based on Sodium Hydroxide.
(6): Based on Potassium Hydroxide.
(R): Respirable Fraction.
(T): Total Dust.
(I): Inhalable Fraction.
(C): Ceiling Limit

Airborne OELs for Inert/Nuisance Dust:

Standard	Respirable Dust	Total Dust
MSHA/OSHA PEL (as Inert or Nuisance Dust)	5 mg/m^3	15 mg/m^3
ACGIH TLV (as Particles Not Otherwise Specified)	3 mg/m^3	*10 mg/m^3
NIOSH REL (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated)	-	-

Note: The limits for Inert Dust are provided as guidelines. Nuisance dust is limited to particulates not known to cause systemic injury or illness.
* The TLV provided is for inhalable particles not otherwise specified.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use local exhaust, general ventilation or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

Other control measures: Respirable dust and crystalline silica levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and crystalline silica levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by implementing feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) dust suppression (wetting), ventilation, process enclosure and enclosed employee work stations.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. There is potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses.

SKIN PROTECTION

Use appropriate protective gloves if manually handling the product.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION, CONTD.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respirator Recommendations:

For respirable crystalline silica levels that exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits, a NIOSH-approved particulate filter respirator must be worn. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements. For additional information contact NIOSH at 1-800-356-4674 or visit website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg (search for crystalline silica). See also ANSI standard Z88.2 (latest revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection," 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103, and 42 CFR 84.

NIOSH recommendations for respiratory protection include:
Up to 0.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 10) Any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100.
Up to 1.25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 25) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter.
(APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
Up to 2.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter.
(APF = 50) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter
Up to 25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 1000) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions (50 mg/m^3 for crystalline silica-quartz): A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode or any supplied-air respirator that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Escape from unknown or IDLH conditions: An air-purifying, full-face piece respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter or any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

If the workplace airborne crystalline silica concentration is unknown for a given task, conduct air monitoring to determine the appropriate level of respiratory protection to be worn. Consult with a certified industrial hygienist, your insurance risk manager or the OSHA Consultative Services group for detailed information. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn, as needed, during and following the task, including clean up or whenever airborne dust is present, to ensure worker exposures remain below OELs.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS
There are no known hazards associated with this material when used as recommended. Following the guidelines in this SDS are recognized as good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

SECTION IX— PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
APPEARANCE Limestone is a mixture of fine to coarse angular white to gray particles ranging in size from powder to small stones	ODOR AND ODOR THRESHOLD Odorless to musty odor and not applicable
pH AND VISCOSITY Not applicable	MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT Not applicable
BOILING POINT AND RANGE Not applicable	FLASH POINT AND FLAMMABILITY Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY/EXPLOSIVE LIMITS AND AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable	EVAPORATION RATE AND DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE AND VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR Not applicable	SPECIFIC GRAVITY. 2.5-2.75
SOLUBILITY IN WATER Insoluble	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER Not applicable

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
STABILITY Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID Contact with incompatible materials (see below).
THERMAL STABILITY If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite.	
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid) Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Some components of limestone may react vigorously with water.	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION Not known to polymerize	

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects: The information below represents an overview of health effects caused by overexposure to one or more components in limestone.

Primary routes(s) of exposure: ■ Inhalation 🔄 Skin ■ Ingestion

EYE CONTACT: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion or corrosive action. Conjunctivitis may occur.

SKIN CONTACT: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of material are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin and mucous membranes.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.

INGESTION: Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

INHALATION: Dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Smoking and obstructive/restrictive lung diseases may also exacerbate the effects of excessive exposure to this product.

This product is a mixture of components. The composition percentages are listed in Section III. Toxicological information for each component is listed below:

Silicon Dioxide: It is comprised of amorphous and crystalline forms of silica. In some batches, crystalline silica may represent up to 100% of silicon dioxide.

