*** Section 1 - Product and Company Identification ***

Material Name: Portland Cement (ASTM Type I/II, ASTM Type III, ASTM Type V, ASTM C595 Type IL, Masonry, Block, Plastic, Class G)

Synonyms: Portland Cement; also known as Cement or Hydraulic Cement

Manufacturer Information
CALPORTLAND COMPANY
2025 E. Financial Way
Glendora, CA  91741
Phone: 626-852-6200
www.calportland.com

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

GHS Classification:
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1C
- Eye Damage - Category 1
- Skin Sensitization - Category 1
- Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure - Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS
Symbol(s)

![Symbols](image)

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- May cause cancer.
- May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements
Prevention
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
- Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, respiratory protection.

Response
If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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 poison center or doctor.
Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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

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

Other Hazards
Inhalation can cause serious, potentially irreversible lung/respiratory tract tissue damage due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

* * * Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients * * *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>Cement, portland, chemicals</td>
<td>78-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>0-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13397-24-5</td>
<td>Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O)</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>0-0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components

General Product Information
Trace Elements: Portland cement is made from materials mined from the earth and is processed using energy provided by fuels. Trace amounts of naturally occurring, potentially harmful chemical might be detected during chemical analysis. For example, Portland cement may contain up to 1.50 % insoluble residue, some of which may be free crystalline silica. Other trace constituents may include calcium oxide, free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, and trace metal compounds.
*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***

**First Aid: Eyes**
Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Call physician immediately.

**First Aid: Skin**
Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent intended for use on skin. Seek medical treatment in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet cement, cement mixtures, liquids from fresh cement products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to the dry cement.

**First Aid: Ingestion**
Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately.

**First Aid: Inhalation**
Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. (Inhalation of gross amounts of Portland cement requires immediate medical attention.)

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***

**General Fire Hazards**
See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.
Non-combustible.

**Hazardous Combustion Products**
None

**Extinguishing Media**
Use appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**
None

**Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions**
Firefighters should wear full protective gear.

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***

**Recovery and Neutralization**
Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

**Materials and Methods for Clean-Up**
Collect dry material using a scoop. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container. Allow the material to dry before disposal.

**Emergency Measures**
Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

**Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment**
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8.

**Environmental Precautions**
Do not attempt to wash Portland cement down sewers or storm drains.

**Prevention of Secondary Hazards**
None
** *** Section 7 - Handling and Storage *** **

**Handling Procedures**

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of dust. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing which is wet with cement fluids and launder before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet cement mixtures.

**Storage Procedures**

Store product in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage and moisture. Keep cement dry until used. Normal temperature and pressures do not affect the material.

**Incompatibilities**

Wet Portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal.

** *** Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection *** **

**Component Exposure Limits**

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>TWA Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>1 mg/m3 TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and &lt;1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA (Final)</td>
<td>15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Vacated)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA (total particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, total particulate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>3 mg/m3 TWA (particle matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>1 mg/m3 TWA (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW Territories</td>
<td>5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable mass); 10 mg/m3 TWA (total mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>1 mg/m3 TWA (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable mass); 10 mg/m3 TWA (total mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA (containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA (containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (EVC containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>30 mppcf TWA; 10 mg/m3 TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 mg/m3 STEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limestone (1317-65-3)

OSHA (Final): 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
OSHA (Vacated): 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
NIOSH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)
Alberta: 10 mg/m³ TWA
British: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 3 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
Columbia: 20 mg/m³ STEL

New Brunswick: 10 mg/m³ TWA (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
NW Territories: 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable mass); 10 mg/m³ TWA (total mass)
Nunavut: 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable mass); 10 mg/m³ TWA (total mass)
Quebec: 10 mg/m³ TWAEV (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, total dust)

Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O) (13397-24-5)

ACGIH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction, listed under Calcium sulfate)
OSHA (Final): 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
OSHA (Vacated): 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
NIOSH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)
Alberta: 10 mg/m³ TWA (listed under Calcium sulphate)
British: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 3 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
Columbia: 20 mg/m³ STEL

Manitoba: 10 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction, listed under Calcium sulfate)
NW Territories: 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable mass); 10 mg/m³ TWA (total mass)
Nova Scotia: 10 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction, listed under Calcium sulfate)
Nunavut: 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable mass); 10 mg/m³ TWA (total mass)
Ontario: 10 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable, listed under Calcium sulfate)
Quebec: 10 mg/m³ TWAEV (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWAEV (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable dust)

Saskatchewan: 10 mg/m³ TWA
20 mg/m³ STEL

Yukon: 30 mppcf TWA; 10 mg/m³ TWA
20 mg/m³ STEL
Safety Data Sheet
Material Name: Portland Cement (ASTM Type I/II, ASTM Type III, ASTM Type V, ASTM C595 Type IL, Masonry, Block, Plastic, Class G)

