

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms to HazCom 2012/United States

Release Date: 08.06.2021

Revision Date/ No: - / 00

Form No: EYS-MSDS-USD-FR-101

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1- IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

Identification of the substance/mixture

SUPER WHITE - White Portland Cement (TYPE I / ASTM C150)

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

Cement is used as an hydraulic binder for the production of concrete, mortars, grouts, etc.

Company Identification

Company Name : Çimsa Americas Cement Manufacturing and Sales Corp.
Address : Watco Greenports Port, Gate 5 13609 Industrial Road Houston, TX 77015/USA
Telephone Number : +1 713 297 9146
Internet Address : www.cimsa.com.tr
E-mail : cimsa@cimsa.com.tr

Emergency Telephone Number

ÇİMSA : +1 713 297 9146
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)

Emergency telephone number is also available outside office hours.

2- HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

When cement reacts with water, for instance when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced.

OSHA/HCS status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Classification of the substance or mixture:

Classification of the substance or mixture:

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION, category 1

SKIN SENSITISER, category 1

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION, category 1

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Respiratory tract irritation] category 3

CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION – category 1

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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
May cause cancer.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Use outdoors in a well ventilated area. Wash any exposed body parts thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Contaminated clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Immediately get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or irritation or rash occurs. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If in eyes: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.

Storage

Restrict or control access to stockpile areas (store locked up). Engulfment hazard: To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bulk truck or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without an effective procedure for assuring safety. Store in a well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal

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Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None known

Supplemental Information

Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) may cause cancer. Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH states that it is a suspected cause of cancer. Other forms of RCS (e.g., tridymite and cristobalite) may also be present or formed under certain industrial processes.

3- COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances: Not applicable.

Mixtures: Cement according to the ASTM C150 (TYPE I);

Substances which present a health or environmental hazard :

Substance	CAS No	Concentration (%)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	95-100
Limestone	1317-65-3	0-5
Gypsum	13397-24-5	3-5

4- FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General notes

No personal protective equipment is needed for first aid responders. First aid workers should avoid contact with wet cement or wet cement containing mixtures.

After significant accidental inhalation

Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms persist.

After contact with eyes

Don't rub eye as additional cornea damage is possible as a result of mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0,9 % NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

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After skin contact

For dry cement, remove and rinse abundantly with water.

For wet cement, wash skin with water.

Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.

After significant accidental ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact the anti poison center.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eyes : Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.

Skin : Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to sweat or humidity) after prolonged contact or may cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact.

Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or wet concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in wet concrete even when wearing trousers).

For more details see Reference (1).

Inhalation : Repeated inhalation of dust of cements over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

Ingestion : Swallowing large quantities may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Do not induce vomiting. If person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact the anti poison center.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

When contacting a physician, take this SDS with you.

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5- FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Portland cement is not a flammable and explosive mixture.

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.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture : Cements are non-combustible and non-explosive and will not facilitate nor support combustion of other materials.

Hazardous thermal decomposition Products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides.

Special protective actions for firefighters: Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fireexposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Wear protective equipment as described under heading 8 and follow the advice for safe handling and use given under heading 7.

For emergency responders

Emergency procedures are not required. However, respiratory protection is needed in situations with high dust levels.

Environment precautions

Do not wash cement down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Recover the spillage in a dry state if possible.

Dry cement:

Use dry cleanup methods that do not cause airborne dispersion, e.g. :

- Vacuum cleaner (Industrial portable units, equipped with high efficiency particulate filters (HEPA filter) or equivalent technique).
- Wipe-up the dust by mopping, wet brushing or by using water sprays or hoses (fine mist to avoid

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that the dust becomes airborne) and remove slurry.

If not possible, remove by slurring with water (see wet cement).

When wet cleaning or vacuum cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes can be done, ensure that the workers wear the appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent dust from spreading.

Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Place spilled materials into a container. Solidify before disposal as described under heading 13.

Wet cement:

Clean up wet cement and place in a container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as described in heading 13.

Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13 for more details.

7- HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not handle or store near food and beverages or smoking materials.

Precautions for safe handling

Follow the recommendations as given under heading 8.