Exposure route: Eyes, respiratory system.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

ACGIH, MSHA, and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate exposure limits. Lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions as described under medical conditions aggravated by exposure.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis (lung disease), caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis leads to conditions such as lung fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function. The form and severity in which silicosis manifests itself, depends in part on the type and extent of exposure to silica dusts: chronic, accelerated and acute forms are recognized. In later stages the critical condition may become disabling and potentially fatal. Restrictive and/or obstructive changes in lung function may occur due to exposure. A risk associated with silicosis is development of pulmonary tuberculosis (silico-tuberculosis). Respiratory insufficiencies due to massive fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function, possibly with accompanying heart failure, are other potential causes of death due to silicosis.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to levels above the occupational exposure limits for airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to): Shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; heart enlargement and/or failure. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Complicated Silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or 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 (cor pumonale) secondary to the lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

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 is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease and is typically fatal.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there is "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite", there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and that there is "*limited evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite dust and cristobalite dust." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is *carcinogenic to humans* (*Group 1*)." The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that "Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the Form of Quartz or Cristobalite" (2012).

NTP - In its Eleventh Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that respirable crystalline silica is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust.

OSHA - Crystalline silica is not on the OSHA carcinogen list.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - Crystalline silica in October 1996 was listed on the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement ACT of 1986 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

There have been many articles published on the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica, which the reader should consult for additional information; the following are examples of recently published articles: (1) "Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Silica and Lung Cancer", *Cancer Causes Control*, (20):925-33 (2009); (2) "Occupational Silica Exposure and Lung Cancer Risk: A Review of Epidemiological Studies 1996-2005', *Ann Oncol*, (17) 1039-50 (2006); (3) "Lung Cancer Among Industrial Sand Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", *Am J Epidemiol*, (153) 695-703 (2001); (4) "Crystalline Silica and The Risk of Lung Cancer in The Potteries", *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 779-785 (1998); (5) "Is Silicosis Required for Silica-Associated Lung Cancer?", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (37) 252- 259 (2000); (6) " Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Risk Assessment", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (38) 8-18 (2000); (7) "Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Response to a Recent Working Group Report", *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (42) 704-720 (2000).

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Antinuclear Antibody and Rheumatoid Factor in Silica-Exposed Workers", *Arh Hig Rada Toksikol*, (60) 185-90 (2009); (2) "Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease", *Environmental Health Perspectives*, (107) Supplement 5, 793-802 (1999); (3) "Occupational Scleroderma", *Current Opinion in Rheumatology*, (11) 490-494 (1999); (4) "Connective Tissue Disease and Silicosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (35), 375-381 (1999).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: (1) "Tuberculosis and Silicosis: Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Chemoprophylaxis", *J Bras Pneumol*, (34) 959-66 (2008); (2) *Occupational Lung Disorders*, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994); (3) "Risk of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Relative to Silicosis and Exposure to Silica Dust in South African Gold Miners," *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 496-502 (1998); (4) "Occupational Risk Factors for Developing Tuberculosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (30) 148-154 (1996).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Mortality from Lung and Kidney Disease in a Cohort of North American Industrial Sand Workers: An Update", *Ann Occup Hyg*, (49) 367-73 (2005); (2) "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", *Nephron*, (85) 14-19 (2000); (3) "End Stage Renal Disease Among Ceramic Workers Exposed to Silica", *Occup Environ Med*, (56) 559-561 (1999); (4) "Kidney Disease and Arthritis in a Cohort Study of Workers Exposed to Silica", *Epidemiology*, (12) 405-412 (2001).

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

NIOSH has cited the results of studies that report an association between dusts found in various mining operations and non-malignant respiratory disease, particularly among smokers, including bronchitis, emphysema, and small airways disease. *NIOSH Hazard Review – Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica*, published in April 2002, available from NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or at https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-129/default.html.

Respirable dust containing newly broken particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken pieces of silica.

Aluminum Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Acute effect: Inhalation or ingestion of high concentrations of this substance may cause gastrointestinal and/or upper respiratory tract irritation. Eye and skin irritant.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Aluminum oxide is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. On occasion workers chronically exposed to aluminum-containing dusts or fumes have developed severe pulmonary reactions including fibrosis, emphysema and pneumothorax. Long-term exposure may have effects on the central nervous system.