Quartz (14808-60-7)
- ACGIH: 0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
- OSHA: 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)
(Vacated):
- NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)
- Alberta: 0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable particulate)
- British ACGIH Category A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen; IARC Category 1 - Human Carcinogen
- Columbia: 0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable)
- Manitoba: 0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
- New: 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
- Brunswick:
  - NW Territories: 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (respirable mass); 0.3 mg/m³ TWA (total mass)
  - Nova Scotia: 0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
  - Nunavut: 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (respirable mass); 0.3 mg/m³ TWA (total mass)
- Ontario: 0.10 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
  - 0.10 mg/m³ TWA (designated substance regulation, respirable)
- Quebec: 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)
- Saskatchewan: 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction, listed under Silica - crystalline)
- Yukon: 300 particle/mL TWA (listed under Silica)

Engineering Measures
Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure within applicable limits.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory
Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. NIOSH or MSHA approved particulate filter respirators should be used in the context of respiratory protection program meeting the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard [29 CFR 1910.134] to control exposures when ventilation or other controls are inadequate or discomfort or irritation is experienced. Respirator and/or filter cartridge selection should be based on American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards Z88.2 Practices for Respiratory Protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands
Where prolonged exposure to unhardened concrete products might occur, wear impervious gloves to eliminate skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams; barrier creams should not be used in place of gloves. Periodically wash areas contacted by wet cement or its dry ingredients with a pH neutral soap and water. Wash again at the end of the work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes
When engaged in activities where wet concrete or its dry ingredients could contact the eye, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with Portland cement or fresh cement products.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body
Where prolonged exposure to unhardened concrete products might occur, wear impervious clothing to eliminate skin contact. Where required, wear boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with clean dry clothing.
**Safety Data Sheet**

Material Name: Portland Cement (ASTM Type I/II, ASTM Type III, ASTM Type V, ASTM C595 Type IL, Masonry, Block, Plastic, Class G)

---

**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Gray powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (H2O)</td>
<td>Slightly soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Octanol/H2O Coeff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point Method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>12-13 (in water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
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<td>Specific Gravity</td>
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<td>VOC</td>
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<td>Upper Flammability Limit</td>
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<td>(UFL)</td>
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<td>Lower Flammability Limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>(LFL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Ignition</td>
<td>Not Combustible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information**

**Chemical Stability**

This is a stable material.

**Hazardous Reaction Potential**

Will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Unintentional contact with water.

**Incompatible Products**

Wet Portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Will not spontaneously occur. Adding water results in hydration and produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.

---

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

**Acute Toxicity**

**Component Analysis - LD50/LC50**

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Portland Cement (ASTM Type I/II, ASTM Type III, ASTM Type V, ASTM C595 Type IL, Masonry, Block, Plastic, Class G)

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness
Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness
Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion
May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation
The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to wet concrete. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to their first contact with the product. Other persons may first experience this effect after years of contact with Portland cement products.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity
This product is not reported to have any mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity
A: General Product Information
May cause cancer.
Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease and/or lung cancer. IARC states that crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)
ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Quartz (14808-60-7)
ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen
NTP: Known Human Carcinogen (respirable size) (Select Carcinogen)
IARC: Monograph 100C [2012] (listed under Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources); Monograph 68 [1997] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Reproductive Toxicity
This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure
This product is not reported to have any single exposure specific target organ toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (lungs).

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard
This product is not reported to have any aspiration hazards.

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information
This product is not reported to have any ecotoxicity effects.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity
No ecotoxicity data are available for this product's components.

Persistence/Degradability
No information available for the product.

Bioaccumulation
No information available for the product.

Mobility in Soil
No information available for the product.

Waste Disposal Instructions
See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
**Section 14 - Transportation Information**

**DOT/TDG Information**
Shipping Name: Not Regulated.

**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

**US Federal Regulations**

**Component Analysis**
None of this product's components are listed under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

**State Regulations**

**Component Analysis - State**
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>MN</th>
<th>NJ</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>RI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement, portland, chemicals</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O)</td>
<td>13397-24-5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

**Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL**
No components are listed in the WHMIS IDL.

**Status under Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS), Canada**
Unhardened Ready-Mix concrete is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class E - Corrosive Material) and is therefore subject to the labeling and MSDS requirements of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

**Status under Canadian Environmental Protection Act**
Not Listed

**Additional Regulatory Information**

**Component Analysis - Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>TSCA</th>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>EEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Page 10 of 11  Issue Date 08/23/16  Revision 1.2000  Print Date: 8/23/2016
Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS):

- **Health**: 1
- **Flammability**: 0
- **Physical Hazard**: 0
- **Personal Protection**: B

NFPA/HMIS Definitions: 0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme

Protective Equipment: Safety glasses, gloves

Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration., NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry.

Literature References

None

Other Information

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 CALPORTLAND, except that the product shall conform to contracted specifications. The information provided herein was believed by CalPortland Company 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 the 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 nondelivery 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.

End of Sheet