Avoid dust development:

- For (bagged) cement used in open-ended mixers: first add the water and then carefully add cement. Keep the height of fall low. Start the mixing smoothly. Do not compress empty bags, except when contained in another clean bag.
- To clean up dry cement See heading 6

Carrying cement bags may cause sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.

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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Conditions for safe storage

Bulk cement should be stored in silos that are waterproof, dry (internal condensation minimised), clean and protected from contamination.

To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without taking the proper security measures. Cement can build-up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and

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protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality.
Bags should be stacked in a stable manner.

8- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Cement, portland, chemicals	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</p> <p>TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</p> <p>TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p>TWA: 10 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Total</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</p> <p>TWA: 5mg/m³. 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p>TWA: 15 mg/m³. 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
Limestone	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</p> <p>TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p>TWA: 10 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Total</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</p> <p>TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p>TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
Calcium sulfate (gypsum)	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</p>

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TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust

OSHA PEL Z-1 (United States, 2/2006)

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Measures to reduce generation of dust and to avoid dust propagating in the environment such as dedusting, exhaust ventilation and dry clean-up methods which do not cause airborne dispersion.

Occupational exposure controls

General: During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth.

Immediately after working with cement or cement- containing materials, workers should wash or shower or use skin moisturisers. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. And clean thoroughly before re-using them.

Respiratory Protection: When a person is exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection. It should be adapted to the dust level and conform to the relevant standart. Avoid creating airborne dust conditons. Local exhaust ventillation is preferred since it prevents release of contaminants in to the work area by controlling it at the source. If local or general ventillation is not adequate to control dust levels below exposure limits, use OES approved respirators.



Eye Protection: Wear approved glasses or safety goggles according to relevant standart when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.



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Skin Protection: Use impervious, abrasion and alkali resistant gloves (made of low soluble Cr(VI) containing material) internally lined with cotton, boots, closed long- sleeved protective clothing as well as skin care products (including barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots.

In some circumstances, such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or kneepads are necessary.



Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

Enviromental exposure controls

Air : Environmental exposure control for the emission of cement particles into air has to be in accordance with the available technology and regulations for the emission of general dust particles.

Water : Do not wash cement into sewage systems or into bodies of water, to avoid high pH. Above pH 9 negative ecotoxicological impacts are possible.

Soil and terrestrial environment : No special emission control measures are necessary for the exposure to the terrestrial environment.

9- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

(a) Appearance: Dry cement is a finely ground solid inorganic material (white powder). Main particle size: 5-45 µm

(b) Odour: Odourless

(c) Odour threshold: Odourless

(d) pH: (T = 20°C in water, water-solid ratio 1:2): 11-13.5

(e) Melting point: > 1250 °C

(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable

(g) Flash point: Not applicable as is not a liquid

(h) Evaporation rate: Not applicable as is not a liquid

(i) Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not applicable as is not a flammable gas

(k) Vapour pressure: Not applicable as melting point > 1250 °C

(l) Vapour density: Not applicable as melting point > 1250 °C

(m) Relative density: 2.75-3.20; **Apparent density:** 0.9-1.5 g/cm³

(n) Solubility(ies) in water (T = 20 °C): slight (0.1-1.5 g/l)

(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable as is inorganic mixture

(p) Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable

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- (q) Decomposition temperature:** Not applicable as no organic peroxide present
(r) Viscosity: Not applicable as not a liquid
(s) Explosive properties: Not applicable. Not explosive or pyrotechnic. Not capable of a self-sustaining exothermic chemical reaction.
(t) Oxidising properties: Not applicable as does not cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials

10- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

When mixed with water, cements will harden into a stable mass that is not reactive in normal environments.

Chemical stability

Dry cements are stable as long as they are stored properly (see Heading 7) and compatible with most other building materials. When mixed with water, cements will harden into a stable mass that is not reactive to normal environments.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Cements do not cause hazardous reactions.

Conditions to avoid

Humidity during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.

Incompatible materials

Uncontrolled use of aluminium powder in wet cement should be avoided as hydrogen is produced.