Sodium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Acute effect: Corrosive – Sodium oxide reacts violently with water to form sodium hydroxide. Causes burns of skin, eyes, respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts, extremely destructive to mucous membranes.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Iron Oxide: (Ferric Oxide)
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, skin

Target organs: Respiratory system, skin, eyes, neurological system

Acute effect: Major findings: stupor, shock, acidosis, hematemesis, bloody diarrhea or coma. Minor findings: vomiting, diarrhea, mild lethargy. Benign pneumoconiosis with X-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis. Experimental work in animals exposed by intratracheal injection or by inhalation to iron oxide mixed with less than 5% silica has shown no evidence of fibrosis produced in lung tissue.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Irritability, nausea or vomiting, and normocytic anemia. When exposed to levels greater than 50 to 100 milligram per day, it can result in pathological deposition of iron in the body tissues causing fibrosis of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus, and liver cirrhosis. Workers exposed to iron oxide fume and silica may develop a “mixed dust pneumoconiosis.” Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Potassium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Acute effect: Corrosive – Potassium oxide reacts violently with water to produce potassium hydroxide. If inhaled, causes sore throat, cough, burning sensation and shortness of breath. Contact with skin produces pain and blisters. Severe deep burns, redness and pain occur with eye contact. Ingestion results in burning sensations, abdominal pain, shock or collapse.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

Calcium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, ingestion, skin/eye contact.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute effect: Direct contact with tissues, can result in burns and severe irritation because of its high reactivity and alkalinity. Major complaints of workers exposed to lime consist of irritation of the skin and eyes, although inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, and even pneumonia has been attributed to inhalation of the dust.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Magnesium Oxide:
Exposure route: Inhalation, eye/skin contact.

Target organs: Eyes, respiratory system.

Acute effect: Magnesium oxide dust caused slight irritation of the eyes and nose, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the mucous membrane, and coughing up discolored sputum after industrial exposures amongst workers exposed to an unspecified concentration of MgO.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen.

Calcium Carbonate:
Exposure route: Inhalation, skin/eye contact.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute effect: Irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory system and cough. It has been reported that there may be a silicosis risk when using impure limestone containing in excess of 3% quartz. However, it is claimed that pure calcium carbonate does not cause pneumoconiosis. Adverse health effects have generally not been reported in literature among workers using $CaCO_3$.

Chronic effect/carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as human carcinogen

Acute Toxicity Estimates for Limestone – Not Available

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product.

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Collect and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
The above information applies to Martin Marietta Materials product only as sold. The product may be contaminated during use and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal method in that situation.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
None

PLACARD REQUIRED
None

LABEL REQUIRED
Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard {29 CFR 1910.1200(f)}, and applicable state and local regulations.

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Crystalline Silica is not listed as a carcinogen.
SARA Title III: Section 311 and 312: Immediate health hazard and delayed health hazard.
TSCA.: All components of the product appear on the EPA TSCA chemical substance inventory.
RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.
CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.4
EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under regulations of the **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B** and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.
Clean Air Act: Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by Martin Marietta Materials was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.
FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3).(The FDA standard primarily applies to products containing silica used in the coatings of food contact surfaces).
California Proposition 65: Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.
Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Respirable crystalline silica is considered toxic per the **Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act when used in abrasive blasting and molding.**
Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act: Quartz is considered hazardous for purposes of the Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AL: Action Level
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
APF: Assigned Protection Factor
California REL: California Inhalation Reference Exposure Limit
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR: US Code of Federal Regulations
DHHS: Department of Health and Human Services
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
HEPA: High-Efficiency Particulate Air
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, US Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH REL: NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
PMF: Progressive Massive Fibrosis
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA Title III: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA: Time-Weighted Average

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION, CONTD.

User's Responsibility: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this SDS be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied and Martin Marietta Materials believes that the information contained in this SDS is accurate. The suggested precautions and recommendations are based on recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance as not all use circumstances can be anticipated. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, Martin Marietta Materials, assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulation, rules or insurance requirement. However, product must not be used in a manner which could result in harm.

An electronic version of this SDS is available at www.martinmarietta.com . More information on the effects of crystalline silica exposure may be obtained from OSHA (phone number: 1-800-321-OSHA; website: http://www.osha.gov) or from NIOSH (phone number: 1-800-35-NIOSH; website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).

DATE OF PREPARATION 6/2018 REPLACES 3/2015

Safety Data Sheet
Fly Ash (All Types)

Date Prepared: 10/01/2022 **Supersedes: 03/01/2022** **Version 2.0**

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier
Product Name: Fly Ash, Class C fly ash, Class F fly ash, Roadmix and blends of Class C and F fly ash, O1TR, Intrix, P2 Performance Pozzolan, Economizer Ash, PV20A 5, PV20A-5 Micron, Micron 3, **MACS** Ash, Roadmix, Durabase, Flexbase, C-Stone, Celceram, Powerlite, CFB Ash or any of its derivatives, synthetic gypsum.

1.2 Intended Use of the Product
Component of wallboard, concrete, asphalt, roofing material, bricks, cement kiln feed functional filler and construction material for various civil engineering applications

1.3 Name, Address, and Telephone Number of the Responsible Party
Eco Material Technologies Inc., and its subsidiary and affiliate companies
10701 S. River Front Parkway, Suite 300
South Jordan, UT 84095
(801) 984-9400

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number
(678) 757-7583

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture (GHS-US)
Skin Irritation 2
Eye Irritation 2A
STOT-SE (Single Exposure) 2 (Respiratory)
Carcinogenicity 1
STOT-RE (Repeated Exposure) 1 (Respiratory)

2.2 Label Elements (GHS-US)
Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word:
- Danger

Hazard Statements:
- Causes skin irritation. (H315)
- Causes serious eye irritation. (H319)
- Harmful if inhaled. (H332)
- May cause respiratory irritation. (H335)
- May cause cancer (H350)
- Causes respiratory harm through prolonged or repeated exposure. (H372)

Precautionary and Response Statements:
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)
- Avoid breathing dust. (P261)
- Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling. (P264)
- Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection. (P280)
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. (P301) (P330) (P331)
- IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR): Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse skin with water/shower. (P303) (P353) (P361)
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. (P304) (P340)
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing until pain or irritation subsides. (P305) (P338) (P351)
- If symptoms persist: Get medical advice/attention. (P308) (P313)

- Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. (P362) (P364)

2.3 Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Repeat inhalation exposure may cause obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic bronchitis, silicosis, and cancer.

2.4 California Proposition 65:

WARNING: CANCER—www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Description of Product

Fly Ash—All Types

3.2 Mixture Ingredients and Hazard Classification

Ingredient	Product Identifier (CAS No.)	% (w/w)	Hazard Classification (GHS-US)
Fly ash combustion residue (amorphous calcium-aluminum silicates)(1)	68131-74-8	60 – 70	• Skin Irritation 2, H315 • Eye Irritation 2A, H319 • Respiratory STOT-SE (Single Exposure) 3, H332 • Respiratory STOT-RE (Repeated Exposure) 1, H373
Crystalline silica(2)	14808-60-7	< 16	• Respiratory STOT-RE (Repeated Exposure) 1, H373 • Carcinogenicity 1 (H350)
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	< 25	• Skin Irritation 2, H315 • Eye Irritation 2A, H319
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	< 7	• Not classified
Magnesium oxide	7487-88-9	< 5	• Not classified
Potassium oxide	12136-45-7	< 1	• Skin Irritation 2, H315 • Eye Irritation 2A, H319
Phosphorus pentoxide	1314-56-3	< 2	• Skin Corrosivity 1, H313 • Eye Irritation 1, H319

fn(1) Fly ash and other CCPs are UVCB substances (substance of unknown or variable composition or biological). Fly ash is defined by the U.S. EPA as: "The residuum from the burning of a combination of carbonaceous materials. The following elements may be present as oxides: aluminum, calcium, iron, magnesium, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, sulfur, titanium, and vanadium." The exact composition of fly ash is dependent on the fuel source and flue additives composed of many constituents. The classification of the final substance is dependent on the presence of specific identified oxides as well as other trace elements.

fn(2) Respirable fraction not tested.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Any person who is experiencing symptoms of injury or illness should be moved to a comfortable area with fresh air, and the label or SDS of this material reviewed. If feeling unwell, seek medical advice.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Provide drinking water, if conscious, to flush mouth and irrigate upper respiratory tract. Seek medical attention if pain, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

Eye Contact: If the exposed person experiences burning eye irritation due to dust exposure, careful flushing with clean water should continue for at least 15 minutes. If contact lenses are present, they should be removed after flushing if easy to do. Continue flushing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Flush skin with plenty of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, obtain medical assistance. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this material is not an expected route of exposure. Rinsing mouth with water is appropriate.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects—Both Acute and Delayed

General: The most important symptoms and effects from exposure to this material after contact with dust are eye and skin irritation. Breathing dust can cause respiratory irritation and respiratory system chronic illness if significant exposures occur repeatedly.

Inhalation: The immediate acute response to dust inhalation is respiratory system irritation. Upon repeated dust exposure at levels exceeding regulatory limits, crystalline silica content of the dust may cause delayed or chronic respiratory illnesses, including silicosis and cancer.