Hazardous decomposition products

Cements will not decompose into other hazardous products and do not polymerise.

11- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity: Not applicable.

Skin corrosion / irritation: Dry cement in contact with wet skin or exposure to moist or wet cement may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

Eye Damage/ irritation: Direct contact with cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or

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blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

Respiratory / skin sensitisation: Cement may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits. Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD).

Sensitization: May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium. Swallowing large quantities may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal tract.

Mutagenicity: Not applicable.

Carcinogenicity: Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) may cause cancer. Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH states that it is a suspected cause of cancer. Other forms of RCS (e.g., tridymite and cristobalite) may also be present or formed under certain industrial processes.

Toxic for reproduction: Not applicable.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH states that it is a suspected cause of cancer.

Aspiration hazard: Not applicable.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Acute effects

Eye contact: Direct contact with cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

Skin contact: Dry cement in contact with wet skin or exposure to moist or wet cement may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

Acute dermal toxicity: Limit test, rabbit, 24 hours contact, 2000 mg/kg body weight- no lethality

Ingestion: Swallowing large quantities may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal tract.

Inhalation: Cement may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits.

Chronic effects

Inhalation: Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD).

Carcinogenicity: Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Crystalline silica is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation

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and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity. Excessive exposure to crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

Contact dermatitis/Sensitising effects: Some individuals may exhibit eczema upon exposure to wet cement, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe dermatitis and is a combination of those two mechanisms. An exact diagnosis is often difficult to assess.

If the cement contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, a sensitising effect is not expected.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure

Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

12- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment (LC50 aquatic toxicity not determined). The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may, therefore, be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not applicable. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

Mobility in soil

Not applicable. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable as cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

Other adverse effects

Not applicable.

13- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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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 requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and nonrecyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Untreated waste should not be released to the sewer unless fully compliant with the 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.

14- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Cement is not covered by the international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID), therefore no classification is required.

No special precautions are needed apart from those mentioned under Heading 8.

UN number

Not relevant

UN proper shipping name

Not relevant

Transport hazard class(es)

Not relevant

Packing group

Not relevant

Environmental hazards

Not relevant

Special precautions for user

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. 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 MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not relevant

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15- REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA 6 final risk management: Chromium, ion (Cr6+)

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Cements are considered to be statutory mixtures under TSCA. CAS 65997-15-1 is included on the TSCA inventory. Limestone (1317-65-3): Listed on US TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) Inventory.

CERCLA: This product is not listed as a CERCLA substance

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 List I Chemicals: (Precursor Chemicals) – Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals: (Essential Chemicals) – Not listed

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

State regulations

Massachusetts: The following components are listed: cement, portland, chemicals, limestone

New York: None of the components are listed.

New Jersey: The following components are listed: cement, portland, chemicals, gypsum, limestone

Pennsylvania: The following components are listed: cement, portland, chemicals, gypsum, limestone

California Prop. 65 : This product contains crystalline silica and chemicals (trace metals) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16- OTHER INFORMATION

Cement is either naturally low in soluble chromium VI or reducing agents have been added to control the levels of sensitising soluble chromium (VI) to below 2mg/kg (0.0002%) of the total dry weight of the cement ready for use.

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

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- DOT — Department of Transportation
 - GHS — Globally Harmonized System
 - HEPA — High Efficiency Particulate Air
 - IARC — International Agency for Research on Cancer
 - 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
 - IMDG : International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 - IATA : International Air transport Association
 - ADR/RID : Agreement on the transport of dangerous goods by road/Regulations on the international transport of dangerous goods by rail
 - LC50 : Lethal Concentration where 50% of the test animals dies.
 - VPvB : Very persistent, very bio-accumulative
 - PBT : Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic

SUPER WHITE – White Portland Cement
ASTM C150 TYPE I

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The information on this data sheet reflects the currently available knowledge and is reliable provided that the product is used under the prescribed conditions and in accordance with the application specified on the packaging and/or in the technical guidance literature. Any other use of the product, including the use of product in combination with any other product or any other process, is the responsibility of the user. It is implicit that the user is responsible for determining appropriate safety measures and for applying the legislation covering his/her own activities.