Eye Contact: Exposures of the eyes to dust may result in irritation, which must be treated immediately with first aid (Section 4.1) followed by medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Skin contact can cause irritation.

4.3 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Any time symptoms of eye or respiratory irritation occur, immediate first aid should be provided as described in Section 4.1, and medical attention should be obtained if irritation persists.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Material is not combustible.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not combustible.

Explosion Hazard: Material is not explosive.

Reactivity: Material is not reactive.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

Not applicable.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe dust. Do not get dust in eyes or on skin.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip responders and clean-up personnel with proper protection, including appropriate clothing, eye and face protection. Respiratory protection should be used as necessary to prevent dust exposure.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area if dust is generated.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Reuse material as appropriate to avoid disposal.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Clean-Up

Containment: Contain and collect as any solid. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Do not breathe dust, and do not allow large quantities of dust or wetted material to contact skin or eyes.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. For waste management information, refer to Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards when Processed: Dust will be generated when transferring this material. Use engineered controls and other practices to control dust. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 should be used as necessary.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking, and again when leaving work.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

7.3 Specific End-Use(s)

Not applicable.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure Limits

The following exposure limits are based on a time-weighted full-shift exposure, unless otherwise noted.

Ingredient	OSHA PEL[1] (mg/m³)	ACGIH-TLV[2] (mg/m³)	Other[3] (mg/m³)
Fly ash combustion residues[3] (amorphous calcium-aluminum silicates)	15 (total) 5 (respirable)	10 (total) 3 (respirable)	None Established
Crystalline silica[4] (respirable fraction)	50 µg/m³ (respirable)	0.025 (respirable)	0.05 (respirable)
Calcium oxide	5 (total)	2 (total)	2 (total)
Iron oxide	10 (total)	5 (total)	None Established
Magnesium oxide	None Established	None Established	None Established
Potassium oxide	2 (total, ceiling)	2 (total)	2 (total, ceiling)
Phosphorus pentoxide	None Established	None Established	None Established

fn[1] OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) at 29 CFR 1910.1000
fn[2] ACGIH-TLV (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists-Threshold Limit Values 2018)
fn[3] *fn*[3] NIOSH REL (National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health Recommended Exposure Limit)
fn[4] Crystalline silica is regulated by OSHA as Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) [29 CFR 1910.1053]. The amount of RCS in fly ash has not been determined.

8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eyewash equipment should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective goggles or safety glasses, gloves, protective clothing. Wear respiratory protection if dust is present when transferring or processing.

Hand Protection: Protective gloves as appropriate to prevent irritation and other hand injuries.
Eye and/or Face Protection: Approved safety glasses, goggles, and/or face-shield.
Skin and Body Protection: Appropriate work clothing and footwear should be worn.
Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits may be exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn in accordance with OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard [29 CFR 1910.134].

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Granular solid.
Appearance: Flowable material—Various colors (gray to tan)
Odor: Essentially odorless.
Odor Threshold: No data.
pH: > 7 – 11
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable.
Melting Point: Not applicable.
Freezing Point: Not applicable.
Boiling Point: Not applicable.
Flashpoint: No data.
Auto-Ignition Temperature: No data.
Decomposition Temperature: No data.
Flammability (solid, gas): No data.
Lower Flammable Limit: No data.
Upper Flammable Limit: No data.
Vapor Pressure: No data.
Relative Vapor Density at 20° C: No data.
Relative Density/Specific Gravity: 2.2 – 2.8
Solubility: Slightly soluble in water.
Partition Coefficient—N-Octanol/Water: Not applicable.
Viscosity: Not applicable.
Explosion Data—Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.
Explosion Data—Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Hazardous reactions are not expected to occur under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization or other reactions are not expected. For gas generation, see 10.6.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Material can become airborne in moderate winds. Dry material should be stored in silos or other structures. Material stored outdoors should be covered or dampened to reduce dusting.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Not applicable.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Not expected under normal conditions. Wetted material, which contains ammonia, may release ammonia gas, which may result in nuisance odor or potential harmful exposure in a confined area.

SECTION 11: TOXCOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Likely Routes of Exposure

Skin Contact: Material may irritate unprotected skin.

Eye Contact: Material may cause serious irritation of unprotected eyes.

Inhalation: Respirable dust may be generated that if inhaled, can cause respiratory system irritation. Prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure may cause chronic respiratory illness, including silicosis and cancer.

Ingestion: Not expected to be an exposure route of concern.

11.2 Symptoms Related to Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics

Immediate Effects: Irritation of skin, eyes, and respiratory tract due to dust inhalation or exposure of eyes and skin to material.

Delayed and Chronic Effects: Inhalation of dust on a prolonged or repeated basis may result in chronic lung disease or silicosis, and may also result in lung cancer.

11.3 Numerical Measures of Toxicity

The acute and chronic effects of exposure to this product's dust have not been quantified.

11.4 Carcinogenicity

The ingredient quartz, also known as crystalline silica, has been determined to be carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP). The potential cancer (H350) Hazard Class designation disclosed in Section 2 is conservative and based on the percentage of crystalline silica in this mixture product. Toxicological studies conducted on fly ash materials, including oral and inhalation repeated dose, as well as mutagenicity have shown no evidence of carcinogenic effects that, except for numerical percentage of crystalline silica and other potential carcinogenic substances included in OSHA GHHCS Guidance, classification as a carcinogen is not required. Reference: *American Coal Ash Association Safety Data Sheet Guidance Document*, May 2015.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No additional information available.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Not available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Not available.

12.5 Other Adverse Effects

Not available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Excess material should be re-used or recycled. Material as a waste is not a hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (40 CFR 261), but waste material

should be prevented from entering sewer systems, surface waters or the environment. Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial, and international regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 DOT (U.S.)

Not regulated for transport.

14.2 IMDG (Maritime Code)

Not regulated for transport.

14.3 IATA

Not regulated for transport.

14.4 TDG (Canada)

Not regulated for transport.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes (40 CFR 370)

Reporting of fly ash is required if reporting threshold (10,000 pounds) is exceeded

- Skin corrosion or irritation
- Serious eye damage or irritation
- Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)—Respiratory

SARA Section 313 Emission Reporting

This material may contain the following constituent listed under SARA (Title III) Section 313, but not in amounts requiring supplier notification under 40 CFR Part 372:

- Manganese compounds (< 2%)

Note: Fly ash is not a chemical listed at Part 372.65

TSCA Inventory

All constituents are included on the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Inventory (40 CFR 720) and exempt from inventory update reporting (40 CFR 710).

15.2 U.S. State Regulations

State Right-to-Know Laws

Fly ash contains hazardous substances subject to inventory reporting and other requirements of the Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania right-to-know laws.

Component	CAS No.	Component	CAS No.
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	Phosphorus pentoxide	1313-13-9
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	Potassium oxide	12136-45-7
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	Silica – crystalline quartz	14808-60-7

References to Table:

Massachusetts: 301 CMR 41, *et seq.* (January 16, 2015)

New Jersey: New Jersey Revised Statutes 34:5A-5 (2016) and New Jersey Health Department List

Pennsylvania: Title 34 Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 323

Note: These lists include specific chemicals and cross-references to other regulatory lists; for example, CERCLA § 102, EPCRA §§ 302 and 313, Clean Air Act § 112(r), OSHA PELs at 29 CFR § 1910.1000, and OSHA Hazard Communication (29 CFR § 1910.1200).

California Proposition 65—Warning Required [California Health and Safety Code § 25249.6]

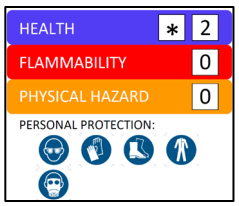
Refer to Section 2.4.

15.3 Canadian WHMIS Regulations

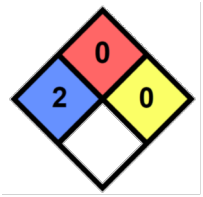
Crystalline silica, titanium dioxide and other fly ash constituents are hazardous materials and subject to WHMIS 2015.

15.4 Other: HMIS and NFPA

HMIS:



NFPA:



SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Party Responsible for Preparation of this Document

Eco Material Technologies Inc.
(801) 984-9400

Limitations

The information and recommendations set forth herein are based on data we have in our possession, and we have reason to believe is accurate. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine the safety, toxicity, or suitability for his/her own use of the herein described product. Because the actions of others is beyond our control, Eco Material Technologies Inc., and its subsidiary and affiliate companies make no warranty expressed or implied regarding accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.